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# EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS,

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

# THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DUBING THE

### SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS,

1860-'61.

#### in eleven volumes.

Volume	1	.No. 1.
Volume	2	.No. 2.
Volume	8	No. 3 to No. 9, except No. 7.
Volume	4	. No. 7.
Volume	5	Nos. 10, 11, 12.
Volume	6	No. 13 to No. 41, except No. 14.
Volume	7	.No. 14.
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\* Executive document No. 74 was lost in the Committee of Ways and Means.

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## INDEX



TO

# THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

OF

### THE SECOND SESSION THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
<b>A</b> .			
Acceptances granted to contractors for transportation across the plains, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War in relation to Accounts with the government for the year ending June 30, 1860.	6	18	
Letter from the Treasurer, transmitting copies of his	5	10	
Adjutant General of the United States for the service of the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates of the	1	1	248
African slave trade Message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in reference to the	4	7	
Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions of the Kentucky legislature relating to	9	55	
during the year ending September 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an abstract of the returns of	3	8	
Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the estimates for	1	1	3
the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress. Statement of the Register of the Treasury of the estimates for	1	1	4
gress Statement of permanent	1	1	65
Appropriations to the credit of the Interior Department on the 30th June, 1860. Statement of the balances of	6	16	
Appropriations to the credit of the War Department on the 1st of July, 1860. Statement of the balances of	6	34	
Statement of the Register of the Treasury of the estimated balances of existing	1	1	66
Secretary of War ad interim, transmitting a statement of the expenses of the national	6	35	
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war, for the year ending Ju + 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for	1	1	57
Arms, account ements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the returns of	9	53	
Army during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates fo priations for the support of the	1	1	57

IV INDEX.

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Army Register for 1860. Letter from the Secretary of War ad in terim, transmitting copies of the	6	36	
Secretary of War, transmitting a transcript of the official	9	54	
Arsenal at St Louis. Report of the chief of ordnance relating to the removal of the	9	62	
В.			
Balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on the 30th of June, 1861. Statement of the Register of the	1		
Treasury of the estimated  Balances due the United States and unsettled for periods of one and	•	1	66
three years. Letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of	6	39	
Balances to the credit of the Interior Department on the 30th of June, 1860. Statement of the	6	16	
Balances to the credit of the War Department on the 1st of July, 1860. Statement of the	· 6	34	
Banks throughout the United States. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the condition of the	10	77	
Bonesteel, A. D., agent for the Menomonee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of Mr. Prichette in the case of	3	4	
<b>C.</b>			
California Boundary Survey. Letter from the Acting Secretary of			
the Interior, transmitting an estimate of the expenses of the	6	40	
Census of the inhabitants of the United States. Estimate for appropriation for taking the eighth	1	1	51
Census. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates for deficiencies in the Indian service and expenses			
of taking the eighth	6	31	
transmitting reports from the	6	41	
priations for the	1	1	5
year 1860. Statement of the names and compensation of the Clerks and others employed in the Navy Department during the	8	45	
year 1860. Statement of the names and compensation of the lerks and others employed in the Post Office Department during	10	76	
the year 1860. Statement of the names and compensation of the	9	69	
Clerks and others employed in the State Department during the year 1860. Statement of names and compensation of the	6	37	
Clerks and others employed in the Treasury Department during the year 1860. Statement of the names and compensation of the	9	68	
Coast Survey of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the continuation of the	1	1	43
Coast Survey, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Superintendent of the	1	1	87
Coast Survey during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of			
the number and names of persons employed in the	6	15	
1860. Report of the Superintendent of the	7	1 14	

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Papers accompanying the said report.			
No. 1. Distribution of the parties of the Coast Survey upon the coasts of the United States during the survey-			
ing season of 1859-'60	7	14	105
No. 3. List of army officers on Coast Survey duty September	7	14	115
No. 4. List of navy officers on Coast Survey duty March 1, 1860.	7	14 14	115 116
No. 5. List of navy officers on Coast Survey duty September 1, 1860 No. 6. List of information furnished by the Coast Survey	7	14	116
during the year 1859-'60, under authority of the Treasury Department	7	14	117
Coast Survey during the year	7	14	118
No. 8. General list of Coast Survey discoveries and develop- ments to 1859 inclusive	7	14	120
No. 9. Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury stating the position of a rock found off Pemaquid Point, and of others in the channel of Booth bay, Maine, determined by Lieut. Comg T. S. Phelps, United			
States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey	7	14	126
and ranges from the Corwin rock, in the Narrows of Boston harbor	7	14	127
No. 11. Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating particulars relative to the position and extent of the Asia Rip and Phelps's bank, off Nantucket, in extracts from the report of Lieut. Comg. T. S. Phelps, United States Navy, Assistant Coast			
Survey	7	14	128
Survey, relative to the bar and channels of Ossabaw sound, Georgia	7	14	128
Lieut. Comg. C. M. Fauntleroy, United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey No. 14. Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, with extracts from the report of Lieut. Comg. John Wilkinson,	7	14	129
United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, rela- tive to dangers to navigation on the Florida reef,			
No. 15. Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the position of a shoal spot recently formed off Warrington navy yard, (Pensacola,) as determined	7	14	130
and communicated by Lieut. Comg. T. A. Craven, U. S. N No. 16. Tide tables for the use of navigators, prepared from the Coast Survey observations by A. D. Bache,	7	14	131
Superintendent. (Furnished by authority of the Treasury Department to E. and G. W. Blunt, New York, and revised October, 1860)	7	14	131
No. 17. Lecture on the Guli Stream, prepared at the request of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. By A. D. Bache, Superintendent U.			
S. Coast Survey	7	14	165

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
No. 18. Report to the Superintendent by Assistant L. F Pourtales, in charge of the field and office work, relating to tidal observations No. 19. Report of Captain W. R. Palmer, U. S. topographical	7	14	177
engineers, Assista t Coast Survey, in charge of the office, and sub-reports of the chiefs of office divisions.  No. 20. Reports of Assistant H L. Whiting, on topographi-	7	14	179
cal contour, hydrographic details, and reduction, on photography, and on the scale of shades suita- ble for complete maps	7	14	216
No. 21. Report to the Superintendent of the United States  Coast Survey on the expedition to Labrador to observe the total eclipse of July 18, 1860, or- ganized under act of Congress approved June 15, 1860, by Professor Stephen Alexander, LL.D., of the ollege of New Jersey	7	14	229
No. 22. An account of the total solar eclipse of July 18, 1860, as observed for the United States Coast Survey near Steilacoom, Washington Territory,			
by Lieut. J. M. Gillis, U. S. Navy	7	14	275
No. 24. Discussion of the magnetic and meteorological observations made at the Girard College Observatory, Philadelphia, in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845 Part III —Investigation of the influence of the moon on the magnetic declination.	7	14	293
No. 25. Results of observations made on solar spots during the first seven months of the year 1860, by C.	7	14	312
No. 26. Report on the magnetic station at Key West, Florida reef, by Prof. W. P. Trowbridge, Assistant Coast	7	14	324
Survey. (Sketches Nos. 23 and 24)	7	14	326
Maine, by Assistant L. F. Pourtales	7	14	350
of 1858  No. 29. Results reported from the observations made by Assistant Charles A. Schott, for magnetic declination, dip and horizontal intensity, on Cape Cod peninsula, Long Island, and the coast of New		14	351
No. 30. Extracts from the report of Sub-Assistant F. W.  Dorr, descriptive of the coast features near St.	7	14	352
Augustine harbor, Florida  No. 31. Remarks on Charlotte harbor, Fla., with sailing directions for entering, and other extracts from the report of Lieut. W. R. Terrill, U. S. A., Assistant Coast Survey, relative to the coast between		14	353
it and Tampa bay	7	14	354
Florida south of Cedar keys	. 7	14	354

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
No. 33. Extracts from the report of Sub-Assistant W. S. Gilbert, relative of the topographical features of the shores of San Antonio and Aransas bays,			
Texas	7	14	355
and Laguna Madre, Texas	7	14	356
theodolite"  No. 36. Formulæ, tables, and example for the geodetic computation of latitudes, longitudes, and azimuths of trigonometrical points, as used in the	7	14	357
United States Coast Survey	7	14	361
pared by Charles A. Schott, Assistant Coast Survey.  No. 38. Table showing the height in feet corresponding to a given angle of elevation and a given distance in metres, for use in the construction of contour lines by the plane-table. Prepared by Charles	7	14	392
A. Schott, Assistant Coast Survey	7	14	397
tom in alluvial harbors. (Sketch No. 40)  No. 40. Description of the method of applying a new form of dividers invented by Mr John R. Gilliss for for the graphical decomposition of tidal curves.	7	14	398
(See Sketch No. 40.)  No. 41. Report of Lieut. Comg. Alexander Murray, U. S. N.,  Assistant Coast Survey, relative to the Labrador eclipse expedition, and to incidental results bear- ing on the hydrography of the coast of Labrador.	7	14	398
(Sketch No. 38.)	7	14	399
No. 38.)  No. 43. Aids to navigation recommended in reports made to the Superintendent by Assistants of the Coast	7	14	402
No. 44. Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating recommendations from Lieut. Comg. C. M. Fauntleroy, U. S. N., Assistant Coast Survey, for changing the position of buoys in Sapelo	7	14	408
sound, Ga	7`	14	408
buoys in the vicinity of Pensacola harbor, Fla  Collection of duties in the seconded States. Letter from the Secre-	7	14	409
tary of the Treasury relating to  Commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending  June 30, 1860. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury,	9	72	*****
Papers accompanying the above report.	11	••••	
No. 1. Statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		8

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
No. 2. Summary statement of the value of the exports, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860.  No. 3. General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise,	11		54
of the growth, produce, and manufacture of for- eign countries, exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		58
dise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860  No. 5. General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of for-	11		160
eign countries, imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		172
United States in American and foreign vessels during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		294
produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported from each collection district during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		308
eign countries, exported from each collection dis- trict of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		354
of the growth, produce, and manufacture of for- eign countries, imported into each collection dis- trict of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		404
foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860  No. 11. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews,	. 11		526
which entered the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860  No. 12. Statement exhibiting the national character of the foreign vessels which entered into and cleared	11		530
from the United States for foreign countries dur- ing the year ending June 30, 1860 No. 13. Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of the exports to and imports from each foreign country, and the ton-	11		534
nage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country during the year ending June 30, 1860	. 11	••••	548
No. 14. Statement exhibiting the commerce of each State during the year ending June 30, 1860	. 11		. 552
which cleared from each district of the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860	. 11		556

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
No. 16. Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860  No. 17. Statement exhibiting the number of American and	11		560
foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which departed from each district of the United States, and the countries to which they cleared, during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		56 <b>4</b>
which entered into each district of the United States, and the countries from which they arrived, during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		586
States, the countries of production and shipment, with the value of the articles imported, during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		610
shipment, with the value of the articles imported, during the year ending June 30, 1860	11		646
the United States on the last day of June, 1860 No. 22. Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the ton-	11		650
nage of the several districts of the United States on the last day of June, 1860	11		658
ing June 30, 1860	11		662
erel fishery, and whale fishery, from 1815 to 1860, inclusive	11	•••••	670
1860, inclusive	11		674
1862. Estimates of the	1	1	143
the Interior, transmitting copies of contracts entered into by	6	13	
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the depredations of the Snake River Indians and massacre of emigrants. Report of the Commissioner of Potents. Agricultural report for the year 1860	8	46	
Commissioner of Patents. Agricultural report, for the year 1860, of the	8	48	
United States, communicating copies of correspondence with the	6	26	••••
years. Letter from the	6	39	
legislature relating to amendments of the	9	55	

Subject.	Vol	Doc.	Page.
Construction, equipment, and repair of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.	1	1	61
Consular officers, &c. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of fees received by	9	49	
June 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the	3	3	
June 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the  Contingent expenses of the Post Office Department for the year	6	23	
ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the	9	70	
1860. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting estimates for additional	1	1	71
June 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of the	3	6	
June 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary, of the Treasury transmitting a statement of the	6	38	
a statement of the	9	71	
1860. Statement of the	9	60	
1860. Statement of the additional allowances made to the Contractors for carrying the mails during the year ending June 30,	10	73	
1860. Statement of the curtailment of the service and pay of. Contractors for transportation across the plains, &c. Letter from the	10	73	
Secretary of War in relation to acceptances granted to	6	18	
the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of	8	47	
"Coston's telegraphic night signals." Letter from the Secretary	6	30	
of the Navy, giving further information relating to	6	32	
appropriations for the support of the	1	1	9
De Baca, Luis Maria C. Documents relating to the private land claim of	9	58	
account of	8	42	
E.			
Engineers for the service of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates of the lieutenant colonel of	1	1	33
1862. Statement of the	1	1	
vice of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. Statement of the	1	1	

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Estimates for appropriations for per diem and mileage of senators,			
and for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Senate,			}
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	5
Estimates for appropriations for per diem and mileage of members,			ļ
and for the support of the office of the Clerk of the House of	_		_
Representatives, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	6
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Library of Con-	_		
gress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	8
estimates of appropriations for the support of the office of the Su-			
perintendent of Public Printing, and for paper required for the	1	,	
same, for the year ending June 30, 1862	Ţ	1	8
during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	,	9
Estimates for appropriatious for the support of the Executive during		•	•
the year ending June 30, 1862	1	١,	g
estimates for appropriations for the support of the Department of	•	•	•
State during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	10
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Treasury De-	•	•	1
partment during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	11
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Department of	-		
the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	19
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the War Department	_	7	
during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	24
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Navy Depart-			
ment during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	27
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Post Office De-			1
partment during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	30
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the mint of the			
United States and branches, and for the assay office in New			
York, for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	3
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the governments in	_	_	
the Territories during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	3
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the judiciary during	_		
the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	34
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the government in-			
tercourse with foreign nations for the year ending June 30,		,	
1862 for any analysis of any the support of any state and any target	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of annuities and grants	1	1	4
during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for appropriations for the support of the independent	•	1 1	4
treasury during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Coast Survey	•	1	7.
during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the light-house estab-	•	•	7
lishment during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the rent of offices for surveyors	1	_	1
general, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimate for appropriations for the support of the penitentiary in	_	-	
the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the public buildings			
and grounds during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the government hos-		_	
pital for the insane for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	4
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Patent Office			
during the year ending June 30, 1862		1	
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the exploring expe-	•		
dition during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	5
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the institution for			-
the deaf and dumb and the blind for the year ending June 30,	1		1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Estimates for appropriations for the expenses of taking the eighth census of the inhabitants of the United States	1	1	51
the revenue from the sales of the public lands for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	51
Estimates for appropriations for expenses in surveying the public lands for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	51
Estimates for appropriations for the payment of pensions during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	52
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Indian department for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	53
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the army during the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	57
and for the purchase of munitions of war for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	57
my for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	58
1862	1	1	59
30, 1862	1	1	59
year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	60
year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	60
and Docks of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Ord- nance and Hydrography of the navy during the year ending	1	1	60
June 30, 1862	1	1	60
year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	6
30, 1862	1	1	6
1862	1	1	61
for the year ending June 30, 1862	1	1	61
1862. Statement of the	1	1	250
30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	279
1862. Statement of the support of the Ordnance department of the army for the support of the Ordnance department of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862.	1	1	31
Statement of the army for the year ending June 30, 1802.  Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Engineer department of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862. State-	1	1	319
ment of the	1	1	330
Fetimates for appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the		1	33

Subject.	<b>V</b> ol.	Doc.	Page.
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Adjutant General's department of the army during the year ending June 30, 1862  Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Yards	1	1	248
and Docks of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	348
nance and Hydrography of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the  Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Con-	1	1	364
struction, Equipment, and Repairs of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	372
Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of Medi-	1	1	<b>37</b> 6
cine and Surgery of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	379
partment of the marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	383
department of the marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	385
revenue from the sale of the public lands for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the	1	1	133
for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the Estimates for appropriations required for taking the eighth census	1	1	137
for the year ending June 30, 1861. Statement of the Estimates for appropriations for public buildings, grounds, &c, for	1	1	142
the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the Estimates for appropriations for the support of the light-house es-	1	1	144
tablishment for the year ending June 30, 1861. Statement of the	1	1	99
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a state- ment of the receipts and	5	12	
duce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1859. Statement of the	11		8
and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending June 30, 1859. Statement of the	11		58
district, during the year ending June 30, 1859. Statement of the	11		308
district, during the year ending June 30, 1859. Statement of the	11		354
F.			
Finances for the year ending June 30, 1860. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of	2	2	3
mitting a copy of decisions relating to the claim of	6	21	

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
		<b>DOC.</b>	1 280.
Foreign intercourse during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the expenses of	1	1	41
Fortifications and defences during the year ending June 30, 1862.  Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	59
Fortifications and ordnance, &c. Estimate for increased appropriations for the armament of	9	65	•••••
Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake wagon road. Letter from Colonel Lander relating to the	9	63	
Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake wagon road. Maps and reports of the	9	64	
Fort Sumter. Message of the President, transmitting correspondence relating to the	9	61	
н.			
Harney's administration of the department of Oregon. Correspondence relating to General  Hospital for the insane, transmitting estimates for appropriations	9	51	
for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the superintendent of the	1	1	48
I.			ļ
Ihrie, George, late lieutenant in the army. Letter from the Secretary of War relating to an official letter from	9	67	
and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the	11		172
district, during the year ending June 30, 1×59. Statement of the	11		404
year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Acting Commissioner of	1	1	158
Indian affairs in Washington Territory. Estimate for the compensation of the superintendent and agents of	9	66	
during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for the current and contingent expenses of the	1	1	53
Indian depredations in Oregon and Washington l'erritories. Letter from the Secretary of War ad interim, in relation to	6	29	
ting correspondence with the governor of New Mexico, in relation to	6	24	
War ad interim, transmitting additional estimates for the sup- pression of	6	33	
Indians Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation for the relief of destitute	9	52	
Indian service and expenses of taking the eighth census. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting e-timates for deficiencies in	6	31	
Indian trust bonds Letter from the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the abstraction of		17	
Insane in the District of Columbia during the year ending June			
30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the hospital for the	. 1	1	49
appropriations for the support of the department of the	1	1	19

Subject.	Vol.	Doc	Page.
Interior for the year ending June 30, 1862. Comparative statement	1	1	238
of expenses by the Secretary of the	•	1	236
30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the	3	3	
D. Bonesteel, agent for the Menomonee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	8	4	
for the suppression of the slave trade. Letter from the Sec- retary of the.	5	11	
Interior, transmitting copies of contracts entered into by the Commissioner of Public Buildings. Letter from the Secretary of	6	13	
Interior, transmitting a statement of the balances of appropriations standing to the credit of the Interior Department. Letter		15	
from the Secretary of the	6	16	
Letter from the Secretary of the	6	28	
Interior, transmitting estimates for deficiencies in Indian service and expenses of taking the eighth census. Letter from the		20	
Acting Secretary of the	6	31	
Interior, transmitting the account of E. A. Deslonde, receiver at Nebraska City, for clerk hire, &c. Letter from the Secretary	6	40	
of the	8	42	
of the clerks and others employed in the Interior Department during the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs	8	45	
relative to depredations of Snake River Indians and massacre of emigrants. Letter from the Secretary of the	8	46	
Interior, asking appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians.  Letter from the Acting Secretary of the	9	52	
Mexico relative to the numbering of certain private land claims Letter from the Secretary of the	9	57	
Interior, transmitting documents relating to the private land claim of Luis Maria C. de Baca. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, concerning money paid to Mary Woodbury and others	9	£8	
under the Sioux treaty. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the	9	59	
Interior, transmitting letter from Colonel Lander relating to Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake wagon road. Letter		63	
from the Acting Secretary of the	9	63	
Secretary of the	9	64	
intendent of Indian Affairs and agents in Washington Territory. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the	9	66	
Interior, transmitting papers relating to the claim of H. M. Rice.  Letter from the Secretary of the		75	
J.			
Judiciary during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	35

Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
L.  Land claims in New Mexico. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a transcript of certain private.  Land claims in New Mexico. Letter from the surveyor general, relative to the numbering of certain private.  Land claims in New Mexico. Letter from the surveyor general, relative to the numbering of certain private.  Land claim of Luis Maria C. de Eaca. Documents relating to the private.  Land claim of Luis Maria C. de Eaca. Documents relating to the private away on road. Letter from Col.  Land Office, transmitting estimates for appropriations during the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Commissioner of the General.  Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1866. Statement of the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment for the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the service and pay of.  Mail contractors during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the land and water.  Mails entails entails during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the land and water.  Mails and during the year ending June 30, 1860. Estatement of the curtailment of the.  Mails entails entails an estimate for the publication of a.  Mails entails an estimate for the publication of a.  Mail contractors during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Mary Woodbury and others. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.  Members of Congress. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of distances from Washington city to the post offices of.  Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estim	K.			
terior, transmitting a transcript of certain private	Kentucky legislature, relating to amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Resolutions of the	9	55	
relative to the numbering of certain private	terior, transmitting a transcript of certain private	6	28	
Lander, relating to the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake wagon road. Letter from Col.  Land Office, transmitting estimates for appropriations during the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Commissioner of the General.  Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the.  Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the.  M.  Mail contractors. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of.  Mail contractors for additional service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtallment of the service and pay of.  Mails established during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the land and water.  Malls made during the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the contral transmitting a statement of the offers and contracts for carrying the.  Mall service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Estatement of the contral transmitting an estimate for the publication of a.  Manual for parades and reviews. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Mather corps for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.  Manual for parades and reviews. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of.  Military Academy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the support of the support of the contingent expenses of the.  Military Academy for the support of the support of the contingent expenses of the.  Military road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla. Report of Lieut.  Military of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the	relative to the numbering of certain private	9	57	
wagon road. Letter from Col.  Land Office, transmitting estimates for appropriations during the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Commissioner of the General.  Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the.  Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the.  M.  Mail contractors. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of.  Mail contractors for additional service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the service and pay of.  Mails entablished during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the land and water.  Mails made during the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the curtailment of the.  Mail service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the.  Mails ervice during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the.  Mail service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the.  Mail service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the  Mails ends during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the  Mails ends during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the puplication of accordance of the support of the Bureau of.  Mary Wondbury and others. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Members of Congress. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of distances from Washington city to the post offices of.  Military Academy for the support of the.  Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1861. Statement of estimates for the support of the.  Military read from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla. Report of Lieut.  Millitar of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the	private	9	58	
the General	wagon road. Letter from Col	9	63	
Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the chairman of the Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Ketimates for appropriations for the support of the		'n	1	129
Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	Light house Board, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the	7	,	99
Mail contractors. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of	Light-house establishment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Esti-	_		
Mail contractors. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of		1	•	40
a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of	<b>M</b> .			
Mail contractors during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the service and pay of	a report of all fines and deductions from the pay of	6	27	
Mails established during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the land and water	30, 186". Statement of allowances to	10	73	
Mails made during the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the offers and contracts for carrying the	of the curtailment of the service and pay of	10	73	
the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the offers and contracts for carrying the	of the land and water	10	73	
mail service during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the curtailment of the				
Manual for parades and reviews. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate for the publication of a	and contracts for carrying the	10	73	
Marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	the curtailment of the	10	73	
appropriations for the support of the  Mary Woodbury and others. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	transmitting an estimate for the publication of a	6	19	
Mary Woodbury and others. Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior concerning money paid, under the Sioux treaty, to.  Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of		1	1	61
Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862 Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	Mary Woodbury and others. Letter from the Acting Secretary of	9	59	
Bureau of	Medicine and Surgery of the navy during the year ending June 30,			
mitting a statement of distances from Washington city to the post offices of	Bureau of	1	1	61
Military Academy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
for appropriations for the support of the	post offices of	3	9	
of estimates for the support of the	for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	58
tingent expenses of the	of estimates for the support of the	1	1	334
Mullan concerning the 8 44 Militia of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the	tingent expenses of the	9	60	
Militia of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the	Mullan concerning the	8	44	
	Militia of the United States for the year 1860. Abstract of the returns of arms, accourrements, and ammunition of the	9	53	

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Mint of the United States, branches, and assay office, during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	1	•	31
the support of the		•	31
year ending June 30, 1862. Letter of the Director of the	1	1	73
Mississippi river. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the action of the War Department with reference to	10	79	•••••
obstructions in the mouth of the	3	5	
Walla-Walla. Report of	<b>8</b> 	44	•••••
Nautical Almanac for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for the expenses of compiling and printing the	1	1	371
Naval Academy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	368
ing June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	367
Navigation. (See Commerce and Navigation.)  Navy Department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Esti-	1	1	27
Navy, transmitting a statement of the contingent expenses of the Navy Department for the year ending July 30, 1860. Let-	•		
ter of the Secretary of the	6	23	
ships-of-war. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to "Coston's telegraphic night signals and govern-	6	25	
ors for marine steam engines." Letter from the Secretary of the. Navy, giving further information relating to "Coston's telegraphic	6	30	
night signals." Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of superintendent of ordnance at Washington navy yard. Letter from the Secretary of the	6	32 43	
Navy and marine corps. Statement of the pay and allowances of the officers of the	10	78	
Navy Register. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting copies of the	10	80	
Navy, transmitting a statement of the names and compensation of clerks and others employed in the Navy Department during the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the	10	76	
officers of the navy and marine corps. Letter from the Secretary of the	10	78	
Navy, transmitting copies of the Navy Register. Letter from the Secretary of the	10	80	
Interior, transmitting the account of E. A. Deslarde, receiver at. New Mexico. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting cor-	8	42	
respondence with the governor in relation to Indian disturbances in	6	24	••••
ting a transcript of certain private land claims in	6	28	
additional estimates for the suppression of Indian hostilities in.  New Mexico. Letter from the Surveyor General, relative to the		33	
numbering of certain private land claims in	9	57	•••••
of the mint at	10	79	

XVIII INDEX.

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
0.			
Ordnance for the service of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates of the colonel of	1	<b>' 1</b>	319
Ordnance and Hydrography of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the estimates for appropriations for the support of the Purcou of	1	1	364
of	8	43	302
Ordnance, relating to the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis. Report of the chief of	9	<b>62</b>	
Ordnance department. Additional estimate for the service of the Oregon. Correspondence relating to General Harney's administra-	9	56	
tion of the department of	9	51	••••
War ad interim, in relation to Indian depredations in	6	29	
P.			
Passengers arriving in the United States by sea during the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a statement of the number and designation of	10	81	
sioner of	8	48	
Statement of the	10	78	
June 30, 1862. Estimates of the	1	1	250
30, 1862. Estimates of the	1	1	383
30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from	1	1	47
the warden of the	1	1	149
propriations for the payment of	1	1	52
ter from the Commissioner of	1	1	153
mates for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	30
service of the	6	22	
bursements for the	9	50	
ment of the contingent expenses of the	9	70	
ment for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter of the  Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of distances from the post office of members of Congress to Washington city. Let-	1	1	71
ter from the	3	9	
Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1862.  Letter from the  Postmaster General, transmitting a report of all fines and deduc-	6	22	
tions from the pay of mail contractors. Letter from the	6	27	

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the names and compensation of clerks and others employed in the Post Office Department during the year 1860. Letter from the	9	69	
penses of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the	9	70	
mail service and pay ordered during the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the	10	73	
from the	4	7	
of the	G 6	26 41	
President of the United States, transmitting resolutions of the Kentucky legislature relating to amendments of the Constitution.  Message from the	9	55	
President of the United States, transmitting correspondence in relation to Fort Sumter. Message from the  President of the United States, in relation to the seizure of the mint	9	61	
at New Orleans. Message of the  President of the United States, relating to the assembling of troops in Washington. Message of the  Prichette We in the case of A.D. Ponesteel agent for the Me	10 10	79 82	
Prichette, Mr., in the case of A. D. Bonesteel, agent for the Menomenee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of	3	4	
30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	1	1	61
1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of Public buildings. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, trans-	1	1	47
mitting copies of contracts entered into by the Commissioner of. Public lands during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sale	6	13	
of the Public Printing. Estimates for appropriations for office of Superintendent of	1	1 1	51
Q.			
Quartermaster General for the service of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862. Statement of the estimates of the	1	1	277
June 30, 1861. Statement of the estimates of the		1	385
R.			
Rice, H. M. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting papers relating to the claim of	10	75	
Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of the superintendent of ordnance at the Washington navy yard on	6	25	

	<del></del>	<u> </u>	
Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
8.		<del>-</del> 	-
Scamen registered in the several parts of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary		,	
of State, transmitting an abstract of the returns of American  Seceded States. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating	3	8	
to the collection of duties in the	9	72	
cating estimates for deficiencies in appropriation for the sup-	5	11	
Smithsonian Institution, transmitting estimates for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862. Letter from the Secretary of the	1	1	15
Snake River Indians. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to depredations and massacre of emigrants by the.	8	46	10
State during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimate for appropriations for the support of the Department of	1	1	10
State, transmitting a statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department for the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter	-		
from the Secretary of	3	6	
registered in the several parts of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of.  State in reference to the African slave trade. Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary	3	8	
dent of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secre- tary of  State, transmitting correspondence with the governor of New	4	7	
Mexico in relation to Indian disturbances. Letter from the Secretary of	6	24	
State, transmitting a list of clerks in the State Department. Letter from the Secretary of	6	37	
State, transmitting a statement of fees received by consular officers, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	9	49	
arriving in the United States during the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of	10	81	
the office for the year ending June 30, 1861, by the	1	1	
Estimates for the compensation of	9	66	
30, 1862. Estimates of the	1	1	31
June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the continuation of the	1	1	4:
June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the continuation of the	1	1	8
Survey of public lands during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the	1	1	5
T.			
Territories during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the governments in the  Tonnage and crews of American and foreign vessels which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year	1	1	3:
from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the	11		520
into the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the	11		530

INDEX. XXI

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Tonnage and crews of the American and foreign vessels which cleared from each district of the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the	11		<b> 556  564</b>
Tonnage and crews of American and foreign vessels which entered a each district of the United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the Tonnage of the several districts of the United States on June 39,	11		{ 560 { 586
1860. Statement of the	11		650
States during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement showing the number, class, and	11		662
mackerel fishery, and whale fishery, from 1815 to 1860, inclusive. Comparative view of the registered and enrolled  Tonnage of vessels built in each State and Territory of the United States from 1815 to 1860, inclusive. Statement of the num-	11		670
ber, class, and  Trade of the United States, the countries of production and shipment, with the value of the articles imported during the year	11	]	674
ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the indirect	11		610
for the year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the	5	10	
Letter from the	9	50	
year ending June 30, 1862. Report of the Secretary of the  Treasury, for appropriations, specific and indefinite, which may be required for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress. Statement	1	1	3
of the Register of the	1	1	4
mate for appropriations for the support of the	1	1	11
appropriations for the support of the independent	1	1	43
by the Register of the	1	1	66
1859. Report of the Secretary of the	2	: <b>2</b>	3
from the Secretary of the	5	12	
1860. Letter from the Secretary of	6	15	
George Fisher. Letter of the Secretary of the	6	<b>21</b>	
1860. Letter from the Secretary of	6	<b>38</b>	
Comptroller of the	6	39	
of the clerks and others employed in the Treasury Department during the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	68	

XXII INDEX.

Subject.	Vol.	Doc.	Page.
Treasury, relating to the collection of duties in the seceded States.  Letter from the Secretary of the  Treasury, transmitting a statement of the condition of banks throughout the United States. Letter from the Secretary of	9	72	
the	10	77	
tion of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860. Report of the Secretary of the	11		
ence to the obstruction of Indian	6	17	
Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending			
June 30, 1860. Statement of the number of American and foreign  Vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the	11		526
United States from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the number of American and foreign	11	••••	530
foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1860. Statement of the national character of the foreign	11		534
of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1860.  Statement of the number and class of	11		662
Territories of the United States, from 1815 to 1860 inclusive.  Statement showing the number and class of	11		674
W.			
War Department during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for the support of the	1	1	24
June 30, 1862. Letter of the Secretary of	1	1	247
the Mississippi river. Letter from the Secretary of	3	, 5	
tion across the plains, &c. Letter from the Secretary of  War, transmitting an estimate for the publication of manual for parades and reviews. Letter from the Secretary of	6	18 19	••••
War, transmitting a plan and estimate for construction of conveniences about Winder's Building. Letter from the Secretary of.		20	
War ad interim, in relation to Indian depredations in Oregon and Washington. Letter from the Secretary of	6	29	
sion of Indian hostilities in New Mexico. Letter from the Secretary of	6	   <b>33</b>	*****
during the fiscal year 1859-'60, and balances on hand July 1, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of	6	34	
from the Secretary of	6	35	••••
1860. Letter from the Secretary of	6	36	
Secretary of	8	44	

Subject.	♥ol.	Doc.	Page.
War, transmitting a statement of contracts by the War Department for the year 1860. Letter from the Secretary of	8	47	
Secretary of	9	51	
their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1860.  Letter from the Secretary of	9	53	
year ending June 30, 1860. Letter from the Secretary of  War, transmitting additional estimate for the service of the Ordnance	9	54	
department. Letter from the Secretary of	9	56	
Secretary of	9	60	
tary of	9	62	
Secretary of	9	65	
in the army. Letter from the Secretary of	9	67	
from the Secretary of	9	71	
relating to the assembling of troops in	10	82	
transmitting report of superintendent of ordnance at	8	43	
relation to Indian depredations in Oregon and	6	29	
tender t and agents of Indian affairs in	9	66	
a plan and estimate for construction of conveniences about	G	20	
<b>Y.</b>			
Yards and Docks of the navy during the year ending June 30, 1862. Estimates for appropriations for the support of the Bureau of	1	1	348

			·
•			
	•		

### REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE

## STATE OF THE FINANCES,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

WASHINGTON: THOMAS H. FORD, PRINTER. 1860.

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## REPORT

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# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OX

### THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

DECEMBER 5, 1860.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

SIR: In compliance with the act of plementary to an act to establish the Ti May 10, 1800, I have the honor to sub	reasury Departmomit the following	ed "An act su nent," approv ng report :	ıp-
On the first day of July, 1859, being ment of the fiscal year 1860, the	balance in the		- 4
The receipts into the treasury during 1860 were as follows:			5 <b>4</b>
For the quarter ending September 3	0, 1859—		
From customs			
	470,244 62		
From miscellaneous sources	379,650 61		
From treasury notes, per act Decem-	•		
ber 23, 1857	3,611,300 00		
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	210,000 00		
77 11 1 11 70 1 6	4 4040	20,618,865	85
For the quarter ending December 3			
From customs	10,785,849 93		
From public lands			
From miscellaneous sources	149,392 76		
From treasury notes, per act Decem-			
_ ber 23, 1857	4,064,500 00		
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	60,000 00		
	<del></del>	15,505,278	05
Carried forward	• ••••••	40,463,419	44

Brought forward	•••••	\$40,463,419 44
For the quarter ending March 31,	1860—	
From customs	<b>\$14</b> ,962,783	88
From public lands	505,591	
From miscellaneous sources	245,447	
From treasury notes, per act Decem-	,	
ber 23, 1857	5,588,200	00
From loan, per act June 14, 1858	1,110,000	
, <b>p</b> or , , ,		00 440 000 01
For the quarter ending June 30, 18		<b>,,</b>
From customs	11,491,207	64
From public lands	357,185	
From miscellaneous sources	236,273	
From treasury notes, per act Decem-	200,210	
	£ 121 900	กล
ber 23, 1857	6,131,200	
		<b>—</b> 18,215,867 12
Making the angular manner for the		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Making the aggregate means for the s		
cal year ending June 30, 1860	••••••	81,091,309 43
777		
The expenditures during the fiscal y	ear ending Ju	ne
30, 1860, were as follows:		
For the quarter ending September 30,		•
For the quarter ending December 31,	1859	16,025,526 69
For the quarter ending March 31, 186	<b>50</b> .	20,377,502 70
For the quarter ending June 30, 1860		
		77,462,102 72
Which amount was applied to the res	pective branch	es
of the public service as follows:	-	
To civil, foreign intercourse, and mi	scellaneous se	)r-
vices		27,969,870 84
To service of Interior Department (In	ndians and pe	
sions)		
To service of War Department		
To service of Navy Department		
To the public debt	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17,613,628 00
As arbibited in detail in statement	No. 1	77 469 109 79
As exhibited in detail in statement	140. 1	77,462,102 72
Deducting the empenditures for the	Accel 10	60
Deducting the expenditures for the	There is a second to	
from the aggregate receipts during		
remained in the treasury on the 1st	July, 1860, t	
balance of		3,629,206 71
The receipts for the first quarter of	the fiscal ye	ar
1861, from July 1 to September 30, 1		
From customs	<b>\$</b> 16,119,831	22
Carried forward	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,629,206 71

Brought forward	84		
The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, are:		16,719,790	<b>U4</b>
From customs	00 00		
Trom ioan administration due 22, 1000 21,000,000		64,000,000	00
Making the total of ascertained and estimated mea for the service of the current fiscal year 1861		84,348,996	75 —
The expenditures of the first quarter of the curre fiscal year, that ending 30th September, 1860, we as follows:			
For civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous services	77		
For service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions)	24		
For service of War Department 5,352,771 For service of Navy Department 2,578,678			
For payment of creditors of Texas, per act 28th February, 1855			
For redemption of treasury notes 375,400 For interest on public debt		16,543,472	KQ
The estimated expenditures from appropriations herefore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year 1861, according	ng ng	•	
The loan of 22d June, 1860, the amount of which stated among the means of the fiscal year 1861, expressly required to be applied to the redempti of treasury notes; the amount of those notes a interest thereon, deducting \$375,400 redeemed during the first quarter, as stated in the expenditure	is ion and ur-	46,935,232	58
of that quarter, is		20,624,600	00
Making the aggregate expenditure ascertained a estimated for the current fiscal year 1861	ned	84,103,105	17
fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balantin the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, being to commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of	the	<b>24</b> 5,891	58

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, \$46,935,232 58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriations heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice, for many years past, the sums drawn from the treasury during any year have been much lers than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be therefore fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditures of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1861, to that extent.

Estimates for the fiscal year from 1st July, 1861, to 30th June, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs  Estimated receipts from public lands  Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources  Estimated balance in treasury on 1st July, 1861	3,000,000 1,250,000	00 00
Aggregate estimated means for fiscal year 1862	64.495,891	58
Estimated expenditures from permanent appropriations		20
Estimated expenditures from balance of former appropriations not before required	12,198,112	62
Estimates now submitted by the executive departments for appropriation by Congress		29
Aggregate estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1862		11
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, of		53

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to these estimates, so that instead of the above deficiency of \$3,867,834 53, there will probably remain the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about \$8,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditures, for the present and next fiscal years, may be illustrated in another and simpler form. The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was \$59,848,474 72, and in that sum was included \$4,446,009 26, to meet a d ficiency in the Post Office Department, produced by the failure of the post office appropriation bill at the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress, thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability

incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that this sum of \$59,848,474 72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed \$60,000,000 each, making the amount to be provided for \$120,000,000. The estimated means of the treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, \$63,348,996 75, and for the year ending the 30th June, 1862, \$64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of \$7,598,996 75.

The estimate of receipts into the treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of \$400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were \$362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of \$53,187,511 87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal if not greater than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things, leaves no data upon which to make calculations. All the elements of prosperity are in existence. Abundant crops, with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country. They are of a political character, and therefore so dependent for their ultimate effect upon future developments, that it is impossible at present to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed, each day, of an in-

creased proportion of treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case. Not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bid, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on the 30th of June, 1860, was \$45,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to \$19,690,500, as will appear by reference to table No. 3,

hereto appended.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding twenty-one millions of dollars, at a rate of interest "not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion, in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiation of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the treasury notes that would fall due before the 1st of January, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of three per cent. The result realized this just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances, an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposit one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposits accordingly on or before the 22d of November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of one per

cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bid-

ders is \$1,099,000.

The question presents itself, What action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due—rapidly coming in for redemption—but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

The particulars in regard to the negotiation of the loan authorized by the act of June 22, 1860, required to be reported to Congress by the 3d section of the act, are contained in statement marked No. 48.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just mude of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold—in connexion with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at parrender it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. condition of the treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revulsions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the finan-

cial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties, and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy, either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt, I can only refer them for the views of the

department to my former reports on that subject.

The attention of Congress is again called to the bill for the revision and consolidation of the revenue laws, prepared by the department and submitted at the first session of the last Congress, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. The importance of adopting the changes and modifications contained in this measure cannot be too strongly urged upon the consideration of Congress. They would facilitate the operations of the department, reconcile conflicting provisions of law, and greatly reduce the expenditure in this branch of the public service. As stated in a former report, the department has already reduced the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, and with the aid which the passage of this law would afford, still further and greater reductions could be made with benefit to the public service.

In this connexion the attention of Congress is called to the condition of the revenue marine service. With the exception of the Harriet Lane, there are none but sail vessels employed in the service. Steam vessels are so rapidly supplanting sail vessels in the commercial business of the country, that the present sail vessels of the revenue service, however well adapted to a former state of things, are becoming almost useless for the purposes for which they are employed. I have before represented to Congress that this service could be transferred to the Navy Department with benefit to the public interest, and I entertain the same opinion still. If this should not be done, the policy should, at all events, be adopted of substituting as rapidly as possible steam for the sail vessels now used. It is due to the officers employed in this branch of the revenue service to say, that their pay does not correspond with the compensation paid to officers engaged in similar and less laborious duties. In the bill already referred to, an increase of their pay was recommended, and in my opinion it should be promptly carried out as an act of simple justice to a worthy class of public officers.

In each of my former annual reports I called the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857 on the subject of deposits by the disbursing agents of the government. The impossibility of executing those provisions has been so fully discussed in those reports, that I deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to refer to the subject, and repeat the recommendations of former reports. Congress should not permit a law to stand upon the statute books which cannot be executed, when by a few simple modifications the objects of the law can be fully effected, and the public interest protected against the apprehended evil.

The report of the director of the mint is herewith transmitted, marked No. 9. It appears that the amount of bullion received at the several mint establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was \$22,673,192 21 in gold, and \$3,152,437 15 in silver; and that the coinage during the same period was \$23,447,283 35 in gold, and \$3,250,636 26 in silver, together with \$342,000 in cents.

The report of the acting engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction is herewith submitted. It furnishes full details of the

progress of the public buildings in course of construction.

The policy adopted by the department in reference to works of this character, and presented in former reports to Congress, has been continued during the past year. My views in reference to these works, and especially on the subject of marine hospitals, have been so often urged upon Congress, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more at this time than to say that each year's observation and experience confirm and strengthen former convictions. Accompanying the report of this officer will be found the action of the department, under the act of March 3, 1857, authorizing the analysis of iron ores. It will be found to be an instructive document on this great material interest of our country.

On the 16th February, 1857, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the "Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiries to be made, by two competent commissioners, into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay, for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States." Under the authority of this law, Professors Henry, Vethake, and R. E. Rogers, were appointed to act as such commissioners the 22d June, 1860, an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to carry out the joint resolution of 1857. I herewith communicate the report of these commissioners, and the action of the department on the subject. If the objects which Dr. Barclay proposes to accomplish can be effected, it is difficult to estimate the advantage which would be derived by the government and the public from his discovery. The experiments already made have been attended with such results as to induce the opinion that it will prove entirely successful. Such is the strong conviction of my own mind to that effect, that I do not hesitate to recommend a sufficient appropriation be made to test fully the practicability of the measure, and at the same time to compensate Dr. Barclay liberally for his discovery. There should be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Congress at its last session authorized the appointment of delegates to represent this government in the International Statistical Congress, which met in London in July last. I had on two occasions called the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing uniform standards of weights and measures, a uniform unit of currency, and a uniform mode of preparing and keeping commercial statistics, among the commercial countries of the world. It was with a view to these results that the authority was given for the appointment of delegates to this International Congress. Its action was therefore looked to with much interest, and the most beneficial results were anticipated

from it. I regret to say that these expectations were all disappointed, and from a cause which it is not the province of this report to discuss. The honorable A. B. Longstreet, of South Carolina, was the only delegate from the United States who took his seat in the congress. I herewith submit his report, showing the reason of his withdrawal therefrom on the first day of its session. It is only necessary to say that the withdrawal of Judge Longstreet from the congress, and his refusal to return to its deliberations, received the entire approval of his government.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, presenting the operations of this service for the last year, will be submitted to Congress at an early day.

The accompanying reports from the various bureaus of the department, marked from A to L, contain a detailed statement of their

operations during the last fiscal year.

The general operations of the Treasury Department since my last annual report have been of the most satisfactory character. The country had gradually recovered from the revulsion of 1857, and its healthy and prosperous condition was felt in the relief thereby afforded to the public finances. Until within a short period, I had confidently expected to present to Congress at its present session a gratifying statement of the financial condition of the government. A different result, however, has been brought about by causes which could not be foreseen, and if foreseen, could not have been averted by any action of the department.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## INDEX TO REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

The Secretary's report	3
Statement No. 1, of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860.	17
Statement No. 2, of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter of the fiscal year	
1861, ending September 30, 1860	22
Statement No. 3, showing the amount of the public debt on July 1, 1860	22
Statement No. 4 exhibits the quantity and value of iron and steel, and manufac-	
tures thereof, imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending	
June 30, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860	<b>4</b> 23
Statement No. 5 exhibits the value of merchandise imported during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60, respectively,	
with the duties accruing thereon; also the value of articles imported free of	
duty during the same period, including those made free by the act of March	
3, 1857	24
Statement No. 6 exhibits the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the	
value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United	
States during the years ending June 30, 1859 and 1860	40
Statement No 7 exhibits the imports and exports of specie and bullion; the imports	
entered for consumption, and specie and bullion; the domestic exports, and	
specie and bullion; the excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and	
bullion imports, and the excess of specie and bullion imports over specie and	
bullion exports	42
Statement No. 8 exhibits the values of articles of foreign production imported into	
the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic	
produce to certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860	43
Statement No. 9. Annual report of the director of the mint for the fiscal year end-	
ing June 30, 1860, and accompanying tables	49
Statement No. 10. Report of the acting engineer in charge on construction of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and other public buildings confided to the charge of the Treasury Department; also report	
upon the result of the analysis of iron and iron ores	85
Statement No. 11 exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the marine hospital fund	
for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States	
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860	212
Statement A. Report of the First Auditor on the operations of his office	221
Statement B. Report of the Second Auditor on the operations of his office	222
Statement C. Report of the Third Auditor on the operations of his office	223
Statement D. Report of the Fourth Auditor on the operations of his office	231
Statement E. Report of the Fifth Auditor on the operations of his office	233
Statement F. Report of the Sixth Auditor on the operations of his office	247
Statement G. Report of the First Comptroller on the operations of his office	248
Statement H. Report of the Second Comptroller on the operations of his office	250

	Page.
Statement I. Report of the Commissioner of Customs on the operations of his office.	252
Statement J. Report of the Treasurer on the operations of his office	253
Statement K. Report of the Solicitor on the operations of his office	255
Statement L. Report of the Register on the operations of his office	308
Statement No. 12. Report of supervising inspectors of steamboats	333
Statement No. 13. Report of the Light-house Board	363
Statement No. 14. Amount due under treaties with various Indian tribes, payable	
on time	372
Statement No. 15. Amount of stock held in trust by the United States for the	
Chickasaw national fund and Smithsonian Institution	384
Statement No. 16. Balance of various other trust funds	385
Statement No. 17 exhibits the gold and silver coinage at the mint of the United	
States, annually, from its establishment in 1792, and including the coinage	
of the branch mints and the assay office, (New York,) from their organization	
to June 30, 1860	386
	900
Statement No 18 exhibits the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported	
annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; also the amount of importation over	-00
exportation and of exportation over importation during the same years	<b>388</b>
Statement No. 19 exhibits the gross value of exports and imports from the begin-	
ning of the government to June 30, 1860	389
Statement No. 20 exhibits the amount of the tonnage of the United States annu-	
ally, from 1789 to June 30, 1860; also the registered and enrolled and	
licensed tonnage amployed in steam navigation each year	391
Statement No 21 exhibits the revenue collected from the beginning of the govern-	
ment to June 30, 1860, under the several heads of customs, public lands, and	
miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes; also the expendi-	
tures during the same period, and the particular tariff and price of lands	
under which the revenue from those sources was collected	393
Statement No 22 exhibits the value of manufactured articles of domestic produce	
exported to foreign countries from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1860	396
Statement No. 23 exhibits the value of foreign merchandiss imported, re-exported,	
and consumed annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and also the estimated	
population and rate of consumption per capita during the some period	398
Statement No 24 exhibits the total value of imports and the imports consumed in	
the United States, exclusive of specie, during each fiscal year from 1821 to	
1860; showing also the value of foreign and domestic exports, exclusive of	
specie, and the tonnage employed during the same period	399
Statement No. 25 exhibits a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, &c.,	
of the United States annually, from 1847 to 1860, inclusive	401
Statement No. 26 exhibits the value of certain articles imported annually from	
June 30, 1844, to June 30, 1860, (after deducting re-exportations,) and the	
amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.	402
Statement No. 27 exhibits the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce	
exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive	407
Statement No. 28 exhibits the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually,	
from 1843 to 1860, inclusive	409
Statement No. 29 exhibits the value of imports annually, from 1821 to 1860, in-	
clusive	413
v-w	

Statement No. 30 exhibits the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually,
from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from
warehouse under act of August, 1846
Statement No. 31 exhibits the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions ex-
ported annually from 1821 to 1860
Statement No. 32 exhibits the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from
1821 to 1860, inclusive, and the average price per pound
Statement No. 33 exhibits the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported
annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive
Statement No. 34 exhibits the value of iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and
steel, steel, wool, and manufactures of wool, manufactures of cotton, silk
and manufactures of silk, flax, linen, and linen fabrics, hemp and manufac-
tures of hemp, manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, and silk and worsted
goods, imported from and exported to foreign countries from 1840 to 1860,
inclusive; and also showing the domestic exports of like articles for the same
periods
<del>-</del>
Statement No. 35 exhibits the value of iron, manufactures of iron and iron and steel,
steel, sugar, wines, and all fabrics of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp
is a component part, imported annually from 1847 to 1860, inclusive; with
the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and bran-
dies, for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860
Statement No 36 exhibits the exports to, and the imports from, Canada and other
British possessions in North America, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1860.
Statement No. 37 exhibits the amount of goods in warehouse on July 1, 1859, and
on the first of each succeeding month until June 30, 1860
Statement No. 38 exhibits a synopsis of the returns of the banks in the different
States at the dates annexed
Statement No. 39 exhibits a comparative view of the condition of the banks in dif-
ferent sections of the Union in 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60_
Statement No. 40 exhibits a general statement of the condition of the banks accord-
ing to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1860
Statement No. 41 exhibits a general view of the condition of the banks in the United
States in various years from 1851 to 1860, inclusive
Statement No. 42 exhibits the amount of moneys in the United States treasury,
amount of drafts outstanding, amount subject to draft, amount of receipts,
and amount of drafts paid, as shown by the Treasurer's weekly exhibits ren-
dered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860
Statement No. 43. Value of exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of
the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860
Statement No. 44 exhibits the value of goods in warehouse in New York on Decem-
ber 1, 1859, with the duties thereon, and the estimated amount of duties due
on warehouse bonds December 1, 1860
Statement No. 45. Report of commissioners appointed to examine the methods
proposed for preventing counterfeiting, &c., of coins
Statement No. 46. Report of the United States delegate to the International Sta-
tistical Congress

Page.
479
480
484

### No. 1.

Statement of duties, revenues, and public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, agreeably to warrants issued, exclusive of trust funds and treasury notes funded.

The receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were as follows:

WOIG NO IOIIOWS .				
From customs, viz:	<b>A15</b> A1 <b>5</b> A54			
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859				
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859				
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860				
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860	11, 491, 207		<b>4</b> 5 <b>2</b> 197 511	97
From sales of public land, viz:	<del></del>		<b>400</b> ,107,011	01
During the quarter ending September 30, 1859	470,244	62		
During the quarter ending December 31, 1859	445, 535			
During the quarter ending March 31, 1860	505, 591			
During the quarter ending June 30, 1860	357, 185			
			1,778,557	71
From miscellaneous and incidental sources				
From treasury notes issued per act of December 23, 1857.				
From loan under act of June 14, 1858				
TIOM TOWN AND OF MANY AND SELECTION OF THE SELECTION OF T				
Total receipts	********		76, 752, 033	89
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1859			4,339,275	54
Total means		•	81 001 800	49
Avent monus	*****	:	01, 091, 309	
The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860,	were as follow	<b>76</b> :		
OIVIL				
Tarislatina including backs	<b>40</b> 610 800	40		
Legislative, including books				
Executive				
Judiciary	•			
Governments in the Territories	•			
Surveyors and their clerks		Z4		
Officers of the mint and branches, and assay office in New				
York	106, 625			
Assistant treasurers and their clerks	38,900			
Supervising and local inspectors, &c	82,626	19		
Total civil list			6, 148, 655	41
POBEIGN INTERCOURSE.				
Salaries of ministers	276, 527	۴A		
Salaries of secretaries and assistant secretaries of legation.				
Intercourse with the Barbary powers				
	_			
Salaries of consuls	202,004	A7		
Salary of secretaries of legation to China and Turkey as		00		
interpreters	9,009			
Interpreters to consuls in China.	3,300	02		
Interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates	9 970	00		
in the Turkish dominions				
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad				
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	_	W		
Loss by exchange on drafts of consuls and commercial				
agents				
Office rent of those consuls who are not allowed to trade.				
Therebere of blook business A-Alemana An Conservation	QU DEC	- 40 4		

23.856 38

Purchase of blank books, stationery, &c., for consuls ....

Relief and protection of American seamen	<b>\$</b> 212, 023	29		
from shipwreck	5,000			
Salary of commissioner to China and consuls to five ports.	2,500	00		
Salary of commissioner of claims in China	1,875	00		
Contingent expenses of the commissioner to China	155	46		
To defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy	<b>50, 00</b> 0	00		
Adjustment of difficulties with the republic of Paraguay Expenses under 1st article of reciprocity treaty with Great	4, 097			
Britain	9, 135	00		
Compensation to commissioner, &c., to run and mark the boundary between the United States and British prov-	0,200			
inces bounding the Washington Territory	150, 000	00		
Expenses attendant in the execution of the neutrality act.	4,997	35		
Suppression of the slave trade	28, 303	42		
Awards under 15th article of treaty between the United	•			
States and Mexico	1,000	00		
•				
	1, 163, 291	28		
From which deduct excess of repayments above expendi-	2, 100, 201			
ture in account of the appropriation for "preservation				
of the archives of the several consulates"	09	77		
Of the Fight 409 of the Boacist Comparates	69	• •		
Tatal fandem intercomes	سيبي فالأرابان مييوس		A1 160 9A7	1.5
Total foreign intercourse			\$1, 105, 201	19
Miscrijanbous,				
Mint establishment	467, 179	89		
Contingent expenses under the act for the safe-keeping of	•			
the public revenue	10, 334	11		
Compensation to persons designated to receive and keep	•			
the public moneys	1,388	46		
Building vaults as additional security to the public funds	•			
in sixty-six depositories	3,594	01		
Preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration		-		
of the coins of the United States	1,084	55		
Expenses of engraving, &c., treasury notes and certificates	-,			
of stock.	4, 332	34		
Survey of the Gulf and Atlantic coast of the United States.	268,500			
Survey of the western coast of the United States	159,500			
Survey of the Florida reefs and keys	40,000			
Running a line to connect the triangulation of the Atlantic	20,000	•		
with that on the Gulf of Mexico.	2,000	00		
Fuel and quarters of the officers of the army serving in the	2,000	•		
Coast Survey	5,000	00		
Publishing observations made in the progress of the sur-	0,000	•		
vey of the coast of the United States	12,000	00		
Pay and rations of engineers of seven steamers used in the	22,000	•		
Coast Survey	12,000	00		
Repairs of the Crawford, &c., used in the Coast Survey	13,000			
Payment for horses and other property lost or destroyed in	20,000	•		
the military service of the United States	42,022	29		
Claims not otherwise provided for	743			
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of August		•		
	<b>30</b> , 910	14		
Results and accounts of the exploring expedition	4, 320			
To replace the works of the exploring expedition destroyed	2,020	•		
by fire	1,000	00		
Payment per act of July 4, 1848, on account of Cherokee	2,000	•		
Indians remaining in North Carolina	20,484	46		
For mail services performed for the several departments of	20, 202	-		
government, per section 12, act of March 3, 1847	200, 000	00		
	#UU, <del>U</del> UU	<b>JJ</b>		
For further compensation to the Post Office Department for				
mail service performed for the two houses of Congress,	500,000	ΩΩ		
&c., per act March 3, 1851	500, VOV	VÜ		
	8, 196, 009	94		
Department	U, 100, 000	-7		

_		
Interest due to contractors for carrying the mails, &c Transportation of mails from New Orleans, via Tehuante-	<b>\$150, 0</b> 00	
pec, to Ventoza and back	120, 914 <b>92</b> , 399	
eign countries.  Transportation of mails from Panama to California and	431,096	
Oregon, and back	174, 125	
Expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter by the United States mail connected with the census, per 17th	25,000	,
and 23d sections act May 23, 1850	12,000	
Ornamenting the Capitol with works of art	22, 482 1, 700	
Continuation of the Treasury building	248, 023	
Lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, &c	3,568	
Building post offices, court-houses, &c	110, 307	
Public buildings in Territories.	16,745	
Settlement of the claims of the State of Maine, &c	2,300 19,084	
Payment of mortgage and interest on property in Pine street, New York	19, 362	
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	3, 324, 430	
Repayment to importers of excess of deposites for unascer-		
tained duties	814,826	
Debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances	585, 158 <b>3, 27</b> 5	
Refunding duties under act to extend the warehousing	0,200	<b>U</b> U.
Refunding duties on fish and other articles under recipro-	463	-
city treaty with Great Britain.  Refunding duties collected in Mexico from military contri-		36
Debentures and other charges, per act of October 16, 1837.	3, 902 8, 186	
Proceeds of the sales of goods, &c., per act of April 2, 1844.	843	
Salaries of special examiners of drugs and medicines	5,916	57
Additional compensation to collectors, naval officers, &c.	5,467	_
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c Building light-houses, and for beacons, buoys, &c	835, 373 138, 165	
Life-boats, compensation of keepers of stations, &c	36, 953	
Marine hospital establishment	455, 593	_
Building marine hospitals	150, 547 455, 276	
Annual repairs of marine hospitals	12,013	
Annual repairs of custom-houses	6, 875	06
Relief of sundry individuals	<b>286</b> , 175	
Expenses of collecting revenue from sales of public lands Survey of the public lands	<b>29</b> 8, 385 <b>287, 27</b> 3	
Survey of public and private land claims in California Survey of such of the private claims in New Mexico as shall	118,938	
have been confirmed by Congress, &c	13, 070	36
closed	2,000	
Preparing unfinished records of public and private surveys.	11,038	
Rent of surveyors general's offices, &c	19,079 67,592	
Indemnity for swamp lands sold to individuals	59,08 <del>0</del>	
Three per centum to the State of Illinois	3, 927	12
Five per centum to the State of Louisiana	12,615	
Two and three per centum to the State of Alabama  Two and three per centum to the State of Missouri	4, 614 431, 518	
Running and marking boundary line between the United	•	
States and Texas	<b>80,</b> 000	00

Running and marking western boundary line of Minnesota	<b>\$4</b> , 657	48		
Special council, &c., in defending the title to public property				
in California	<b>3</b> 8,560	44		
Expenses preparatory to taking the eighth census	8,000	00		
Expenses of packing and distributing Congressional jour-	·			
nals	12,000	00		
To purchase 2,000 copies of the 11th volume of Statutes				
at Large	5,612	50		
Patent Office building, north front	108,000			
Alterations and repairs of public buildings in Washington,	100,000	UU		
	90 157	00		
improvement of grounds, &c	<b>3</b> 0, 157	UU		
Compensation of public gardener, gate-keepers, laborers in				
public grounds, &c	16,731			
Compensation of auxiliary guard and policemen, &c	18,833			
Lighting the Capitol, President's House, &c, with gas	47,000			
Fuel for the President's House	1,800			
Refurnishing the President's House	7,950	98		
Making cases in Patent Office to receive books		00		
Preservation of collections of exploring expeditions	4, 900	00		
Collections of agricultural statistics	40,000			
Drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of	•			
Patents	6,000	00		
Equestrian statue of Washington	19,000			•
Transporting and placing statue of Washington on pedestal		VV		
Asylum for insane of District of Columbia, &c., purchase of		00		
site, &c.	84, 173	VV		
Support, &c., of insane paupers of District of Columbia,	• • • • • •			
army and navy of United States	24,500			
Support, &c., of transient paupers in Washington Infirmary	•	00		
Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind of the				
District of Columbia	5,671	56		
Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	22, 290	00		
· Potomac and Eastern branch bridges, compensation to draw-	•			
Keeders. &c.	11.362	14		
Reepers, &c	11,362 219,573			
Patent fund	219,573	53		
Patent fund	219,573	53		
Patent fund	219,573 8,358	53 76	20. 658 <b>. 00</b> 7	92
Patent fund	219,573 8,358	53 76	20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
Patent fund	219, 573 8, 358	53 76	20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
Patent fund	219, 573 8, 358	53 76	20, 658, <del>00</del> 7	92
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE	219, 573 8, 358 ————————————————————————————————————	58 76 \$	20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department.	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655	53 76 \$	20, 658, <del>00</del> 7	92
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828	53 76 \$: 28 44	20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898	53 76 \$: 28 44 52	20, 658, <del>0</del> 07	92
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898	53 76 \$: 28 44 52	20, 658, <b>00</b> 7	92
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals	219, 573 8, 358 ENTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35		
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval	219, 573 8, 358 ENTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35		
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35		
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT.	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35 		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35 		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35 		
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia.  Armories, arsenals, &c.	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921 194, 324	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35  80 10 92		
Patent fund Sundry items  Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT OF THE WA	219, 573 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921 194, 324	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper  Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c.  Fortifications and other works of defence	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99		
Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTME  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c.  Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c.	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 INTERIOR. 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 NT. 13, 044, 559 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933	28 44 52 35 		
Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c.  Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c. Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c.	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973	53 76 \$: 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23		
Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c  Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c Pay of militia and volunteers	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664	53 76 \$ 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61		
Total miscellaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia.  Armories, arsenals, &c.  Fortifications and other works of defence.  Construction of roads, bridges, &c. Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c. Pay of militia and volunteers Extension of the Capitol of the United States	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 35, 304 31, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664 213, 700	53 76 \$ 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61 00		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c. Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c Pay of militia and volunteers Extension of the Capitol Removing the dome of the Capitol	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664 213, 700 140, 000	53 76 28 44 52 35 80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61 00 00		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTME  Army proper  Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c. Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c Pay of militia and volunteers Extension of the Capitol of the United States Removing the dome of the Capitol Continuation of General Fost Office building	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664 213, 700 140, 000 55, 000	53 76 \$ 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61 00 00 00		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c. Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c Pay of militia and volunteers Extension of the Capitol Removing the dome of the Capitol	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664 213, 700 140, 000	53 76 \$ 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61 00 00 00		
Patent fund Sundry items.  Total miscollaneous  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  Indian department Pensions, military Pensions, naval Relief of sundry individuals  Total under the Interior Department  UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  Army proper  Military Academy Arming and equipping the militia Armories, arsenals, &c. Fortifications and other works of defence Construction of roads, bridges, &c Improvement of rivers, harbors, &c Pay of militia and volunteers Extension of the Capitol of the United States Removing the dome of the Capitol Continuation of General Fost Office building	219, 573 8, 358 8, 358 2, 727, 655 956, 828 135, 898 135, 304 177, 921 194, 324 1, 182, 265 930, 245 163, 933 221, 973 25, 664 213, 700 140, 000 55, 000 60, 178	53 76 \$ 28 44 52 35  80 10 92 61 99 44 23 61 00 00 00 40	3, 955, 686	59

### UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and subsistence, including medicines, &c	1,390,041 853,100 634,000 108,300 67,546 51,334 196,154 91,110	23 34 5 46 6 61 6 73 4 41 4 09 5 39 2 09 2 77		
Total under the Navy Department			<b>8</b> 11, 51 <b>3</b> , 150	19
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Old public debt  Redemption of bounty land stock  Redemption of stock, loan of 1846.  Reimbursement of treasury notes issued prior to December 23, 1857, paid in specie.  Payment to creditors of Texas, per act of September 9, 1850  Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857.  Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	300 2, 100 150 6, 563 14, 426, 700	) 00 3 38 ) 00		
Total public debt			17, 613, 628	00
Total expenditures		••••	77, 462, 102	78
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1860	••••••		3, 629, 206	71
	F.	BIG	GER, Register	<del></del>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 21, 1860.

No. 2.

# Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States from July 1 to September 30, 1860, exclusive of trust funds.

P.MCHIPTS.	
From sales of public lands From miscellaneous and incidental sources	\$16, 119, 851 22 281, 100 84 318, 857 98
•	16,719,790 64
expenditures.	
Civil—foreign intercourse and miscellaneous. Interior, (pensions and Indian)  War  Navy  Payment to creditors of Texas \$1,282 81  Payment of treasury notes, per act of December 23, 1857. 375, 409 00  Interest on public debt, including treasury notes	6,440,003 77 1,679,575 24 5,352,771 42 2,578,678 88 492,243 28
	16, 543, 272 69

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 21, 1860.

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of public debt of the United States on July 1, 1860.

Loan of 1842	\$2,883,364
Loan of 1847	9,415,250
Loan of 1848	8, 908, 341 8
Loan of 1858	20,000,000 0
Texan indemnity	3,461,000 0
Loan of 1846	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Texas debt	
Old funded and unfunded debt	
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	
Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857	19,690,500
	64,769,703

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 4.

and value of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, imported into the United States during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856, 1857, 1859, and 1860. Statement exhibiting the quantity

	<b>18</b> 1	1866.	361	1857.	1656.	<b>9</b>	1959.	<b>9</b>	1660.	đ
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quaetity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bar iron  Rod iron  Hoop ir n  Sheet iron  Pig iron  Old and screp iron  Wire, cap and bennet  Walle, spikes and tacks  Chain cables  Anchers and parts  Anchers and parts  Anchers of iron and steel	4 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	48.44.65.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	200 1.1 1.0 1.	200 - 100 -	48.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.45.	2. 5. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	20 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.	9. 9. 9. 9. 1. 9.	2 6,5,8,8,6,5,6,5,8,4,6,8,4,6,8,4,6,8,4,6,8,4,6,8,4,6,8,8,8,4,6,8,8,8,4,6,8,8,8,4,6,8,8,8,8
		94, 580, 988		95, 864, 111		16,388,033		17,049,306		21, 586, 594

Terasory Departery, Register's Office, November 26, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the value of merchandise imported during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1856—'57—'58, and '59, respectively, with the duties accruing thereon; also, the value of articles imported free of duty during the same period, including those made free by the act of March 3, 1857.

# FREE UNDER ACT OF 1846.

	1856.	1867.	1858.	1869.	1860.
Specios or merchandise.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Animals for breed	\$99, 263	\$48.345	\$81.331	\$705.787	81.441.665
Bullion, gold	114, 289	151, 585	2, 286, 099	741,608	493, 1
Bullion, aflyer	103,951	335, 114	408,	323, 4	499,
Specie, gold	876,016	6, 503, 051	<b>6</b> ,0	1, 383, 789	15,6
Specie, silver	3, 113, 376	0	, 299, 5,	986,	811,
	187	247	14	988	
Models of inventions and improvements in the arts	1,953	2,997	3,866	762	6,896
_	6, 893, 891	, 757,	6, 777, 296	7, 306, 916	,803,
Coffee		386,	41,	•	21, 768, 939
	377,655	351,311	-	156,891	87,577
Copper ore	695, 740	1,440,314	1, 131, 362	1,346,501	1,031,493
Cotton, unmanufactured	71, 336	62,		52, 045	140, 387
Adhesion felt, for sheathing vessels	9, 206	20, 156	10,843	<b>56, 4</b> 90	46, 549
Paintings and statuary of American artists	94, 385		504, 634	363,816	554, 764
Specimens of natural history, &c	3,801	3,240	2,092	4, 420	9, 406
Sheathing metal	646,984	748,372	8	376,996	$\rightarrow$
Platina, unmanufactured	51, 465	53,714	87, 781	63,006	
	_	9	82, 313	78,996	99, 423
Wearing apparel and other personal effects of emigrants and citizens	•	•		•	
	362, 872	413,780	321,831	\$32, 924	197, 973
Old funk and oakum	37,012	85,459	62, 331	32, 332	112, 203
Garden seeds, trees, shrubs, plants, &c	371, 264	886, 504	392, 410	673,889	448, 309

_	1, 287, 831 331, 576	1, 201, 476 279, 026	1, 244, 692 525, 376	1,440,497	1, 157, <b>62</b> 5 525, 307
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, seminaries of learning, &c.	51, 463	61,074	64, 341	34,761	66, 399
	19, 730, 891	20, 781, 411	15, 225, 696	16, 915, 925	20, 934, 364
Olls—spermaceti, whale, and other fish		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	199, 268	591, 901	642,077
Other products of fisheries			137,654	139,817	112,040
99	56, 955, 706	66, 729, 306	64, 756, 975	63, 502, 865	67, 136, 286

No. 5.—STATEMENT—Continued.

FREE UNDER ACT OF 1857.

Roomles of morrhandise		1856.			1857.		1858.	1859.	1860.
	Rato.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Argols or crude tartar. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or							66, 7	*	\$109,703
Bark, Peruvian Pell-metal	15	\$402,925	\$60,438 75	15	\$386,252	\$57,937 80	813, 184 813, 184	815, 829 815, 292	198, 095 449, 676 289
Berries, nuts, &c., including nutgalls, saf- flower, weld, &c., used in dyeing or com-									
posing dyes							72 72		5,786
Bitter applesBolting cloths	25	70,146	17,536 50	25	57, 602	14,400 50	1,676 107,612	1,606	1,518 89,554
Bone, burnt	20	145	29 00	9	688		61 29	096	
	2	26,887	1,344.35	10	18, 153	907, 65	12,490	13,465	15, 325 17, 930
Burr-stones, unmanufactured Copper, in bars or pigs Copper, old	2 °	86,979	8, 697 90 69, 440 60	10	111, 211	11, 121 10 82, 976 65	66, 423 745, 932 822, 619	, 56,738 801,482 124,006	67, 247 196, 996 291, 027
	16	796, 802	39,840 16 19,869 15	15	866, 048 220, 738	43, 302 40 33, 110 70	223 887, 486 197, 934	729, 596 146, 707	255 838, 186 213, 687
Hair of the alpace gost or other like animal.  Ivory, unmanufactured  Lineed not embracing flaxaced	9 0	320, 100 1, 741, 260	16,005 00 348, <b>262</b> 00	90	507, 483	25, 374 15 600, 764 80	506 506 401, 387 3, 243, 174	374,037	413, 421 2, 753, 411

Madder, ground or prepared.	~~	} 5 1, 671, 806	83, 590 25	10	1, 376, 472	68, 778 60	{ 78, 144 { 643, 642 56	44, 138 3, 156, 403 3, 258	36, 911 784, 671 572
Mane and charts							6, 562	6,969	7, 150
							34,880	30,674	99,557
Bags of every material except wool.	10	1, 239, 168	61,958 40	10	1,448,126	72,406 25	971, 126	1, 376, 777	
Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured		•		•			171,813	_	113, 122
Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts	4 8 9			4		•	8,889	10, 109	_
Silk, raw, or reeled from the cocoon	15	991,234	148, 685 10	16	953, 734	143,060 10	1, 300, 065	1, 330, 890	1, 236, 976
Tin, bars	<u>_</u>						( 228, 426	_	90, 294
Tin, blocks	<u>ه</u>	1, 163, 736	58, 186 75	9	1, 023, 210	61, 160 50	470,	415, 303	3, 228
Tin, pigs	<u>~</u>						( 594, 258	167, 446	1,036,777
Wool, sheep's, namenufactured, in value not									
exceeding 20 cents per pound	30	1,665,064	499,519 20	8	2, 125, 744	637, 723 20	3, 843, 320	4, 363, 121	4, 450, 658
		11, 697, 523	11, 697, 5231, 433, 393 05		13, 757, 398	757, 398 1, 843, 076 20 15, 563, 300 16, 218, 251	15, 562, 300	16, 218, 251	15, 156, 328
									•

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of member disc		185	6.		185	7.
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.
anufactures of wool—						
Piece goods, including wool and cotton. Shawls of wool, wool and cotton, slik,			<b>\$3,505,042</b> 80	30		<b>\$3,302,88</b> 1 50
and silk and cotton	30 20	2,529,771 1,205,300	758, 931 30 941, 060 00	20	2,946,351 1,630,973	673,905 30 396,194 60
Hosiery and articles made on frames Worsted piecs goods, including cotton	30	1, 173, 094	351,928 20	30	1,740,829	522, 248 70
and worsted	25	12, 236, 275	3,059,068 75	25	11,365,669	2,841,417 2
Woollen and worsted yarn		198,746	49,686 50	25	192, 147	48,036 75
Manufactures of, not specified	30 25	505,004 100.248	151,501 20	30 25	693,640	308,093 00
Flannels	25	117,561	25,062 00 29,390 25	95	105,779	96,444 75 29,958 75
rpeting-		211,001	20,000		,	30,000
Wilton, Saxony, Aubusson, Brussels, &c.		1,999,196	578,758 80	30	1,784,196	535,958 8
Not specified	30	283, 122	84,936 60	30	397, 094	119,196 20
Piece goods	95	19, 110, 759	4,777,688 00	25	21,441,082	5,360,970 50
Velvets	90	565,883	113,176 60	20	678, 294	135,658 80
Cords, gimps, and galloons	30	194,005	58,201 50	30	213,894	64, 147 9
Hosiery and articles made on frames		2,516,848	503,369 60	20	3,910,957	649,057 40
Twist, yarn, and thread Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton		1,976,760 96,468	319, 190 00 5, 293 60	25 20	1,401,153	350,288 24 2,294 60
Manufactures of, not specified	25	2, 227, 283	556, 890 75	25	1,729,613	439, 403 9
ttons bleached, printed, painted, or dyed—		,,		~~	-,,	]
Piece goods wholly of cotton	••••		•••••		••••••	••••
k and manufactures of silk—		•••••		ļ		
Piece goods	95	25,900,651	6, 300, 169 75	25	92,067,369	5,516,849 9
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	611,998	183,389 40	30	839, 299	251,789 7
Sewing silk		<b>95</b> 0, 138	75,041 40	30	,911,793	63,516 9
Twist Hats and bonnets		102,827	30,848 10	30	151, 192	45,357 6
Manufactures of, not specified		8,974,974	993,743 50	25	4, 449, 599	1, 110, 630 5
Plose	<b>95</b>	16,498	4, 194 50	25	30,612	7,653 0
Raw.	15	991,934	148,685 10	15	953, 734	143,060 10
Bolting cloths.		70,146 1,335,947	17,536 50	25 25	57,609	14,400 5
Silk and worsted piece goods	25	307, 398	333,811 75 76,839 00	23	1,580,946 503,993	395, 061 5 125, 998 2
unufactures of flax—		00.,000	10,000	_	,	,
Linens bleached or unbleached	20	9,849,600	1,960,990 00	30	9,975,338	1,995,067 6
Hosiery and articles made on frames	30	4,921	1,476 30	30	6,919	2,073 6
Manufactures of, not specified	90	1,334,949	266, 988 40	20	1, 459, 292	291,858 4
Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps	90	88,051	17,610 90	20	130,864	96,179 8
Articles not specified	90	194,833	94, 966 60	20	360, 469	79,093 8
Mail duck, Russia, Holland, and ravens.	20	19,850	2,570 00	20	14, 180	2,836
Cotton bagging	20	27,996	5,599 20	30	14,069	2,813 8
othing— Ready-made	30	404, 133	121,239 90	30	347,471	104, 421 3
Articles of wear	30	1,574,211	479, 963 30	30	1,571,517	
ices—		1 ' '	1	1		
Thread and insertings	20	410,591	82, 118 90	20	321,961	64,392 2
Cotton insertings, trimmings, laces, braids, &c	95	1,091,019	997,754 75	25	1, 199, 754	982,438 5
Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and	_	1,000,000	201,100 10	~	1,100,100	200,000
linen	30	4,664,353	1,399,305 90	30	4, 443, 175	1,339,959 5
Floor cloth, patent painted, &c	30	8,091	9,497 30	30	9,594	2,857 9
Oil-cloth of all kinds	30	30,050	9,015 00	30	34,761	10,498 3
buttons	5	106,618	5, 330 90	5	99,034	4,951 7
Gunny cloth and gunny bags	20	1,949,167	949, 633 40	20	2, 139, 79.1	497,958 6
Matting, Chinese and other, of flags	25	231,795	55, 448 75	25	907, 587	51,896 7
Hats, cape, bonnets, flats, braids, and plaits of leghorn, straw, chip, or	1			1	1	1
grass, &c	30	1,935,954	580,576 90	30	9,946,998	674,078 4
Ditto of hair, whalebone, or other ma-			, , , , , , , ,	1		
terial not otherwise provided for	•••			•] • • •		
nufactures of iron and steel— Muskets and rifles	30	40,946	19,983 80	30	£1 170	14 941 A
Fire-arms not specified		576, 435	179, 930 50		61,170 541,175	169, 351 0
Side-arms	30	3,015	904 50	30	5,994	1,588 9
Needles	90	946,060	49,212 00	90	250, 320	50,064 €
Cutlery	30	1,698,094	500, 498 90	30	2,140,894	649,947 9
Other manufactures and wares of, not specified	30	4, 191, 147	1,957,344 10	30	4, 475, 545	1,342,663 5
Cap or bonnet wire		4,699	1,467 60		1 -1 -1	1,850 4
Naile, spikes, tacks, &c	30	127,879	38,363 70	30	188,756	56,696 8
Chain cables	30		145,670 40	30		

	1856	<b>).</b>		1856	<b>).</b>		1860	<b>).</b>
<b>MAT</b> 0.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
и	<b>4</b> 7,696,830	<b>\$1,830,439 20</b>	94	<b>@</b> 11, <b>259</b> , <b>693</b>	<b>42,</b> 702, 396 39	94	<b>\$12,788,074</b>	<b>\$3,069,137</b> 7
H	2,002,653	480,636 79	24	2,877,352	690,564 48	94	9,806,987	673,676 8
5 1	1,574,716 1,837,561	936,907 40 441,014 64	15 <b>94</b>	1,697,386 719,415	954,607 90 179,659 60	15 24	1,665,181 831,697	949,777 1: 199,590 4:
19	10, 780, 379	2,048,272 01	19	12, 989, 574	2,335,019 06	19	15,018,351	2,853,486 6
9	196, 285 663, 372	37,294 15 159,909 28	19 24	386, 824 1, 853, 463	73,496 56 444,831 19	19 94	593, 371	112,740 4
9	137,687	<b>96, 160 53</b>	19	101,911	19,363 09	19	1,311,603 178,890	314,784 79 33, <b>989</b> 10
9	194,008	23,561 52	19	136, 174	<b>95</b> ,873 06	19	200,683	38, 129 7
H H	} 1,542,600	370,294 00	24	2,900,164	528,039 <b>36</b>	24	2, 542, 523	610, <b>90</b> 5 56
9	741,077 <b>298</b> ,134	140,504 63 44,790 10	19 15	784, 964 338, 719	149,143 16 50,806 80	19 15	1,163,399 363,774	<b>221,045 8</b> 54,566 10
14 15	40, 969 2, 120, 868	9,832 56 318,130 20	94 15	25,570	6,136 80	94	55,862	13,406 8
9	1,080,671	205, 327 49	19	3, <b>226</b> , 036 1, 913, 417	484,205 40 363,549 23	15 19	4,310,369 1,775,314	646,555 3 337,309 6
5 9	4,818 966,017	799 70 183,543 23	15 19	9,395 2,383,955	1,409 25 452,951 45	15 19	68,965 <b>2,4</b> 01,596	10,344 7 456,989 9
4	19,391,713 390,863	2,974,011 19 77,007 19	24 24	16, 564, 533 1, 106, 499	3,975,487 99 965,559 76	94 94	90, 933, 904 1, 485, 003	5,094,136 9 356,400 7
9	16, 121, 395	3,063,065 05	19	21, 182, 188	4,024,615 72	19	24, 876, 075	4,726,451 2
4	417,168 111,912	100, 120 32	24	460,034	110,408 16	94	546, 845	131,242 8
4	11,992	26,856 88 2,878 08	94 94	171,683 75,539	41, <b>903 92</b> 18,129 36	94 94	154,572 80,414	37,097 2 19,299 3
<b>4</b> 9	94, <b>396</b> 3,207,043	93,655 04 609,336 17	94 19	89, 158 4, 463, 833	21,397 92 848,128 97	24	95, 599	22,926 9
9	16,067	3,059 73	19	14,825	2,816 75	19	5,001,406 12,903	950, 267 1 2, 451 5
j. 3	242,130	29,055 60	12	288, 267	34,592 04	12	104,700	12,564 0
	1, 949, 385 515, 641	937,983 15 97,971 79	19 19	1, <b>62</b> 3, 106 613, 248	308,390 14 116,517 12	19	<b>2, 193, 376</b> 909, 371	416,741 4 172,780 4
5	<b>5</b> ,598,571 <b>5</b> ,316	839, 785 65 1, 275 84	15 24	8, 958, 977	1,343,846 55	15	9,945,816	1,386,879 4
5	953, 436	143,015 40	15	96, 529 1, 355, 099	6,366 96 203,264 85	24 15	35,526 1,454,993	8,596 2 218,248 9
5	78, 749	11,819 35	15	107, 159	16,073 85	15	78, 405	11,760 7
5 5	590,029 7,592	78,004 35 1,138 80	15 15	297, 998 3, 387	44,699 70 508 05	15 15	657, 520 20, 952	98,628 0 3,142 8
5	8, 296	1,944 40	15	24, 202	3,630 30	15	12,258	1,838 7
4	332,094 961,514	77, 985 76 930, 763 36	94 94	284,849 1,252,435	68, 363-76 300, 584-40	94 94	345, 791 1, 756, 937	82,973 0 421,496 8
5	189, 494	28,424 10	15	276,292	41,443 80	15	397,549	59, 631 3
9	619,680	117,739 90	19	621,300	118,047 00	19	656,517	194,738 9
H	2, 845, 029 1, 336	682, 606 96 320 64	24	3,286,408	788, 737 92	94	2,963,616	711,967 8
1	21,549	5, 171 76	24	3, 385 27, 943	819 40 6,706 32	94 94	3, 253 <b>26,</b> .87	780 7 6,448 8
4	65,090	<b>2,603 60</b>	4	111,760	4,470 40	4	194,010	7,760 4
5 9	1,437,767 216,441	915,665 05 41,193 79	15 19	1,618,866 263,133	943,829 90 49,995 27	15 19	2, 082, 643 303, 461	319, 396 4 57, 657 5
14	1,182,837	283,880 88	24	1 119 110	007 014 40			
H	14,359		24	1,113,810	967,314 40	24	1,603,237	384,776 8
14	17,034	3,444 48 4,065 76	24	32,755 16,851	7,961 20 4,044 24	94	44,047	10,571 9
14	382,610	91,836 40	94	314,519	75, 481 56	24 24	20, 389 342, 642	4,893 3 89,934 0
M ló	4,747 202,163	1,139 28 30,324 45	94 15	5,716 254,791	1,371 84 38,319 10	24 15	11,043 336,559	2,650 3 50,483 8
H	1,469,054	357, 392 76	94	1,762,103	422,904 72	94	2, 340, 905	537, 817 g
M	2,260,402	542, 496 48	24	2, 150, 625	516,159 00	94	2,682,861	643,886 (
H	6, 900 100, 481	1,656 00 24,115 44	24 24	14, <b>299</b> 84, 804	3,431 76 90,332 96	94 94	11,556 122,936	2,773 4 29,504 6
14	155,498	37,297 92	24	174, 701	41,998 94	24	130,500	31,339 9

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

		1856	<b>3.</b>		1857	<b>'•</b>
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
anufactures of iron and steel— Mill saws, crosscut and pit saws	30	<b>@54,99</b> 9	<b>\$</b> 16,496 40	30	<b>\$47,997</b>	<b>214,189</b> 10
Anchors and parts thereof	30	39,866	11,959 <del>0</del> 0	30	39,980	" 9,894 O
Anvils and parts thereof	30	46,898	14,048 40	20	67,936	90,377 8 1,397,180 5
Rod	<b>30</b> 30	5, <b>3</b> 59, 785 478, 5 <b>3</b> 3	1,605,835 50 143,556 90	30 30	4, 493, 935 809, 901	940, 970 3
Ноор	30	345,094	103,528 20	30	394,675	97,402 5
Sheet	30	814,348	944, 309 60 351, 325 50	30	1,069,389	394,716 7 300,593 6
Old and scrap	30	1,171,085 185,119	55,583 60	30	1,001,742 111,660	33,504 9
Railroad	30	6, 179, 980	1,853,784 00	30	7,455,596	2,236,678 8
Steel, cast, shear, and German	15 20	1,698,855	954,743 95	15	1,775,299	966,993 8 171,664 4
All other Manufactures of steel, all other	750	<b>839, 96</b> 8	167,993 60	90	858,399	171,009
pper and manufactures of copper—		_		•••		
In pigs, bars, and old	5	1,388,819	69, 440 60	5	1,659,513	89,975
Wire	20	130 1,350	39 00 970 00	30 20	681 1,355	904 3 971 0
Copper bottoms	20	2,356	471 90	20	4,390	878 0
Manufactures of, not specified	30	935, 759	70, 795 60	30	166,704	50,011 9
Rods and boits	90 20	808	161 60	20	90 1,723	4 0 344 6
ass and manufactures of brass—	200	500	101 00	-	1, 120	241
In pigs, bars, and old	5	26, 887	1,344 35	5	18, 153	907 6
Wire	30	4,859 71	1,307 70 91 30	30	4,863	1,458 9 90 4
Manufactures of, not specified	30	192, 892	57,867 <b>6</b> 0	30	199, 928	59,978 4
n and manufactures of tim-		•	,	-	,	
In pige and bars	5	1,163,775	58, 186 75	.5	1,023,210	51,160 5
In plates and sheets		4, 469, 839 95, 778	670,475 85 3,866 70	15 15	4,789,538 21,496	718,430 7 3,913 9
Manufactures of, not specified	36	94, 176	7, 252 80	30	31,922	9,576 6
ad and manufactures of lead—		•	•		·	
Pig, bur, sheet, and old	30	2,598,014	505,609 80	90	2, 305, 768	461,153 0 3,087 4
Shot Pipes	20	94,056 330	4,811 20 66 00	20	15, 437 198	25 6
Manufactures of, not specified		1,834	550 90	30	9,076	933 8
wter, old	5	7,739	386 95	5	3,874	193 7
Manufactures of	30	135	40 50	30	570	171 0
In pigs	5	10, 158	507 90	5	44,784	2,238 2
in sheet		867, 536	53, 530 40	15	546, 950	81,937 5
In nails		4,597 597,024	1,379 10 96,351 90	30 5	2,453 447,819	735 9 99,390 6
Manufactures of, not specified			20,001.20		4419012	22,000
ipufactures of gold and silver—						
Epaulets, wings, lace, galloons, tresses, tassels, &c	30	54,784	16, 435 90	30	40, 438	12, 131 4
Gold and silver leaf	15	16, 402	2, 460 30	15	29, 509	4,496 3
Jeweiry, real or imitations of	30	475,685	149,705 50	30	503, 553	151, <b>09</b> 5 <b>9</b>
Gems, set	30	7,963	2,178 90	30	4,437	1,331 1
Gems, otherwise	10 30	368, 965 77, 743	36, 895 50 23, 322 90	10 30	<b>390, 357</b> 78, 131	39, 035 7 23, 439 3
aziers' diam inds	15	1,951	187 65	15	896	134 7
ocks	30	59,036	15,610 80	30	79,147	23,744
ronometers	10	90,946 3,800,754	2, 024 60 380, 075 40	10	16,449 3,893,039	1,644 ¥ 389,303 9
atch materials and unfinished parts of		-,,	,		_,,	
watches	•==	110	94 846 86	••••	•••••	90 600
otallic pens	30 30	116, 155 <b>40, 2</b> 55	34,846 50 19,076 50	30 30	106, <b>6</b> 61 56,110	29,598 3 16,633 0
ittons, metal	95	24,679	00 881,8	95	13, 178	3,994 5
All other, and button moulds	25	816, 323	904,095 75	95	912,871	298, 217 7
and manufactures of glass— Silvered	30	330,790	99,216 00	30	943,769	73, 198 6
Paintings on glass, porcelain and colored	30	43,578	13,073 40	30	33, 783	10, 134 9
Polished plate	20	473, 205	141,981 00	30	595,061	157,518 3
Manufactures of, not specified	30 40	108,416 80,978	32,594 80 32,391 20	30 40	149, 904 119, 940	42,871 9 45,176 9
Glassware, cut	30	74,976	92, 492 80	30	79, 738	23,921 4
Watch crystals	30	30,036	9,010 80	30	34,170	9,651 0
Bottles	36	95,293	38,587 60	30	39, 235	11,767 5
Demijohns Window glass, broad, crown, and cylinder	30	19,414 488,437	5,894 90 97,687 40	30	30, <b>399</b> 641, 093	9,119 7 126,218 6
per and manufactures of paper—					•	
Writing paper	30	272,010	81,603 00	<b>30</b>	343,940	102,979 0
Sheathing paper	20	5,530	1,106 00	20		

	1858	) <b>.</b>		1850	<b>).</b>		1860	•
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
94	<b>\$34,910</b>	48,910 40 1,937 98	94 94	<b>896, 49</b> 5 13, 510	<b>36,356 80</b> 3, <b>949 4</b> 0	94 94	<b>\$7,3</b> 85 9,804	\$1,779 40 \$,359 96
94 94	8,073 45,975	10,866 00	24	50,805	19, 193 90	94	47,894	11,494 56
94	3,318,913	796, 539 12	94	4, 184, 331	1,004,939 44	94	4,473,866	1,073,797 84
24	496, 499	102, 359 76 65, 598 24	24 24	339,801 367,198	79,872 94 99,927 52	94 94	576, 790 518, 087	138,419 80 194,340 88
94 94	973, 326 945, 073	65,598 24 296,817 50	24	759, 975	137,514 00	94	839, 065	901,375 <b>6</b> 0
94	739,949	177,587 76	94	1,049,900	251,808 00	94	1,005,865	241,407 60
34	87,113	90,907 12 717,018 94	24 94	107,702 2,274,032	25,848 48 545,767 68	94 94	108, <b>99</b> 7 3, 709, 376	25,974 48 890,950 94
94 19	2, 987, 576 1, 147, 773	137,732 76	19	1,141,871	137,024 52	12	1,530,897	183,707 64
15 94	745,338 970,133	108,800 70 231,831 92	15 94	905,859 1,043,405	135,878 85 250,417 20	15 94	1, 193, 466 1, 606, 481	179,018 40 <b>38</b> 5,555 44
100		58 38	94	5,978	1,966 79	94	603	144 48
94	943						1,005	150 90
)6 94	5, 194 104, 039	779 10 94,967 68	15 94	6,091 109,443	913 65 <b>96,966 3</b> 9	15 24	21,756	5,991 44
15 15	8	1 90 10 90	15 15	368	53 70	15	187	<b>3</b> 8 05
100					•••••		••••	•••••
94	2,136 281	519 <b>6</b> 4 <b>6</b> 7 <b>44</b>	94	160	36 40	24	2,377	570 48
••	166,935	40,064 40	94	136, 139	32,673 36	94	180, 191	43,945 84
ree	2 040 200	907 497 44	8	5,331,147	496, 491 76	8	4,630,655	370, 452 40
8 ] <b>2</b> <b>94</b>	3,849,968 95,317 27,675	307, 437 44 3, 038 04 6, 649 00	19 94	96, 401 98, 638	3, 168 19 6, 873 19	19 94	37,003 96,939	4,440 3t 6,465 3t
15	1,979,943	995, 836 45	15	2,617,770	392,665 50	15	1,835,868	975, 380 90 934 45
15 1 <b>5</b>	8,139 1,501	1,219 60 . 925 15	15 15	2,677 350	401 55 52 50	15	6,931 4,148	692 20
94	855	905 90	24	844	202 56	24	730	175 90
4	9,543 9,069	101 <b>79</b> <b>494 88</b>	4 94	784 1,605	31 36 385 20	24	641 604	95 64 144 96
4	98,701	1,148 04	4	117,490	4,696 50 66,738 60	4	90,873 504,744	834 95 <b>60,</b> 569 96
19 94	909, 736 1, 156	95, 168 39 977 44	19	536, 155 878	210 79	94	1,602	380 40
4	912, 823 4, 865	8,519 99 1,167 60	4 94	<b>657,986</b> 673	<b>26,</b> 319 44 161 52	24	<b>276, 352</b> 787	11,054 00 186 <b>6</b> 0
94	35,994	8, 470 56	94	54,417	13,060 08	94	68, 963	14,947 95
12	40,087	4,810 44	19	73,290 480,338	8,794 to 115,981 19	19	75, 068 596, 956	9,010 56 196,469 46
94	385,945 3,915	92,696 80 939 60	24	12,833	3,077 98	94	19, 221	4,613 04
4	339, 941	13,569 64	4	869,985	34,519 40	4	929, 869	37, 194 76 11, 571 19
<b>34</b>	55, 389	13,967 68 183 96	94 19	41,501 2,947	9,980 94 969 64	12	46, 913 908	108 9
12 24	1,593 54,058	19,973 99	94	71,365	17,139 40	94	96, 599	93, 166 9
8	9,099 9,115,838	797 90 1 <b>69,</b> 507 04	8	7, 991 9, 309, 337	633 68 184,746 96	8	4,084 9,788,671	396 79 <b>99</b> 3, 093 60
4	44, 139	1,765 56	4	86,845	3,473 80	4	101,921	4,048 8
<b>M</b>	63,630	20,071 20	94	114,817	97,566 08	94	106, 147 49, 294	7,475 9: 11,81 <b>3</b> 76
M 19	33, 139	7,951 68 9,499 79	94 19	50, 161 15, 469	12,038 64 2,937 78	19	95, 409	4,896 36
9	19, 788 483, 141	91,796 79	19	715, 670	136, 977 30	19	640, 999	191,643 51
94 94	198, 109 35, 379	47,646 16 8,730 96	94 94	990, 198 44, 695	69,647 58 10,710 00	94 94	497, 290 69, 476	109,549 60 16,674 94
94 94	35,379 397,310	95,354 49	24	350,561	84, 134 64	94	440, 129	195,630 96
14	138,249	33, 179 76	94 30	135,941 99,8 <b>2</b> 3	39, 695 84 29, 946 90	30	166,043 115,530	39,850 35 34,659 00
30 34	101,496 <b>63</b> ,681	<b>3</b> 0,448 80 15. <b>2</b> 83 44	94	66,006	15,841 44	24	94,769	99,744 5
34	35, 141	8, 433 84	94	96,944	6,466 56	24	33, 885 37, 185	8,139 44 8,994 44
<b>14</b>	29,841	7, 161 84 7, 683 84	94 94	38,730 34,982	9,995 90 8,999 88	24	33, 479	8,034 9
14 15	34,016 626,747	91,012 05	15	696,586	104, 487 90	15	755, 107	113,961 0
4	256, 322	61,517 98	94	164,929	39,589 96	24	<b>299,</b> 915 256	71,979 90 38 40
15	18,595	4, 462 80	94	18,105	4,345 90	94	19,938	4,617 10

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

		185	6.		185	7.
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.
Paper and manufactures of paper— Papier mache, articles and wares of Paper hangings Paper boxes and fancy boxes Paper and manufactures of, not specified	30	\$95,051	\$7,515 30	30	#33, 948	\$10,184 40
	90	998,577	45,715 40	90	954, 591	50,918 90
	30	36,700	11,010 00	30	36, 900	11,070 00
	30	136,167	40,550 10	30	178, 998	53,468 40
Blank books	90	12,940	9,588 00	20	18,884	3,776 80
	30	6,049	1,814 70	30	5,750	1,795 90
In English In other languages Periodicals and illustrated newspapers Periodicals and other works in course of	10	560, 147	56, 014 70	10	663, 597	66,350 70
	10	180, 755	18, 075 50	10	179, 064	17,908 40
	10	26, 263	2, 696 30	10	30, 497	3,049 70
republication	20	143	96 60	20	396	65 90
	10	162, 439	96,943 90	10	189, 369	18,936 90
	30	38, 826	11,647 80	30	34, 925	10,477 50
	20	431, 684	86,336 80	20	494, 374	98,874 80
	30	104, 057	31,917 10	30	10, 968	3,990 40
Ink and ink powders.  Leather and manufactures of leather— Tanned, bend, sole, and upper  Skins tanned and dressed	30	96,793	8,037 90	30	47,734	14,380 90
	20	1,913,987	383,797 40	20	1,606,458	321,291 60
	20	758,758	151,751 60	20	809,273	161,854 60
Skivers	90	69,219	13,849 40	90	68, 194	13,638 80
	30	138,379	41,511 60	30	197, 651	38,295 30
	30	1,344,550	403,365 00	30	1, 559, 339	467,799 60
	30	310,243	93,079 90	30	459, 161	137,748 30
Wares— China, porcelain, earthen and stone Plated or gilt Japanned. Britannia	30	3,347,884	1,004,365 20	30	4,037,064	1,911,119 90
	30	160,198	48,059 40	30	160,894	48,947 90
	30	39,605	11,881 50	30	46,333	13,899 90
	30	8,198	2,459 40	30	8,984	9,695 90
Chemical earthen or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons	15 30 30	2,918 7,064	665 40 9, 195 90	15 30 30	1,993 2,948	597 90 884 49
Common tinned or japanned	15	65,359	13,071 80	15	82,731	16,546 19
	30	154,054	46,216 90	30	195,164	58,549 20
Undressed on the skin Hatters' furs, dressed or undressed, upon the skin Dressed on the skin Manufactures of fur	10 10 20 30	1,755,704 157,900 41,994	175,570 40 31,440 00 12,577 20	10 10 90 30	518, 792 1, 572, 388 214, 405 49, 955	51,879 90 157,938 80 49,881 00 14,986 80
Wood, manufactures of— Cabinet and household furniture Cedar, mahogany, rose, and satin wood. Willow Other manufactures of	30	46, 781	14,034 30	30	47, <b>696</b>	14,338 90
	40	92, 307	8,923 80	40	15,185	6,074 00
	30	195, 608	37,743 40	30	175,484	59,645 20
	30	429, 915	198,974 50	30	<b>39</b> 1,179	117,353 70
Wood, unmanufactured— Oedar, granadilla, mahogany, &c Willow Fire-wood and other, not specified Dye-wood in stick Bark of the cork tree: corks	90 90 30 5 5	440, 946 36, 554 95, 157 796, 809 902, 567	88,049 90 7,310 80 7,547 10 39,840 10 60,770 10	90 90 30 5	518, 251 41, 773 29, 457 866, 04d 209, 572	103,650 90 6,354 60 8,437 10 43,302 40 62,871 60
manufactures of. unmanufactured. Ivory—	15	9,130	1,369 50	15	17,692	2,653 80
Manufactures of	30	18,520	5,556 00	30	17, <b>239</b>	5,171 70
	5	<b>320,</b> 100	16,005 00	5	507,483	25,374 15
Manufactures of	10 20	38, 054 177, 967 86, 979 3, 695	11,416 20 35,593 40 8,697 90 725 00	30 20 10 20	95,953 901,978 111,911 961	7,575 90 40,395 60 11,191 10 192 90
Brushes and brooms		252,643 72,687 86,248 8,083,292 32,742	75, 792 90 21, 606 10 21, 562 00 404, 164 60 9, 822 60	30 30 25 5 30	283, 968 88, 069 96, 176 10, 010, 090 30, 595	85, 190 40 96, 496 70 94, 044 00 500, 504 50 9, 157 50
India-rubber— Manufactures of Unmanufactured	<b>30</b>	97,796	99, 338 80	30	180, 585	53,175 50
	10	1,045,576	104, 557 60	10	632, 058	63,905 80
Manufactured. Unmanufactured Grass cloth	30	199, 860	38, 958 00	30	199, 571	38, 871 30
	10	497, 870	42, 787 00	10	453, 705	45, 370 50
	95	99, 387	7, 346 75	95	43, 804	10, 961 <b>00</b>

1858.			1858.					1860.			
Kate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.			
24	<b>\$</b> 22,954	<b>9</b> 5,508 96	94	\$16,918	<b>\$3,899 39</b>	94	\$19,884	84,779 1			
15	104,758 33,5 <b>93</b>	15,713 70 8,045 52	15 24	143,799 29,505	\$1,558 30 7,081 90	15 94	144,400 29,968	21,680 <b>0</b> 7,198 <b>3</b>			
24 24	193, 169	29,560 56	24	232, 876	55,890 24	94	191.332	45,919 6			
15 14	18,343 4,340	9,751 45 1,041 60	15 24	13, 465 5, 150	9,019 75 1,236 00	15 24	18,770 5, <b>59</b> 8	2,815 <b>3</b> 1,396 <b>7</b>			
8	456, 450	36,516 00	8	497, 990. 961, 995	34, 1±9 40 90, 954 00	8	599, 675 295, 811	47,774 6 93,664 8			
8	175, 508 21, 964	14,040 64 1,757 12	•	25,565	2,045 20	8	31,449	2,415			
58	158	93 70	15		10 607 50	15	36	5 4 9, <b>6</b> 63 9			
8 M	133,069 21,487	10,644 79 5,144 88	8 94	1 <b>32</b> , 844 18, 975	10,627 52 4,554 00	8 94	190,790 13,960	3, 348 (			
5	378,998	56,839 90	15	393,715	59,057 \5	15	489, 959	73,492 (			
H	1,898 93,410	438 79 5,618 40	94 94	14, 168 36, 773	3, 400 33 8, 895 59	94 94	49,113	5, 787			
15	1,259,711 806,412	188, <b>956 65</b> 190, <b>961</b> 80	15 15	9,358,794 1,994,777	353, 519 10 299, 216 55	15 15	1,454, <b>6</b> 87 1,190,481	218, 203 ( 168, 972 )			
15 15	35, 976	5,396 40	15	120,978	18, 146 70	15	157,762	23,664 3			
14	87, 101	90,904 94 347,981 98	94 94	193,666 1,337,993	29,679 84 321,118 32	24 24	134,590 1,543,429	32,984 ( 370,421 (			
2 7 2	1,449,679 978,946 926,149	66,947 04 42,966 98	24 19	386,792	92, 813 28 42, 944 18	94	551,605 149,208	139, 385 9 98, 349 8			
<b>14</b>	3,215,236	771,656 64	94	3,416,714	880,011 36	94	4,387,838	1,053,081			
<b>4</b>	95, 991 29, 863	23,037 84 7,167 12	94 94	199,078 95,673	29, 298 72 6, 161 52	94	30, 125	31,614 7 7,930 (			
Ä	4,275	1,096 90	94	7,966	1,911 84	94	1,353	394			
15	18,959	2,843 85	15	17,318	2,597 70	15	19,974	2,999 ( 78 !			
M M	6, 731 8, 439	1,615 44 9,005 <b>3</b> 6	94 94	1,296 26,293	511 04 6,988 72	94 94	329 43,188	11,365			
15 14	56,669 138, <b>490</b>	8,500 35 <b>3</b> 3, <b>237 60</b>	15 <b>94</b>	59,653 138,814	8,947 95 33,315 36	15 94	78, 419 177, 063	11,7 <b>69</b> 4 49,499 (			
8	391,935	25,754 80	8	366,722	29,377 76	8	297,414	23,793			
8 15	876, 156 199, 714	70,092 48 29,957 10	8 15	2, 445, 197 150, 07 <b>6</b>	195,850 16 29,511 40	8 15	195, 171 195, 171	15,613 ( 29,995 (			
×	54,419	13,058 88	94	91,996	24,079 04	94	199, 437	29,384 (			
M	51,9 <b>5</b> 8	12,469 92 7,604 40	94 30	43, 171 98, 846	10,361 04 8,653 80	94 30	50,680 17,879	19,163 1 5, <b>3</b> 61 (			
X 2	25,346 112,725 268,334	97,054 00 69,960 16	94 94	195,677 239,057	30, 169 48 57, 373 68	24 24	143,495 297,768	34, 438 71, 464			
8	384, 974	30,741 92	8	485,912	38, 879 96	8	658, 894	59,706			
5 1	35, 141 5, 057	5,271 15 1,213 68	15 24	38, 359 7 <b>5</b> 8	5,753 R5 161 99	15 94	39,556 3,834	<b>5, 933</b> 4 <b>980</b> 1			
ee		40, 199 44	94	167,849	40,294 08	94	960, 928	62,622			
X	167, 181 86 13, 989	20 64 656 88	94	34,174	1,366 96	24	59,357	14 1 2,004 1			
H	15,094	3,622 56	94	15,456	3,709 44	94	34,071	3,377			
96	•		••••				•••••	0.110.4			
5	16,491 167,634	3,957 84 25,145 10	94 15	97,750 171,7 <b>53</b>	6,660 00 95,769 95	24 15	33, 806 293, 436	8,11 <b>3</b> ( <b>33</b> ,515 (			
ee l5	1,029	154 35	15	93,917	13,982 55	15	16,749	9,511			
34	170, 078	40,818 79	94 94	931,781 129,319	55,697 44 31,034 88	21 24	383,392 132,399	77 <b>,897</b> 9 31,775 7			
HO	93, 779 85, 775	22,506 96 16,297 25	19	92,088	17,496 79	19	905,944	38, 989			
4 4	9, 884, 358 30, 754	395, 374 39 7, 380 96	4 94	13,011,396 99,077	590, 453 04 5, 298 48	24	9,594,706 29,764	380, 988 9 7, 143			
<b>H</b>	89,945 666,563	21,418 80 26,663 32	94 4	190, 314 971, 429	45, 675 <b>36</b> <b>3</b> 8, 859 56	24	943,996 1,496,396	58,391 ( 57,953 (			
м	67,795	16,954 00	94	111,958	96, 869 99 30, 944 00	24	97,615 361,764	93, 497 ( 31, 341			
8	968,479 39,144	91,477 76 6,107 <b>36</b>	8 19	378, 050 9, 917	1,884 23	19	7,441	1,413			

### No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Species of merchandise.		185	6.		185	7.
Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Imbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of silk	<b>1</b>	ee0 07/4	A20 590 00	20		010 200 0
and other	30	<b>969</b> , 974 1,741, 960	\$20,782 20 348,252 00	30 20	<b>3,003,894</b>	\$19,608 00 600,764 8
Ingors, Thibet, and other goats' hair, and mohair	20	13, 184	2,636 80	20	575	115 0
Vool	30	1,665,064	499, 519 20	90	2, 125, 744	637,723 2
Burgundy	40	<b>5,</b> 863 <b>32,</b> 031	2,345 20 12,812 40	40 40	21,627 65,830	8,650 8 26,353 0
Sherry and St. Lucar	40	270, 317	108, 126 80	40	364,906	145,962 4
Port	40	158,799 561,440	63,491 60 224,576 00	40	407,564 669,403	163,025 6 267,761 2
Teneriffe and other Canary Fayal and other Azores	40	3,380 1,7 <b>9</b> 5	1,352 00 3,118 00	40	565 4,704	226 0 1,881 6
Sicily and other Mediterranean	40	61,954	24,781 60	40	133,894	53,557 6
Austria and other of Germany	40	19,749 979,948	7,899 60 111,699 90	40	27,259 500,527	10,903 6 200,210 8
White wines not enumerated	40	188,575	63, 430 00	40	252, 584	101,033 6
Vine, in bottles— Burgundy	40	5,715	2,286 00	40	7,064	9,825 6
Madeira	40	3, 597	1,438 80	40	2,734	1,093 6
Sherry Port		16,893 9,590	6,757 90 3,836 00	40	11,139 16,837	4,455 6 6,734 8
Claret Champagne	1	305,919 970,706	192,364 80 386,982 40	40 40	365, 607 1, 148, 469	146,399 8 459,387 6
All other	1	292,946	117, 178 40	40	273, 242	109, 296 8
pirits, foreign distilled— Brandy	100	2,859,342	2,859,342 00	100	2,527,262	2,527,262 0
Prom grain	100	772,276	772,276 00	100	1, 195, 160	1, 125, 160 0
From other materials Oordials	100	988, 494 81, 463	288, 494 00 81, 463 00	100	218, 907 92, 396	218,907 0 92,396 0
eer, ale, and porter—			·		<b>'</b>	
In casks In bottles	30	190, 554 520, 343	57, 166 90 156, 102 90	30	221,290 628,550	66,387 0 188,565 0
loney	30	169,643	50,892 90	30	202, 436	60,730 8
iolasses	30	4,334,668	1,300,400 40	30	8, 259, 175	2,477,752 5
Ppermaceti      Whale and other fish      The permaceti	20	73 7,971	14 60 1,594 20	20	413 17,980	89 6 3,456 0
Whalebone		<b>'610</b>	122 00	20	251	50 4
il— Olive, in casks	30	94, 163	28,243 90	30	74,028	. 22,203 4
Olive, in bottles	30	376, 336 96, 371	112,906 80	30	347, 396	104,218 8
Castor Linseed	20	1,063,771	19, 274 20 212, 754 20	20	102,502 958,200	90,500 4 191,640 0
Rapeseed and hempseed	<b>90</b>	96, 156 416, 317	5,231 20 41,631 70	<b>20</b>	11,601	2,340 9
Neatsfoot and other animal	90	276	55 20	20	337,881 153	33,7×8 1 30 6
Essential oils	30	119,438	35,831 40	30	146,879	44,061 6
of their production, and not excepted	]					
by treaty stipulations— Tea	90	39, 393	7,864 60	20	17,315	3,463 0
Coffee	90 10	59,362 116,076	11,879 40 11,607 60	1 20 1 10	39,879 187,016	7,975 8 18,701 <b>6</b>
nlu		'	'		<b>'</b>	•
Brown White, clayed or powdered	30	22, 400, 353 61, 504	6,720,105 90 18,451 20	30	42,614,604 86,830	12, 784, 381 <b>2</b> 26, 046 0
Losf and other refined	30	68, 109	20,433 70	30	68,906	1 20,6718
Sirup of sugar cane		4, 239 4, 448	1,271 70 1,334 40	30 30	1,887 4,284	566 1 1,285 2
ruits— Almonds		334, 529	,		,	
Currants	40	127,089	133,811 60 50,835 60	40	209,605 151,418	63,849 0 60,567 2
Prunes Plums		<b>56, 494</b> 84, 873	22,597 60 25,461 90	40 30	108, 9 <del>94</del> 118, 059	43,597 6 35,417 7
Pigs	40	<b>233</b> , 181	93, 979 40	40	212,207	84,882 8
Dates	40	91,399 864,219	8.559 60 345.687 60	40	17,018 937,460	6,819 2 374,981 0
Oranges, lemons, and limes	90	<b>540,670</b>	128, 134 00	20	640,514	128, 108 8
Other green (ruit Preserved fruit	90 40	117,869 194,460	23,577 80 49,791 00	20 40	151,587 102,557	30,317 4 41,022 8
Nuts not specified	30	157, 801	47,340 30	30	183, 144	54,943 9
Cocoanuts, (N. E.)	•••	-	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		••••••	
Mace	40	23,909 396,133	9,563 60   120,453 <b>2</b> 0	40 40	<b>26,</b> 754 <b>234,</b> 637	10,701 6
Nutmegs	30	21, 145		30	18, 865	101,854 8 5,659 5

1858.			1858.					
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
24	<b>4</b> 47,790	<b>\$11,469 6</b> 0	94 15	<b>\$</b> 57,490 549	<b>\$16,180 80</b> 82 35	94 15	<b>9</b> 68, 882 649	\$16,531 68 97 35
15 24	1,371 179,315	205 65 43,035 60	15 24	52, 892 81, 833	7,933 60 19,639 92	15 94	1,219 391,494	182 85 <b>93,95</b> 5 5 <b>6</b>
30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	10, 864 72, 429 343, 100 236, 781 385, 750 3, 377 10, 409 56, 612 46, 733 421, 368 285, 125	3,959 20 91,798 70 192,930 00 68,034 30 115,725 00 1,013 10 3,192 70 16,983 60 14,019 90 196,410 40 85,537 50	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	17, 782 52, 902 262, 849 88, 217 524, 023 173 88 37, 099 116, 478 288, 677 299, 121	5,334 60 15,870 60 78,854 70 96,465 10 157,206 90 51 90 96 40 11,129 70 34,941 90 86,603 10 89,736 30	36 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	23, 881 63, 338 430, 799 214, 925 809, 757 280 2, 404 36, 395 118, 935 466, 999 462, 415	7, 164 30 18, 001 40 129, 239 70 64, 477 50 242, 927 10 84 00 721 20 10, 918 50 35, 680 50 146, 099 70 138, 724 50
30 30 30 30 30 30 30	2,714 1,600 10,059 7,901 227,246 860,942 273,378	814 90 480 00 3,017 70 2,370 30 68,173 80 958,282 60 82,013 40	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	3,788 1,702 11,743 14,453 962,682 1,385,760 940,616	1,136 40 510 60 3,592 90 4,335 90 78,804 60 415,728 00 72,184 80	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	7,043 7,275 9,496 15,072 419,983 1,345,819 320,310	9,112 90 2,182 50 2,848 80 4,521 60 125,994 90 403,743 60 96,093 00
30 30 30 30	2,932,452 1,158,517 324,905 104,969	669,735 60 347,555 10 97,471 50 31,980 70	30 30 30 30	3, 262, 058 1, 465, 243 444, 207 138, 173	978,617 40 439,572 90 133,962 10 41,451 90	30 30 30 30	3,937,696 1,211,335 350,209 169,071	1, 181, 309 40 363, 400 50 105, 062 70 50, 721 30
94 94 94 94	146,095 485,039 149,915 4,116,759	35,062 80 116,409 36 35,979 60 968,022 16	24 24 24 24	138, 224 632, 975 196, 751 5, 062, 850	33, 173 76 151, 914 00 47, 920 94 1, 915, 084 60	94 94 94 94	102, 541 688, 229 163, 027 5, 214, 321	24,609 84 165,174 96 40,196 48 1,251,437 04
15 15 15	157 18, 470 13, 475	93 55 9,770 50 9,011 25	15 15 15	3,504 888	525 60 133 20	15 15 15	144 41,759 345	21 60 6,963 85 51 75
94 94 15 15 15 4 15 24	110, 179 199, 615 143, 458 164, 757 14, 531 405, 681 4, 197 231, 736	96, 441 28 47, 907 60 91, 518 70 94, 713 55 2, 179 65 16, 927 94 619 05 55, 616 64	94 94 15 15 15 15 4 15 94	146, 485 389, 490 133, 136 695, 179 18, 343 453, 538 656 308, 126	35, 156 40 93, 477 60 19, 970 40 104, 275 80 2, 751 45 18, 141 52 98 40 73, 950 24	24 24 15 15 15 4 15 24	75,530 373,141 139,647 402,908 28,866 599,355 152 258,815	18,137 20 59,553 84 20,947 05 60,436 20 4,329 90 23,974 20 22 80 62,115 60
15 15 4	484, 590 95, 759 913, 644	72,678 00 4,313 85 8,545 76	15 15 4	81, 825 92, 696 389, 839	19,973 75 3,404 40 15,593 56	15 15 4	111,556 114,858 333,242	16,733 40 17,928 70 13,329 68
24 24 24 24 24	23, 317, 435 109, 687 1, 001 2, 205 6, 185	5,596,184 40 26,372 88 240 24 529 20 1,484 40	24 24 24 24 24	30, 471, 309 78, 929 8, 067 1, 243 19, 717	7,313,112 48 18,774 96 1,940 88 298 33 4,732 08	24 24 24 24	30, 959, 985 59, 816 53, 580 3, 035 5, 589	7, 430, 396 40 14, 355 84 12, 859 20 728 40 1, 341 36
30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 8 4 4	213, 145 342, 869 133, 594 158, 580 308, 472 31, 567 1, 441, 471 780, 210 236, 086 121, 058 236, 907 42, 656	63,943 50 27,429 52 10,681 92 12,686 40 24,677 76 2,525 36 115,317 68 62,416 80 18,886 88 36,317 40 56,857 68 1,706 24	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 30 24	444,757 319,396 193,297 169,197 140,262 91,060 1,420,900 959,431 227,381 120,977 177,349 43,564	133, 427 10 25, 546 08 15, 463 76 13, 535 76 11, 222 56 7, 284 80 113, 678 40 76, 754 48 18, 190 48 36, 293 10 42, 563 76 1, 742 56	30 8 8 8 8 8 8 30 24 4	947, 025 984, 642 276, 939 920, 284 362, 369 941, 3 15 1, 475, 880 1, 183, 967 934, 138 169, 771 936, 568 45, 706	74, 107 50 92, 771 36 92, 154 12 17, 622 72 96, 989 52 19, 304 40 118, 070 40 94, 661 36 18, 731 04 50, 931 30 56, 676 32 1, £28 24
4 4 4	29, 923 378, 257 18, 419	1,196 92 15,130 28 736 76	4 4	16,473 365,480 15,336	658 92 14,619 90 613 44	4 4 4	12, 895 186, 212 8, 727	515 80 7,448 48 349 08

No. 5.—STATEMENT—

Pepper, black			185	<b>5.</b>	1857.		
Cloves	Species of merchandise.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
Cloves	pices—						
Preprent ed	Cloves					\$65,339	896, 132 8
Plimonto							
Cassis 40 (1927; in root 40 (2927; 13 9,065 50 40 301,0-53 80,753 9 and 41,007 12 9,065 61 12 9,000 10 14,100 10 14,000 10 15,000 10 14,100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			5,849		_		
Ginger, in root							
Ginger, ground							
amphor— (1 rude				2,000 20			9 6
Refined	aniphor—					1	
andies— Wax and spermacetti							14,078 5
War and apermaceti.		40	694	277 60	40	34	13 6
Stearine		00	0 200	1 627 60	90	0.887	1 022 4
neese				10, 169, 90			
Deperfumed						,	
Perfumed				1		]	, ,,,,,,,,
	Perfumed		42,177	19,653 10		51,597	15,459 1
Basch							41,977 8
rowroot. 90 17,490 3,498 t.0 99 25,751 5,150 earler 90 16,443 3,988 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 60 90 18,645 3,730 8 18,646 3 90 18,645 3,730 8 18,646 3 90 18,645 3 9							
atter	•						
ard 90   169   91 80 90   490   84 60   86				3,495 (-0	-		
eef and pork							
ams and other bacon. 90 9,551 1,910 90 90 7,904 1,440 20 altpetre— 5 943,946 12,188 90 5 269,581 14,479 0 altpetre— 6 1,749 12,188 90 5 269,581 14,479 0 altpetre— 6 10 10 8,7499 12,749 90 15 1,155,483 783 10 1,010,509 101,050 9 100,050 10							
ristles	ams and other bacon						
Arabic, Senegal, &c.   10   249, 057   249, 057   10   1,010, 500   10   10   10   10   10   10   10				12, 198 90			
Refined					`	,	
adigo         10         1,043,743         106,374,30         10         1,010,104,00         10,100,00 <td>Orude</td> <td>5</td> <td>1, 199, 943</td> <td>59,969 15</td> <td></td> <td>1,156,463</td> <td>57,893 1</td>	Orude	5	1, 199, 943	59,969 15		1,156,463	57,893 1
10   682   68 90   10   1,901   190   19		1 : :		2,749 90			36 9
ochineal adder							
Section   Sect							
umme—       10       295, 515       29, 551 50       10       143, 380       14, 380 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></t<>							1
Arabic, Senegal, &c		3	1,011,000	00,000 20	9	1,010,418	00,773 0
Other gums — 90 933,016 46,603 90 91 456,438 91,966 4 Gum benzoin, or benjamin, (N. E.) 30		10	295, 515	29, 551, 50	10	143, 380	14, 338 0
Gum benzon, or benjamin, (N. E.)							
orax	Gum benzom, or benjamin, (N. E.)	30			_	,	• • • • • • • • • •
Second		25	153,976	36,319 00	25	94,844	93,711 0
rimstone— Crude							
Crude		20	57,939	11,587 80	20	9,690	1,938 0
Refined	* =		104 500	04 808 00		160 000	00 040 5
hioride of lime, or bleaching powder							
oda sah       10       997,349       99,730       10       1,084,091       1084,091       1084,091       10,042       84,807       90       28,787       90       28,787       90       28,687       90       494,094       84,804        84,804       80       90       78,971       13,018       3,1018       89       90       78,971       13,049       90       3,971       13,049       90        9,871       13,049       90       9,873       11,166       89       90       9,974       1,994       80       90       9,992       949,984       49,992       8,418       9,992 <td>hlarida of lime, or blueching nowder</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	hlarida of lime, or blueching nowder						
143,436   28,787 40   20   26,483   17,526 6   28,787 40   20   2494,094   34,804 8   31,801 8							
oda carb							17,296 6
Section   Sect							84,804 8
190,049   38,009 80   20   78,971   15,654 9	aril <b>ia</b>					31,018	3, 101 8
Section   Color   Co							
Blue or Roman			190,049	38,009 80		78,971	15,654 9
Blue or Roman		30	••••	•••••	20	***********	••••••
Cit of.   Cit	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	90	934	196 80	90	5.834	1.166.0
White, (sulphate of zinc.) (N. E.) 20 253,771 50,754 90 90 249,964 49,928 6 60,754 90 90 249,964 49,928 6 60,754 90 90 392,552 78,510 4 60,755 90 90 392,552 78,510 4 60,755 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90							9 8
ulphate of quinine							
Root	ulphate of quinine	20	253, 771	50,754 90		249, 964	49,992 E
Paste	łeorice—			1	_	1 .	
erk— Peruvian* and Quilla							
Peruvian* and Quilla		20	301,495	60, 265 00	20	392,559	78,510 4
Other		1 18	400 005	40 420 75	1 1 2	200 050	57 097 9
Solution							
pium							
iue       20       30,745       6,149 00       90       23,571       4,714 9         unpowder       90       5,043       1,008 60       90       9,683       1,936 6         ium       20       29,849       5,969 80       20       94,536       4,907 9         Unmanufactures of, (N. E.)       10 <td< td=""><td>pium</td><td>90</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	pium	90					
unpowder       90       5,043       1,008 60       90       9,683       1,936 6         lum       90       99,849       5,969 80       90       94,536       4,907 9         Unmanufactures of, (N. E.)       90       10				6,149 00			4,714 9
lum       20       29,849       5,969 80       20       34,536       4,907 20         utta-percha—       Manufactures of, (N. E.)       90       10 <td< td=""><td></td><td>80</td><td>5.043</td><td>1.008 60</td><td>20</td><td>9,683</td><td>1,936 6</td></td<>		80	5.043	1.008 60	20	9,683	1,936 6
utta-percha—       Manufactures of. (N. E.)       90         Unmanufactured, (N. E.)       10         obacco—       30         Unmanufactured       30         Anuff       40         Cigars       40         Manufactured, other than snuff and cigars       40         aints—       35,962	lum	20	29,849	5,969 80	20	94,536	4,907 2
Unmanufactured, (N. E.) 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			1	1		!	
Obacco —       30       1,009,044       309,713 90       30       1,358,835       407,650 5         Snuff —       40       4,078       1,511 90       40       2,696       1,050 4         Cigare —       40       3,741,460       1,496,584 00       40       4,221,046       1,688,438 4         Manufactured, other than snuff and cigare alinta—       40       35,962       14,384 80       40       18,898       7,559 9							••••
Unmanufactured		10			10	[	••••••
Snuff		-	1 000 044	202 712 00	900	1 260 045	407 EEG E
Cigars	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4 079				
Manufactured, other than snuffand cigars 40 35, 982 14, 384 80 40 18, 898 7, 559 9			3.741.460			4, 921, 046	1,688,438 4
aints	Manufactured, other than snuff and clear		35,969	14,384 80			7,559 9
	aints					•	·
		30	21,033	6,309 90	1 30	16,963	4,675 9

	1866.			1868.				
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.
4 4 4 4 15 94	963, 978 631, 793 5, 493 903, 143 336, 614 53, 141	\$2,550 19 \$5,966 99 \$19 79 8,125 79 14,264 56 7,971 15	4 4 4 4 15 94	\$45,807 401,791 3,139 118,583 909,600 64,944 7,901	\$1,839 98 16,071 64 195 90 4,747 32 8,384 00 9,636 60 1,798 94	4 4 4 4 15 94	\$96,970 467,213 5,022 89,445 945,695 65,359 6,399	\$1,078 80 19,488 52 200 88 3,297 80 9,897 80 9,803 85 1,535 76
8 30	92,963 4	7,4 <b>36</b> 94 1 90	8 30	82,959 19	<b>6,636</b> 72 5 70	8 30	6,318 209	505 44 62 70
15 15 <b>24</b>	6, 731 34, 466 152, 279	1,309 65 5,169 90 36,545 98	15 15 94	5,819 8,946 155,685	879 85 1,936 90 37,364 40	15 15 94	5, 791 19, 187 174, 4 <b>3</b> 7	868 65 1,898 96 41,864 88
94 94 8 15 15 15 15 15 15	37, 515 \$2, 786 7, 413 4, 308 19, 573 5, 757 529 19, 201 9, 054 265, 790	9,043 60 12,668 64 593 94 646 20 2,935 95 863 55 76 30 1,839 15 1,358 10 10,698 80	24 24 8 15 15 15 15 15 4	75,777 393,758 9,577 3,968 41,986 4,069 54 4,491 12,197 928,179	18, 186 48 94, 501 92 766 16 595 90 6, 192 90 609 00 8 10 663 15 1,829 55 6,887 16	94 94 8 15 15 15 15 15 15	62, 437 183, 516 13, 129 1, 400 18, 908 325 978 918 16, 090 437, 450	14,974 88 44,043 84 1,050 39 210 00 2,836 90 48 75 41 70 137 70 2,403 00 17,498 00
4 8 4 4 4 \$ree	1,270,251 383 945,083 1,203 221,332	50,810 94 30 64 37,803 39 48 19 8,853 28	4 6 4 4 4	864, 439 49, 936 1, 441, 499 9, 056 498, 931	34, 5 7 98 3, 994 88 57, 657 16 88 94 19, 957 94	4 4 4	1,006,979 13,186 1,413,790 1,495 995,555	43,478 88 1,054 80 56,551 60 50 80 9,022 20
8 8 94 4 15 15	389, 409 118, 977 6, 803 67, 890 9, 414 91, 142	31, 159 16 9, 469 16 1, 639 72 2, 715 60 369 10 3, 171 30	8 8 94 4 15 15	371, 878 977, 990 4, 895 101, 515 9, 968 39, 478	99,750 08 92,183 90 1,174 80 4,060 60 1,390 90 5,991 70	8 94 4 15 15	297, 674 186, 209 57, 162 19, 077 32, 320	23,813 92 14,896 72 2,286 48 2,861 55 4,848 00
4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	949, 317 9, 639 387, 101 1, 211, 305 373, 599 123, 083 39, 958 113, 736 592	9,979 68 1,445 85 15,484 04 48,459 90 99,887 92 9,846 64 5,993 70 4,549 44 66 60	4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	394, 176 10, 741 365, 963 1, 708, 444 218, 140 623, 464 9, 341 93, 502 937, 302 14, 940	19,967 04 1,611 15 14,638 52 68,337 76 17,451 90 65,877 12 373 64 3,375 30 9,492 08 2,106 00	4 15 4 4 8 8 4 15 4 15	394,896 12,549 437,767 1,801,980 170,305 569,001 10,038 40,017 935,971 16,943	15, 795 84 1, 899 35 1, 748 98 79, 079 20 13, 694 40 45, 590 68 401 52 6, 009 55 9, 410 84 2, 541 45
15 4 15 15	5, 438 25 1, 515 54, 166	815 70 1 00 987 25 8, 124 90	15 4 15 15	5, 399 53	809 85 9 19 961 30	15 4 15	8,990 97	1,233 00 1 08
15 15	18,917 477,995	2,732 55 71,699 25	15 15	6,542 41,569 512,529	6,935 35 76,879 35	15 15 15	3,617 74,792 561,312	549 E5 11,908 30 84,196 E0
19 8 15 15 15 15	600 96, 963 45 447, 534 14, 637 4, 458 3, 514	79 00 2, 157 04 6 75 67, 130 10 2, 195 55 668 70 597 10	19 8 15 15 15 15	759 1,845 304,910 21,873 4,042 34,608	91 08 147 60 45,736 50 3,980 95 606 30 5,991 90	19 8 15 15 15 15	50 3,622 359 540,543 96,539 9,140 54,308	6 00 989 76 53 85 81,081 45 3,980 85 321 00 8,146 20
15 4	586 41,648	87 90 1,665 92	15 4	1,688 19,455	253 <b>20</b> 498 20	15 4	494 916	7,410 00 36 64
94 30 30 30	1,955,831 5,153 4,193,908 92,898	301,399 44 1,545 90 1,935,962 40 6,869 40	94 30 30 30	1,686,113 5,006 4,581,749 46,719	404,667 19 1,501 80 1,374,599 60 14,013 60	94 30 30 30	1,365,695 7,110 4,561,559 195,615	327,750 00 2,133 00 1,374,467 70 37,684 50
15	12,534	1,880 10	15	17,578	2,636 70	15	Ì	3,969 7

No. 5,-STATEMENT-

Seeding of marches the		1850	).		165	7.
Species of merchandise.	Pate	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.
tints—						
Red and white lead	90	\$174,195	<b>\$34,895.00</b>	90	\$113,075	490,515 0
Whiting and Paris white	20	23,893	4,764 60	90	29,169	5,833 8
Sagar of lead	90	17,058	3,411 60	90	17,791	3,544 9
Water colors, (N. E.)	30	45, 319	0,002 4¢	90 30	55, 795	11,150 0
Paints not specified, (N. S.)	90	*************	*********	90		
Ordalgo —			***************************************			
Tarred and cables	95	99	19,780 50	25	92,099	93,694.7
Untarred	25	60	13,969 56	95	64, 433	16, 108 9
Twine and seines emp, unmanufactured	30 30	R:	16,145 30	30	59,957	17,987 1
andia sun, and other hemp of India	95	76 44	17,302 60 486,961 00	30 95	493, 533 9, 353, 891	197,059 9 588,479 7
ate, Bisal grass, colr, &c	25	89	51,472 95	95	334, 328	63,589 0
odilla, or tow of hemp or flax	15	21	1,600 65	15	99,590	13,878 0
lux, unmanufactured	15	iii	19,869 15	15	220, 738	33, 110 7
age of all kinds	5	68	61,958 40	5	1,448,195	72,405 9
alt	20	65	398,213 90	90	9,039,563	406,516 6
okloke, or culm	30	87 25	181,916 10	30	772,663	231,798 1
readstuffs	30	43	760 50	30	•••••	*********
Wheat	90	9,546	509 90	90	989	181 6
Barley	90	2,054	410 80	90	3,068	613 6
Outs	90	536	107 60	90	7130	100
Rye, (N. E.)	90		*********	20	******	***********
Wheat flour	90	8,779	784 40	90	477	95.4
Rye mesi	90	******	**********	20	2,070	414 9
Out meal	90	900	180 00	90	559	1116
ocatoes	35	71,216	21,365 40	30	87,572	36,271 0
icate, game, poultry, and vegetables, pre-	_	11,010			0.,0.2	
pared in cans or otherwise, (N. R.)	40	**********		40		
ish, dried, smoked or pickled —						
Dried or smoked	90	158,933	31,646 60	90	96,607	19,391 4
Salmon	30	3,108	691 90	30	3,949	789 8
Mackerol Herrings and shad	90	138 ; <b>99,</b> 606	97 60 4,861 60	90 90	49,913	96 8
All other	90	9,638	551 60	90	4,63	996 6
isb in oil—sardines and all other. (N. E.)	40		4.44.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	=	1,000	
stracts and decoctions of logwood & other				_		
dyswoods not otherwise provided for, (N.E.)	90			80	********	**********
atract of madder, (N. E.)	90		************	20	****** *** **	***********
extract of indigo, (N. E.)	90	******	**** **** *****	20	*********	***********
mental, (N. E.)	30			30		
olts and toys of all kinds	30		**************	30	***********	
achinesy exclusively designed and ex-						
pressly imported for the manufacture of	l		,			
flax and linen goods	30	********	*******	30		
alue of merchandise not enumerated	5	1,418,190	70,809 50	.5	1,347,094	67,351.9
Dodo.	15	449,95a 6,704	44,995 90	10	646,016	64,601 6
Dododo	20	3,604,863	1,005 60 790,979 60	15 90	1,696 3,604,767	254 7
De do	95	151,784	37,946 90	25	183, 493	790,953 4 45,673 9
Do	30	9,101,090	630,397 00	30	9,624,645	787,393 5
Do	40	303,980	191,599 00	40	541, 815	216,795 0

### RECAPIT

	1856.	ERROY)
_	Value.	Value.
Paying duties	\$257,684,936 86,935,786	9394, 100, 635 65, 799, 306
Total	314,639,949	300,800,141

	1858	1858. 1859.					1860.		
Rate.	Value.	Duty.	Bate.	Value.	Duty.	Rate.	Value.	Duty.	
15	\$109, 496	<b>\$</b> 16,413 90	15	<b>#216,3</b> 18	<b>\$39,447</b> 70	15	\$170,905	<b>\$25,530 75</b>	
15 15	25,770 7,539	3,865 50 1,130 85	15 15	28,678 10,665	4,001 70 1,599 75	15 15	<b>29</b> , 884 7, 573	4,482 60 1,135 95	
15	12,642	1,896 30	15	88,310	13,246 50	15	22,623	3,393 45	
94 15	29, 012 <b>22</b> 7, 508	6,962 88 34,126 90	94 15	35, 417 362, 833	8,507 28 54,494 80	24 15	25, 544 459, 476	6,130 56 68,991 40	
	i	•		·				İ	
19 19	73, 627 96, 632	13, 989 13 18, 360 06	19 19	49, 135 12, 079	9,336 99 2,995 01	19	98,386 34,541	18,693 <b>3</b> 4 6,569 79	
94	73,969	17,757 <b>3</b> 6	24	55, 956	13,429 44	24	49,968	11,992 33	
24	331,307	79,513 68	24	405, 173	97,941 59	24	325,846	78,203 04	
} 19	2, 298, 709	436,754 71	19	2, 157, 895	410,000 05	19	1,890,137	354,896 03	
12 free	70,622	8,474 64	12	13, 698	1,667 76	12	8,315	1,117 80	
free							•••••		
15 <b>24</b>	1,124,930 772,925	168,738 00 185,502 00	15 94	1,295,534 933,900	194, 330 10 223, 968 00	15 94	1,431,140 839,334	214,671 00 901,440 16	
••••		••••••		****			•••••		
15	26,651	3,997 65	15	26, 394	5,448 60	15	10, 132	1,519 95	
15	10, 368	1,555 20	15	12, 159	1,893 85	15	3,898	584 70	
15 15	96 772	14 25 115 80	15 15	1,318	197 70 91 00	15 15	2, 973 57	445 <b>9</b> 5 8 <b>5</b> 5	
15	19,818	2,972 70	15	12,097	1,810 50	15	932	139 80	
15	9	1 35	15	0.201		15	9 401	810.15	
15 15	3, 305 34, <b>43</b> 6	495 75 5,940 90	15 15	9,781 47,218	417 15 7,082 70	15 15	3, 401 29, 051	510 15 4,357 <b>6</b> 5	
94	97, 160	93,318 40	94	94, 378	22,650 72	91	50,962	12,230 86	
30	45, 390	13,596 00	30	47,497	14,249 10	30	80,660	24, 198 00	
15	111,709	16,756 35	15	107,615	16, 142 95	15	149,917	22, 389 55	
15 15	2, 446 369	366 90 55 35	15	6,763 6,661	1,014 45 999 15	15	111 258	16 <b>65</b> 38 <b>70</b>	
15	18, 905	2,835 75	15	39,001	5,850 15	15 15	38, 308	5,746 90	
15	5,209	781 35	15	8,673	1,300 95	15	4,990	748 50	
30	274, 137	82,941 10	30	251,978	75, 383 40	30	299, 679	89,903 70	
4	4,038	161 59	4	28,791	1,151 64	4	95,317	1,019 68	
4	40, 567 382	J,62± 68 15 28	4	159,808	6, 112 32 42 00	4	585,698 1,324	93, 427 94 59 96	
			1		177 045 10		1		
94 94	654, 459 350, 486	157,068 48 84,116 64	24 24	741, 438 352, 899	177,945 12 84,695 76	94 94	776, 743 472, 907	186,418 39 113,497 68	
8	1,643	131 44	8	17,891	1,431 98	8	4,602	363 16	
4	1,367,495	54,697 00	4	2,436,685	97,467 40	4	2, 121, 584	84,989 56	
12 13	291,633 8,576	93,330 64 1,029 19	8 12	410,674 12,268	39,853 92 1,479 16	19	10,895	35,620 24 1,299 00	
15	2,314,065	347, 109 75	15	3, 339, 108	500,866 20	15	3, 215, 398	482, 309 70	
19	169, 254	32, 158 26	19	154,976	29,445 44	19	135,452	25, 735 86	
94 30	1,495,074 35,017	358,817 76 10,505 10	24 30	1,564,691 39,378	375,509 04 9,713 40	94 30	1,786,999 59,911	428, 579 70 17, 973 30	
			-	<u> </u>	<del></del>				
••••	902,993,875	38,671,949 10	••••	259,047,014	48,869,879 91		279,872,327	53,979,570 09	

### ULATION.

1858.	1859.	1860.
Value.	Value.	Value.
\$202, 293, 875 64, 756, 975 15, 562, 300	\$259,047,014 63,502,865 16,918,951	<b>4</b> 279, 872, 327 67, 135, 486 15, 155, 398
292,613,150	338, 768, 130	362, 163, 941

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859.

		inposts.				EXPORTS.		
Countries.				For	Foreign merchandise.	ise.	Domestic pro-	Total foreign
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Duttable.	Total.	duce.	<del>Q</del> o
Great Britain—England Scotland	\$3,850,089 23,201 1,765	\$114,065,880 7,056,704 756,782	\$117, 915, 969 7, 079, 905 758, 547	\$1, 931, 668 14, 168	\$775, 850 33, 281 35, 100	\$2, 707, 518 47, 449 36, 100	\$166, 078, 734 2, 704, 596 3, 372, 456	\$168, 786, 252 2, 752, 045 3, 407, 556
Total Great Britain France	3, 875, 055 2, 723, 428	879	301,	1,945,836	9 63	98,	172, 155, 786 43, 031, 473	945,
British East IndiesPhilippine Islands	_	5, 136, 205 2, 802, 681 32, 094, 915	8, 697, 229 2, 866, 754	119, 803 68, 302 674, 335	12,419	131, 722 68, 302 1 050 934	31,	1,363,615 68,302
Porto Rico.	, 30, 280,	, 28 , 98 , 98	, 820, 3 , 18 <b>0</b> , 6	285,068 38,110	50,808		29.34 28.28	62
Hayti New Granada	441, 20, 820, 23	225, 027,		83,969	223, 201 144, 801	229, 109 178, 770	265, 6 384, 1	r. 0.
Brazil  China  All other countries	3 <b>4</b> 0 m	2, 302, 900 3, 996, 376 2, 828, 353 40, 425, 372	439,8 439,8 791,3	2, 520 199, 561 2, 724, 572 4, 633, 618	128,411 169,611 6.857.590	40-0	1, 044, 2/1 5, 929, 004 4, 233, 016 90, 589, 289	1, 720, 439 6, 256, 976 7, 127, 199 102, 080, 497
Total	721, 1	047,01	8, 768, 13	815,	080,0	, 895, 0	5,894,38	6, 789, 46

F. BIGGER, Repitter.

talement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into, and the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported from, the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Countries.						exports.		
		inforts.		Foreig	eign merchandise.	186.	Domestic pro-	Total foreign
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	duce.	and domestic.
Great Britain—England	\$2, 621, 780 45, 664 9, 171	\$130, 442, 933 4, 561, 523 914, 555	\$133, 064, 71? 4, 607, 187 923, 726	\$3, 906, 368 5, 176 12, 490	\$1, 924, 880 132, 030 99, 221	\$6,831,248 137,206 111,711	\$187.095,952 4,867,218 4,297,586	\$192, 927, 200 5, 004, 424 4, 409, 297
Total Great Britain France British East Indies Philippine Islands Cuba Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti New Granada Venezuela Frazil China	2, 676, 615 1, 526, 875 4, 147, 109 90, 427 1, 966, 403 47, 438 193, 497 1, 968, 067 1, 589, 763 1, 398, 336 17, 127, 121 9, 867, 946	135, 919, 011 41, 691, 219 6, 545, 233 2, 795, 739 32, 065, 874 4, 464, 750 2, 191, 080 2, 253, 805 1, 485, 128 4, 087, 682 3, 698, 641	138, 595, 626 43, 218, 094 10, 692, 342 2, 886, 166 34, 032, 277 4, 512, 188 2, 384, 577 2, 062, 723 3, 843, 568 2, 883, 464 21, 214, 803 13, 566, 587	3, 924, 034 2, 561, 165 91, 051 70, 552 242, 875 25, 314 12, 281 14, 877 50, 888 223, 650 1, 581, 155	2, 156, 131 596, 882 37, 902 2, 713 362, 622 21, 038 1, 144 219, 496 137, 822 40, 762 1111, 370	6,080,165 3,158,047 128,953 73,265 634,956 263,913 26,458 21,777 152,699 91,650 335,020	196, 260, 756 58, 048, 231 1, 1111, 697 368, 209 11, 747, 913 1, 517, 837 484, 190 2, 441, 905 1, 642, 800 1, 642, 800 1, 642, 800 1, 656, 250 5, 945, 235 7, 170, 784	202, 340, 921 61, 206, 278 1, 240, 650 1, 240, 650 12, 382, 869 1, 781, 750 510, 648 2, 673, 682 1, 795, 499 1, 147, 900 6, 280, 255 8, 906, 118
	2, 291, 61	872, 32	2, 163, 94	949,8	, 983, 1	6, 933, 0	3, 189, 2	0, 122, 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1860.

No. 7.

Statement showing the imports and exports of specie and bullion, the imports entered for consumption, and specie and bullion, the excess of specie and bullion exports over specie and bullion imports over specie and bullion exports.

pecie Excess of specie and bullion impecie ports over specie and bullion exports.	392 \$1,246,592 202 660 091 493 272 531 853 123 651 622 104 1,246,592	
Excess of species and bullion exports over species and bullion imports.	\$9, 481, 392 2, 894, 202 24, 018, 660 37, 169, 091 23, 285, 493 34, 478, 272 52, 587, 531 41, 537, 853 56, 675, 123 33, 358, 651 56, 452, 622 57, 996, 104	•
Domestic exports and specie and bullion exports.	\$154, 032, 131 145, 755, 820 151, 898, 720 218, 387, 511 209, 658, 366 230, 976, 157 278, 241, 064 275, 156, 846 326, 964, 908 362, 960, 682 342, 279, 491 382, 788, 662	
Exports of specie and bullion.	\$15, 841, 616 5, 404, 648 7, 522, 994 29, 472, 252 42, 674, 135 27, 486, 875 41, 436, 456 56, 247, 343 45, 745, 485 69, 136, 922 52, 633, 147 63, 887, 411 66, 546, 239	•
Imports for consumption, and specie and bullion imports.	\$147,012,126 139,216,408 168,660,625 205,929,811 200,577,739 255,272,740 282,914,077 235,310,152 299,858,570 345,973,724 261,952,909 324,258,421 335,230,919	
Imports of specie and bullion.	\$6, 360, \$24 6, 651, 240 4, 628, 792 5, 453, 592 6, 958, 184 8, 659, 812 4, 207, 632 12, 461, 799 19, 274, 496 7, 434, 789 8, 550, 135	
	1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1855 1856 1856 1856 1859 1859	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

				IMPORTS.			
Countries.		Free of duty.			Payio	Paying duty.	
	Coffee.	Tea.	Linseed, notembracing flax-seed.	Fruits.	Indigo.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	Nats.
British East Indies	\$271,662	\$24,873	\$2, 388, 786	\$1,982	\$292, 687 41,045	A 1.00 A	
Cuba Porto Rico	13,077			124, 950 8, 094	9, 297 3, 146		\$16,483 123
Hayti	2, 120, 627			1, 191 549	93,277	124	13, 657
Venezuela Brazil China	1, 727, 523 18, 352, 654 759	7, 227, 960		226 1,215 10,788	66,890	18 25 1,865	1,840 44,354 1,131
Total	22, 649, 294	7, 252, 833	2, 389, 516	978, 350	506, 354	1,861,571	206, 503
	-						

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

trice.  Molasses. Raw hides. Saltpetre. Sugar. Spices. Co  \$30, 253 \$30, 253 \$5, 193 \$5, 193 \$5, 193 \$5, 365, 891 \$1, 568, 953 \$1, 367, 218 \$1, 367, 218 \$1, 568, 953 \$2, 104 \$2, 048, 796 \$2, 048, 796 \$32, 737 \$44 \$1, 568, 953 \$1, 568, 953 \$2, 048, 796 \$2, 048, 796 \$2, 048, 796 \$32, 737 \$44 \$37, 791, 255 \$38, 794 \$38,					IMPORTS.		•	
Molasses.         Baw hides.         Saltpetre.         Sugar.         Spices.         Cof           \$30, 253         \$761, 861         \$148, 074         \$294, 927         14, 593         14, 593           \$3, 961, 503         \$6, 193         23, 119, 474         1, 905         1, 905         1, 905           \$3, 961, 503         \$6, 193         23, 119, 474         1, 905         1, 905         1, 905           \$4,430         \$83, 044         \$2, 048, 796         32, 737         44         44           \$2,048, 796         \$2,048, 796         32, 737         44         44           \$63         \$63, 953         1, 867, 218         378           \$63, 849         165, 905         905	Countries.				Paying duty.			
\$30, 253 \$30, 253 \$61, 503 \$6, 193 \$761, 661 \$3, 961, 503 \$3, 961, 503 \$3, 961, 503 \$3, 961, 503 \$4, 430 \$3, 044 \$3, 044 \$3, 044 \$3, 048, 796 \$3, 048, 796 \$4, 048, 796 \$4, 048, 796 \$3, 048, 796 \$4, 048, 796		Molasses.	Raw hides.	Saltpetre.	Sugar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tes.
	British East Indias Philippine Islands Cuba Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti New Granada Venezuela Brazil China	255 255 430 53 53	\$30, 253 36, 193 36, 376 36, 376 83, 044 553, 893 2, 048, 796 1, 568, 953 4, 357, 508		4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	\$294, 927 14, 593 1, 905 104 303 155, 905 468, 159	\$18 6,981 1,334 6,483 6,483	\$58,001 744 744 58,745

No. 8.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		IMPORTS.		•		
Countries		Paying duty.			KKPORTE.	
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign ex- ports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including spe- cie.
British East Indies	\$3, 298	<b>\$4,451,060</b>	\$8, 697, 229	\$131,723	\$1, 231, 893	\$1,363,615
Cubs.	4, 415, 424	2,348,393	054.	1,050,934	11,217,268	12, 268, 202
Porto Rico	6,453	81,997	820,	335, 876	1, 699, 326	035,
Two bicilies	2,046	454, 193	2, 180, 629 2, 666, 246	229, 109	2, 255, 655	675, 484.
New Granada	664,218	_	2,848,141	178, 770	384,	1,562,964
Faxil	201,102	104,	22, 439, 842	327,972	929.	256,
China	35,041		10, 791, 381	2,894, 183	233,	127,
Total	5, 224, 955	14, 442, 149	95, 596, 002	5, 345, 657	30, 117, 837	35, 463, 494

Statement exhibiting the values of articles of foreign production imported into the United States from, and the exports of foreign merchandise and domestic produce to, certain countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

				IMPORTS.			
Countries.		Free of duty.			Paying duty.	duty.	
	Coffee.	Теа.	Linseed, notembracing flax-seed.	Fruits.	Indigo.	Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c.	Nuts.
British East Indies Philippine Islands Cubs Porto Rico Two Sicilies Hayti New Granada Venesuels	\$245, 654 49, 134 11, 491 44, 958 12, 890 206, 387 1, 291, 339	\$400 11 91	\$2,753,194	\$73 126, 685 12, 095 961, 562 52 149	\$621, 449 167, 092 4, 896 253 181, 754 9, 065	\$138, 157 1, 631, 984 43 120	\$12,146 170,978 16,555
China	18, 845, 988	8, 799, 141	2.753.194	7,022	135	10,435	934

STATEMENT-Continued.

				IMPORTS.			
Countries.				Paying duty.			
	Molasses.	Raw hides.	Ealtpetre.	Sagar.	Spices.	Coffee.	Tœ.
British East Indies Philippine Islands Cubs Porto Rico Two Sicilics Hayti New Granada Venezuela Brazil Chins	\$4,063,021 767,932 13 18 4,830,984	\$1, 288, 482 44, 318 615 8, 354 22, 690 597, 136 1, 218, 508 1, 066, 689 3, 677 4, 250, 758	\$999,897	\$126, 810 781, 676 23, 279, 100 \$, 556, 841 113 921 28, 621 1, 104, 205 630, 930	\$569, 353 12, 748 2, 377 81 896 246, 830 831, 801	\$30, 301 1, 946 1, 946 4, 843	\$102, 736 20 20 679 679

STATEMENT-Continued.

	•	IMPORTS				•
Countries.		Paying duty.			EAFORIB.	•
	Tobacco, cigars, &c.	All other articles imported.	Total imports.	Foreign exports.	Domestic exports.	Total exports, including specie.
British East Indies Philippine Islands Cuba Porto Rico Two Siclies Hayti New Granada Venezuela Brazil China	\$1,078 100,030 4,120,834 1,274 1,274 1,274 49,286 612,533 1,698 1,698 49,250 49,250	\$2, 666, 897	\$6, 545, 233 2, 795, 739 32, 065, 874 4, 464, 750 2, 191, 080 94, 656 1, 485, 138 4, 087, 682 8, 698, 641 59, 682, 588	\$128,953 73,265 634,956 263,913 263,913 263,913 152,699 91,650 335,020 1,735,334 3,674,025	\$1, 111, 697 368, 209 11, 747, 913 1, 517, 837 484, 190 2, 441, 905 1, 642, 800 1, 056, 250 5, 945, 235 7, 170, 784	\$1, 240, 650 441, 474 12, 382, 869 1, 781, 7. 0 510, 648 2, 673, 682 1, 795, 499 1, 147, 900 6, 280, 255 8, 906, 118 37, 160, 845

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 30, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

## No. 9.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, November 3, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the mint of the United States and its branches for the year

ending June 30, 1860.

The amount of gold and silver received during the year, that is to say, from the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive, was as follows: Gold deposits, \$22,673,192 21; silver deposits and purchases, \$3,152,437 15; total gold and silver bullion received, \$25,825,629 36. The coinage operations during the same period were as follows: Gold coins issued, \$16,445,476; fine gold bars, \$7,001,807 35; silver coins, \$2,769,920; silver issued in bars, \$480,716 26; cent coins, \$342,000. Total coinage operations, \$27,039,919 61, comprised in 43,885,721 pieces of all denominations of coins.

The operations during the year were distributed as follows: At the mint in Philadelphia the deposits of gold amounted to \$4,266,018 93; the gold coinage, including \$170,275 34 in fine bars, was \$4,354,576 84. Silver bullion received, \$756,505 41; silver coins struck, \$835,420; silver bars made and issued, \$21,656 30; cents coined, \$342,000. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$5,022,524 34. Total coinage, \$5,553,653 14, comprised in 38,099,348 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at New Orleans the amount of deposits of gold was \$153,731 71, and of silver, \$1,381,113 40. The coinage amounted to \$169,000 in gold, and \$1,598,422 33 in silver coins, including \$25,422 33 in bars. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$1,534,845 11.

Total coinage, \$1,767,422 33, comprised in 4,322,550 pieces.

The branch mint at San Francisco received during the year gold deposits to the value of \$11,319,913 83, and deposits of silver of the value of \$480,139 75. The coinage amounted to \$11,889,000 in gold, and \$572,911 52 in silver, including \$211,411 52 in bars. Total deposits at this branch of the mint of gold and silver, \$11,800,053 58, and total coinage, \$12,461,911 52, composed of 1,417,475 separate pieces or denominations of coins.

At the branch mint at Dahlonega the sum of \$67,085 21 in gold was deposited for coinage. The amount of coinage was \$69,477, com-

prised in 15,874 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the branch mint at Charlotte were as follows: gold deposits, \$134,491 17; gold coinage, \$133,697 50, com-

prised in 30,474 pieces.

The assay office at New York received during the year gold deposits to the amount of \$6,731,951 36, and silver bullion to the value of \$534,678 59. The same establishment melted and refined, and made into fine bars, gold bullion of the value of \$6,831,532 01; and silver bars of the value of \$222,226 11. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$7,266,629 95. Total amount of fine bars of gold and silver made during the year, \$7,053,758 12.

The amount of gold produced from the mines in the United States deposited during the year was \$18,971,041 75; and of silver the sum of \$293,797 05. The sources from whence these supplies of the precious metals have been obtained for the last year, as well as previous years, are stated in the statistical tables attached to this report.

Within the last year some new mines of silver have been brought to our notice, the most important of which are those situated in the Washoe region in the Territory of Utah, about three hundred and thirty miles northeast from San Francisco. At the branch mint in that city upwards of \$80,000 were received from those mines during the last fiscal, and they promise a considerable and increasing supply of silver for that institution and the other mints. It has, however, given some trouble when used as an agent or assistant for parting silver from native gold, on account of the presence of antimony; a very small portion of which induces brittleness in the gold. A similar annoyance has, we are informed, occurred in the British mint, in its operations upon Australian gold.

The gold mines in Kansas have produced during the year the sum of \$622,000, and there are indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. This enlargement in the production of gold from Kansas is interesting from the fact that the supply from the mines of California to the mints have been for years past declining. In 1853 the mints received deposits of California gold to the value of nearly fifty-six millions of dollars; during the

last year the amount was somewhat below twenty millions.

In the gold producing regions of Kansas, namely, at Denver, a private minting establishment has been set in operation by Messrs. Clark, Graham & Co., from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued. They are of various grades of fineness; our assays show them to be from 815 to 838 thousandths, and the pieces are evidently made direct from native gold with its silver alloy, without any attempt to fix or maintain any exact standard. The weight is greater than in corresponding pieces of the national coinage, in order to make up for the deficiency of fineness. The ten dollar pieces vary from 273 to 283½ grains. On the average, and adding the value of the silver alloy, and deducting the mint charges, the pieces are found to be of professed value, or slightly over. The devices on the ten dollar piece are appropriate and distinctive; but on the five dollar piece they are made in close imitation to the legal coin, a reprehensible and illegal practice, countenanced by previous similar emissions in California.

Within the last year fraudulent practices upon our gold coins have greatly increased. The mint is giving the most earnest attention to devising the best remedies against these practices; and the same subject is undergoing a careful investigation by scientific men not connected with the mint, under an appropriation made by Congress.

The new cents have heretofore been issued in exchange for the fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar, and for the old copper cents. As the Spanish and Mexican pieces were received at their nominal values, large amounts of these coins have been brought to the melting pot, and thus the community has been relieved from an irregular and depreciated currency. But it has required the issue of

a large amount of cents, and induced a temporary redundancy of that coin in some of the eastern cities. They are gradually, however, being distributed to all parts of our country, including a portion of the southern States, where the copper cent was scarcely known as a circulating medium. Since the passage of the act of June 25, 1860, the issues have been limited to exchanges for the copper cents, except the supplying of the government offices with the new issues, and distant parts of the country in limited amounts. In order to accelerate the process of relieving the community from the cumbrous and inconvenient copper cents, the mint now pays the expenses of transportation on them, and will make returns in the new issues. This arrangement will tend to relieve the country from a burdensome currency without increasing the amount of circulation of that denomination of coins.

The third section of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1857, makes it "the duty of the director of the mint to cause assays to be made from time to time of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness, and value; and embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof." In previous reports I have presented the results of the assays which have been made of such foreign gold and silver coins as ame within our notice, or could be procured for examination and assay. Since the last annual report several varieties of coins, not heretofore noticed, have been assayed. The result of these assays, ogether with those previously made, will be found in the tabular statements of the weight, fineness, and values of foreign gold and silver coins, which are attached to this report. Some remarks in reference to the coins not heretofore reported upon, may, however, be properly presented.

The coinage of Tunis has recently emerged from barbarism and assumed a civilized aspect. As late as 1839 there were no gold coins issued, and the professedly silver coins were nearly three-fourths copper. The new gold piece of twenty-five piastres, dated A. H. 1276—corresponding to A. D. 1859—weighs .161 ounce, or 77.3 grains, is 900 thousandths fine, and consequently very nearly of the value of three dollars; after deducting mint charges for re-coinage, \$2 98.5. The silver coin of five piastres, A. H. 1268, (1851) weighs .511 ounce, or 245.3 grains, is 898½ thousandths fine, (intended for 900,) and therefore worth 61.8 cents. These results make the gold piastre twelve cents, and the silver piastre nearly twelve cents and four-tenths of a

cent for exchange calculations.

The eighty real gold piece of Spain, 1845, not received here until recently, will be found in the tabular statements above referred to: It has been superseded by the new series of Spanish coinage, but is still current.

The half and quarter of the silver 2,000 reis piece of Brazil have not hitherto been assayed at the mint They prove to be of the same standards of the principal piece, and are proportional in value.

A new silver dollar has been issued in Bolivia, greatly reduced in weight and value as compared with the former issue. A number of the pieces of the date 1859 average .648 ounce, or 311 grains; and

being 992 thousandths fine, are worth 78.6 cents. They are closely adjusted to the depreciation of the half dollar, which has been issued

by that government for a number of years past.

The envoys from the empire of Japan who were accredited to the government of the United States visited the mint on the 13th and 14th of June last. In compliance with their wishes and your instructions, I caused several assays to be made in their presence of the coins of Japan and of our own issues, conforming to their request to have an entire cobang assayed, instead of a small piece as is our usual The annexed tables will show the result of these assays. The valuation there given of the cobang includes the silver contained as alloy. Although the new cobang does not quite come up to \$3 60, it was conceded to the embassy to make that valuation the basis of This makes the itzetu (the unit of Japan) 90 commercial rates. cents, which is a convenient figure and sufficiently exact. In order to present this subject more fully I have deemed it proper to annex to this report a copy of the certified statement, which was furnished to the envoys, of the result of the assays made in their presence, and also a copy of my communication to them, through the department, under date of the 20th of June last. Subsequently to these transactions we have obtained, and placed in the cabinet of the mint, a Japanese oban; it weighs 5.30 ounces; is 667 thousandths fine, and of the value of \$75 24, including the silver alloy. This piece does not appear to have any definite relation to the cobang, or to the itzetu. It is probably used as a commercial bar. It is, however, properly ranked among the coins, and is certainly the largest one which has come under our notice. It is of an oval shape, the larger diameter being six inches and one-eight of an inch, the smaller three inches and threefourths of an inch.

Since the close of the fiscal year there has been a recoinage by the order of the department of a portion of the thick gold dollars which had accumulated in the treasury of the United States. As there is some misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, a few remarks respecting it may not be inappropriate at this time. issues of the gold dollar, the coinage of which was commenced in 1849, were less in diameter than those issued since 1853, the latter being larger than the former to the extent of the one-tenth of an inch. This enlargement of the coin is a decided improvement, especially as it is more conveniently handled. But there is certainly an inconvenience in having two pieces in circulation of the same value but of different sizes and devices. In view of this inconvenience, and of the fact that a large amount of these gold dollars had accumulated at the assistant treasury in New York, and could not be used, the department directed the recoinage referred to. There are yet in circulation upwards of fifteen millions of gold dollars, of which \$9,590,000 are of the thick, or first issues, and \$5,440,000 are of the enlarged diameter.

It is to be regretted that the system of banking adopted in most of the States tends to exclude small gold coins from circulation. It is certainly the true policy of the country to extend the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which circulates in the place of it. On this subject I beg to renew some suggestions which I presented in the mint report for the year 1855. There is one point connected with this subject and with the general management of the national coinage which, although left by law to the discretion of the director of the mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury, and cannot be made the subject of particular legislation, yet it is of so much importance to the community generally that this occasion seems appropriate to give it a fair and general understanding. The thirtieth section of the general mint law—act of January 18, 1837—provides that "in the denominations of coin delivered, the treasurer shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, unless when impracticable or inconvenient to do so; in which case the denomination of coin shall be designated by the director." In view of the fact that depositors are always paid before their bullion is operated upon, out of a stock of coins previously made ready, it is evident that in the preparation of such a supply of coins the director is to use his discretion in regard to the denomination before conferring with depositors, and they may or may not be exactly suited in the payment. Undoubtedly, in the issue of coins every proper attention should be given to the probable demand, and especially in the silver coinage, which it is to be presumed is wanted for immediate use, and not for storage Heretofore the general practice has been to pay depositors in vaults. in the coin they have desired, and it is not intended by these observations to give notice that this usage will be entirely abandoned. But the chief design of a national mint is to subserve the interests of the people at large preferably to a few large owners of bullion or coin. The interests of the public and of depositors are not always concurrent in the matter under discussion. Depositors of large amounts call for coin in a form which gives the least trouble to count, and banking institutions, in addition to that, may prefer it in a form not likely to Many who present their checks at these institutions be drawn out. would, doubtless, ask for specie, but are deterred from doing so by the expectation of receiving double eagles instead of half or quarter eagles. In a word, the plain effect of issuing gold coin of a large size is to keep down the circulation of specie and increase the use of paper money. This remark, of course, does not apply to such localities where paper money is prohibited, as, for example, in the State of California, because in such cases the different currencies cannot come in conflict. Before the act of Congress authorizing the issuing of gold in stamped bars there was, it is true, a necessity for the issue of large coins, as well to meet the demands for shipment to Europe as, in some measure, to relieve the pressure upon the mint. There was no kind of propriety in going through the manipulations and bearing the expenses of making small gold coins to be directly melted down in foreign mints or refineries. But since the important change in our mint laws, before referred to, a distinction has been made to meet the demands of trade, by which gold intended for exportation is cast into fine bars. whilst that which is needed for home currency is converted into coin. If we look to the example of the wealthiest and most civilized nations of the globe we shall find that their largest gold coin, to speak in a general way, does not exceed our half-eagle

in value. Such is the case in Great Britain, France, Russia, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are pieces of ten thalers about eight dollars of our money—coined in Germany, but apparently for international use. The same may be said of the North and South American doubloon, of which the amount coined is small. It would no longer be an embarrassment to the principal mint, nor to the branches, except perhaps the branch at San Francisco, (and to that institution these views are not intended particularly to apply,) to coin all the gold that is likely to be offered in pieces of five dollars and It is true that nearly as much labor is expended in the manufacture of a gold dollar or a quarter eagle as of an eagle or double eagle, and in thus offering to make the smaller demoninations a large increase of work is assumed; but this consideration is met by another —that the division of labor and the present efficiency of the mint establishments will enable us to meet such increase without additional expenditures. The manufacture of fine bars at the assay office in New York, and the coinage at the branch mint at San Francisco, have so divided the work upon gold bullion as to remove all apprehension of difficulty or delay. It is not by any means assumed that the coinage of the eagle and the double eagle should be discontinued. the contrary, they will be indispensable at San Francisco; they may in some emergencies be required to be coined at Philadelphia and at New Orleans; but as a general rule, adapted to the principal mint and to the branches in the Atlantic States, it is believed that the time has come to return to the smaller denominations of gold coin, issuing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half-eagle; and this upon the ground already adverted to—particularly applicable to a country so favored with the original production of the precious metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater portion of real, imperishable money, and that a cardinal point, at which this reform is to be begun or aided, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation. As our larger gold coins are the most exposed to the fraudulent practice of splitting and inserting other metals, a contrivance which has recently increased in our country, the suggestions herein made acquire additional importance. It may also be found useful, as a further means to prevent such nefarious practices, to increase the diameter and reduce the thickness of several of the denominations of our coins, as has been done in that of the gold dollar and three-dollar piece.

The tabular statements attached to this report are as follows: A, the deposits and coinage at the mint and its branches and the assay office, during the year ending June 30, 1860; B, statement of the amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the institutions above named, during the same period; C, the coinage operations of all the minting establishments of the United States from their respective organizations to the 30th of June, 1860, numbered from one to seven inclusive; D, the entire deposits of domestic gold at these institutions for the same period, numbered from one to seven, inclusive; E, statement of the production of domestic silver from the 1st of January, 1841, to the close of the last fiscal year; F, the amount of silver of less denomination than one dollar, coined since the passage

of the act of February 21, 1853, reducing the weight of such coins; G, the amount and denominations of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint at Philadelphia, for the new cent; H, a statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased for silver coinage, since the passage of the act of February 21, 1857, entitled "An act relating to foreign coins, and to the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States;" I, the amount of cents of former issue deposited at the mint at Philadelphia for the new cent; J, a statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign gold coins; K, a similar statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign silver coins.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant, JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mint.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington Oity.

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Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

## DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dablonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
#OLD.							
Foreign soin. Foreign bullion. United States coin, (O. B.)	\$7,309.50 53,599.31 4,900,859.08	28, 855 83 29, 206 93 29, 566 93	11,319,913 83	967,085 21	<b>6</b> 134, 491 17	#114,465 00 301,404 00 4,338 00 6,311,804 36	(146,613 33 394,319 97 8,545 50 8,545 50 89,193,731 11
Total gold	4,906,018 93	11.187,831	11,319,913 83	67,085 91	134,491 17	6,731,951 36	92, 673, 192 91
Deported, (including purchases)	738, 897 17 83, 606 94	1,380,419 06	336, 030 86			409, 899 99	9, 858, 640 10 293, 797 05
Total silver	756,505 41	1,381,113 40	480, 139 75			534,678 59	3, 158, 437 15
Total gold and silver	5,029,594 34	1,534,845 11	11,800,053 58	67,085 21	134,491 17	7,266,629 95	25, 625, 639 36
Less redsposits at the different institutions: gold, (United States bullion,) \$3,152,679 36; silver, \$398,373 30							3, 551, 058 66
Total depodits							89, 874, 576 70

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Denomination.	Mint of the Phila	f the United States, Philadelphia.	Brench n Orio	eh mint, New Orienne.	Branch mint, Francisco	nch mint, San Francisco.	Branch m Dahloneg	mlut, negle.	Branch min Obariotte.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Accesy o	office, New York.	H	Total.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
60LD.									<u> </u>					
Double eagles		<b>43, 772, 300</b>	4,350	\$67,000 00	579, 975	8	:	•	:		:	•	779,940	
Engles	19,018	2 2 2 3 3 3	203, 20		16,98	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	12, 800	\$64,000	\$3,005	115,095 00	• • •		عر م م م	83
Three dollars		<b>4</b> 2			28,000	88	:	4.005	•	18.679.50			51,509	
		78, 743 00			13,000	8	:		• •			6,831,53001		83,215 00 7,001,807 35
Unparted bars	:		•				•	•		•				••••••
Total gold	336,918	4,354,576 84	19,550	169,000 00	655, 475	11,889,000 00	15,874	69, 477	80,474	133,697 50		6,831,538 01	1,044,591	93,447,983 35
Ottver.	315 630	315.540	000 000	٤	8	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \							600 530	۶
Half dollars	8	174,900 00	9,219,000	1, 106, 000 00	683,000	346, 500 00			<u></u>				9,800	38
Quarter dollars	578,800	287, 450 GO 57, 600 GO	986	88	<b>2</b> , 4	, 4 90 90 90								35
Half dimes		43,500	1,060,000	8		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							1,930,000	3
Three-cent pieces Bars		21,656 30		95, 429 33		211,411 50						222, 236 11	548,000	16,440 00 480,716 <b>26</b>
Total silver	3, 569, 130	857,076 30	4,310,000	1,598,499 33	762,000	579,911 59						232, 298 11	8,641,130	3,250,636 96
Cents	34, 200, 000	342,000 00											34, 200, 000	343,000 00
Total copper	34, 900, 000	342,000 00											34, 200,000	342,000 00
RECAPITULATION.														
Total gold	3,569,130 34,900,000	4, 354, 576 84 857, 076 30 342, 000 00	19,550	169,000 00	655, 473	11, 886, 000 00 572, 911 52	15,874	8,47	30,474	133,697 50		6,831,538 01 928,236 11	1,044,591 8,641,130 34,200,000	22, 447, 983 38 3, 250, 636 96 342, 000 00
Total coinage	38, 000, 348	5, 553, 663 14	4,322,550 1,767,	1,767,423 33	1,417,475	12,461,911 52	15,874	69,477	30,474	133,697 50	::	7,063,758 12	43,885,721	87,039,919 61

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Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

## DEPOSITS.

Description.	Mint of U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, Dablonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
#OLD.							
Foreign coin	53,599 31	28, 285 39, 306 38				301,405 00	394,319 27
United States builion	4, 900, 859 68	89, 566 93	11,319,913 83	967, 085 21	<b>6</b> 134, 491 17	6, 311, 804 36	18, 183, 781 II
Total gold	4, 906, 018 93	1153,731 71	11,319,913 83	67,085 21	134,491 17	6, 731, 861 36	99, 673, 199 91
Deposited, (including purchases)	738, 897 17 83, 606 24	1,380,419 06	336, 030 86 144, 108 89			409, <b>899 99</b> 125, 878 60	9,858,640 10 293,797 05
Total ailvar	756,505 41	1,381,113 40	480, 139 75			534,678 59	3, 159, 437 15
Total gold and silver	5,022,594 34	1,534,845 11	11,800,053 58	67,085 21	134,491 17	7,366,629 95	25, 825, 639 36
Less redeposits at the different institutions: gold, (United States bullion,) \$2,152,679 36; silver, \$398,373 30							3,651,059 66
Total deposits							<b>52</b> , 274, 576 70
						1	- 1

## COINAGE

Denomination.	Mint of the Phila	e United States, adelphia.	Branch   Ork	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch m Dahlone	mint, noge.	Branct	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assety o	office, New York.	F	Total.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
6010.														
Double eagles		S.	4.0 88	85,000 G	578 50.00 50	283	6	3	30	9 39			4.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3	\$15,458,800 349,130
Three dollars.	(2) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	(4%) 8882			5, % 4 6, % 4 6, % 6, % 6, % 6, % 6, % 6, % 6, % 6, %	14.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.		86	£, 5	18,672 50			5, 50 5, 50	61, 145 61, 206 128, 380 128, 380 13, 315 13, 315 15,
Fine bars.												6,831,539 01		7,001,807
Total gold	339,918	4,354,576 84	19,550	169,000 00	655, 475	11,889,000 00	15,874	69,477	80,474	133,697 50		6,831,538 01	1,044,591	23, 447, 283 35
Dollars Half dollars Quarter dollars Dimes	88.88 89.80 87.89 80.00 80.00 80.00	315,530 00 174,900 00 927,450 00 57,606 00	280,000 2819,000 370,000	1, 106, 000 00 37, 000 00	5,000 683,000 94,000 40,000	34,500 34,500 6,500 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9							8 4 8 8	600,530 00 1,687,400 00 330,450 00 98,600 00
Three-cent pieces	<u> </u>	15,59 15,58 1,58	1, voe, voe	35 58 38 58		911,411 50						292,296 11	548,000	348
Total aliver	3, 569, 130	857,076 30	4,310,000	1,598,499 33	762,060	572,911 52						222,226 11	8,641,130	3,950,636 96
Cents	34, 200, 000	342,000 00											34, 200, 000	342,000 00
Total copper	34,900,000	342,000 00											34, 200, 000	343,000 00
RCAPITULATION.												,		
Total gold	3,569,130 34,800,000	4,354,576 84 857,076 30 349,000 00	19,550 4,310,000	169,000 00 1,598,492 33	655, 475	11,896,000 00	15,874	69, 477	30,474	133,697 50		6,831,539 01	1,044,591 8,641,130 34,200,000	23, 447, 983 35 3, 250, 636 96 342, 000 00
Total coinage	38, 099, 348	5, 553, 663 14	4, 322, 550 1, 767, 423	1,767,428 33	1,417,475	19,461,911 59	15,874	69, 477	30, 474	133,697 50		7,053,758 19	43, 885, 731	27,039,919 61

of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. B.—Statement of the amount

From whence derived.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Branch mint, Dahlonega.	Branch mint, Charlotte.	Assay office, New York.	Total.
California Kansas Virginia Georgia North Carolina Bouth Carolina Tennessee Oregon. Alabama Utah Arizona	\$663,389 02 346,604 05 17,402 62 7,556 41 8,450 11 595 88 2,780 16	\$11, 319, 913 83	\$87, 135 00 1, 770 39 661 53	\$1,097 37 24,908 86 36,588 92 3,485 70 2,004 36	\$134,491 17	\$6,023,628 36 248,981 00 4,202 00 19,868 00 9,755 00 4,680 00 1,190 00	\$18,095,163 58 622,264 30 21.604 62 62,513 33 156.181 98 2,004 36 2,780 16 681 53 4,680 00 1,190 00 1,402 01
Total	1,048,180 26	11, 319, 918 83	89, 566 92	67,085 21	134, 491 17	6, 311, 804 36	18, 971, 041 75
California, (parted). Utah, (Washoe) Lake Superior Arizona North Carolina Sonora	12, 201 66 10, 206 58 1, 200 00	63, 226 12 80, 882 77	701 33			62, 432 60 21, 658 00 15, 674 00 13, 357 00 12, 257 00	138, 561 70 102, 540 77 25, 880 58 13, 357 00 12, 257 00 1, 200 00
Total Total gold and silver	23, 608 24 1, 071, 788 50	144, 108 89 11, 464, 022 72	701 32	67,085 21	134, 491 17	125, 378 60 6, 437, 182 96	293, 797 05 19, 264, 838 80

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.

	COPPER	COPPER COINAGE.			TOTAL COLNAGE.		
Period.	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
1793 to 1817 1818 to 1837 1838 to 1847 1849 1850 1851 1855 1855 1856 1856	Piece. 29, 316, 272 46, 554, 830 34, 967, 663 6, 415, 799 4, 178, 500 4, 426, 844 9, 889, 707 5, 063, 094 6, 641, 131 4, 236, 156 1, 574, 829 2, 690, 463 6, 333, 456 23, 400, 000 39, 700, 000	Fices.  5, 235, 513  2, 205, 200  39, 864  39, 812  147, 672  129, 694  55, 358  56, 500  40, 430  35, 180	52, 019, 407 158, 882, 816 88, 327, 378 8, 691, 444 9, 519, 513 10, 039, 535 24, 985, 736 32, 612, 949 69, 775, 537 33, 919, 921 10, 885, 619 25, 876, 288 18, 602, 020 44, 833, 766 44, 833, 111	\$5, 610, 957 50 17, 639, 382 50 29, 491, 010 00 2, 780, 930 00 7, 948, 332 00 27, 756, 445 50 52, 143, 446 00 52, 143, 446 00 51, 505, 638 50 52, 191, 618 94 37, 693, 069 58 10, 610, 752 14 11, 074, 388 12 3, 245, 853 68 10, 221, 876 60 2, 660, 646 59 4, 354, 576 84	\$8, 268, 295 75 40, 566, 897 15 13, 913, 019 00 420, 050 00 922, 950 00 446, 797 00 7, 852, 571 00 5, 373, 270 00 1, 419, 170 00 3, 245, 268 09 1, 428, 327 46 4, 971, 823 37 3, 009, 241 08 857, 076 30	\$319, 340 28 476, 574 30 349, 676 63 64, 157 99 41, 984 32 44, 467 50 99, 635 43 50, 630 94 67, 059 78 27, 106 78 63, 510 46 234, 000 00 342, 000 00	\$14, 198, 593 53 58, 682, 853 95 43, 753, 705 63 3, 265, 137 99 8, 913, 266 32 28, 210, 513 00 52, 403, 679 44 60, 111, 249 72 43, 108, 977 93 14, 346, 762 99 4, 737, 691 60 15, 427, 699 97 5, 976, 887 67 5, 553, 653 14
Total	250, 588, 744	7, 985, 223	671, 904, 388	326, 928, 924 49	93, 951, 766 20	2, 545, 813 55	423, 426, 504 24

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

	1. MINT	OF THE	UNITED STATES, P.	PHILADELPHIA—Continued	-Continued.		
Period				SILVER COINAGE.			
	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Three cents.	Bars.
4	Pieces.	iecse.	Pieces.	Pieces.	<b>N</b>	Pieces.	Vakue.
1818 to 1837	-0 -	13, 10±, ±33 74, 793, 560 20, 203, 333	5, 041, 749 4, 952, 073	11, 864, 949	14, 463, 700 11, 093, 235		
	15,000	<b>5</b> 80. <b>2</b> 52,	146, 340,	451, 839,	668, 1, 309,		
1850	1, 300	227, 000 200, 750 77, 380	190,800	, 931, , 026,	955,000	5, 447, 400	
1858 1858 1854	46, 110 33, 140 26, 000	3, 532, 708 2, 982, 000 759, 500	15, 254, 220 12, 380, 000 9, 957, 000	1, 555, 500 12, 173, 010 4, 470, 000	1, 000, 500 13, 345, 020 5, 740, 000	11, 400, 000 671, 000	
1856	63, 500 94, 000	938, 142,	2, 304, 000	780, 880,	4, 880, 000 3, 940, 000	1, 458, 000	1
1859	73,500	4, 028, 000 2, 636, 000 349, 800	10, 600, 600 4, 896, 000 909, 800	1, 760, 000 676, 000	4, 000, 000 2, 840, 000 870, 000	1, 266, 000 1, 380, 000 548, 000	843 37 9, 341 08 21, 656 30
Total	3, 059, 670	125, 806, 214	68, 222, 982	62, 448 105	67, 900, 998	40, 972, 900	64, 196 30

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

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	COPPER	COLNAGE.			TOTAL COLKAGE.		
Period.	Cents.	Half cents.	No. of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.
	Pieces.	Picoss.					
\$	6,	5, 235, 513	019,	_	268,	6	4, 198, 593
1818 to 1837	6, 554,	2, 205, 200	158, 882, 816	639, 382	6,897	5, 574	, 682, 853
1838 to 1847	67,		327,	491,010	913,019	9,676	3, 753, 705
1848	16,		691,	780,930	0,050	1, 157	, 265, 137
1849	78,50	39,864	519,	948, 332	2,960	1,984	, 913, 266
1850	26,	39,812	039,	756, 445	9, 600	1,467	8, 210, 513
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24, 985, 736		446, 797 00	99, 635 43	52, 689, 878 43
1852	63,		612,	505, 638	847,410	0, 630	2,403,679
1853	41,	129,694	775,	191,618	,852,571	7,059	0, 111, 249
1854	4, 236, 156	55, 358	919,	693, 069	3, 270	3, 638	3, 108, 977
1855	74,	56,500	885,	610,752	,419,170	6, 030	2,045,952
1856	90,	40,430	876,	074,388	, 245, 268	7, 106	4, 346, 762
1857	333,	35, 180	602,	245,853	,428,327	3,610	, 737, 691
1858	100		833,	221,876	,971,823	000,1	, 427, 699
.1859	30, 700, 000		833,	660, 646	,009,241	2,000	,976,887
1860	34, 200, 000		38, 099, 348	354, 576	7,076	2,000	, 553, 653
Total	250, 588, 744	7, 985, 223	671, 904, 388	326, 928, 924 49	93, 951, 766 20	2, 545, 813 55	423, 426, 504 24
Total	700, 000, 1##	1, 300, 440	011, 304, 300	360, 362	3, 301, 100		cre

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.				GOLD	D COLFAGE.			
	Double eagles	Eagles.	Half oaglos.	Three dollars. Quart'reagles	Quart'r eagles	Dollars.	Unparted bars.	Fine bars.
1854	Picos. 141, 468 869, 175	Piecs. 123, 826	Piecs. 268	Pieces.	Pieces.	Piecer. 14, 632	Value. \$5, 641, 504 05	Value. \$5,863 16 88,782 50
	1, 181, 750	73,500	94, 100	34,500	71, 180	24, 600	3,047,001 29	
1858 1869 1860	885, 940 689, 140 579, 975	27,800 2,000 10,000	58, 600 9, 720 16, 700	9,000	8, 800 8, 800 8, 800	20,000 15,000	816, 295 65	19,871 68
Total	4,941,948	256, 126	287, 388	62, 100	177, 366	87, 232	12, 775, 395 93	236, 653 89

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO—Continued.

Period.			BILVER COINAGE.	1 <b>0E.</b>			TOTAL C	TOTAL COURAGE.	
	Dollara.	Half dolls.   Qr. dollars.	Qr. dollars.	Dimes.	Bars.	No. of pieces.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
105.4	Piese.	Pieces.	Piene.	I iecse.	Value.		Val	Value.	Val.
1866		121, 950 211, 000	412,400		\$23,609 45		957, 677 315, 537	049 009	121, 752 516, 147
1858 1859 1860	16,000	86, 900 218, 000 463, 000 693, 000	28, 600 63, 000 172, 000 24, 000	30,000 90,000 40,000	19, 752 61 29, 469 87 211, 411 52	1, 362, 028 1, 463, 893 1, 417, 475	12, 490, 000 00 19, 276, 096 65 13, 906, 271 68 11, 889, 000 00	50,000 00 147,502 61 327,969 87 572,911 52	12,540,600 00 19,423,598 26 14,234.241 55 12,461,911 52
Total	20,000	20,000 1,792,950	985, 400	160,000	284, 243 45	8, 775, 439	116, 566, 156 81	1, 463, 968 45	118, 029, 225 26

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT NEW ORLEANS.

Period.			O GIOD	HOLD COINAGE.		
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.
1838 to 1847		1,026,342	709, 925		550, 528	
1849 1850 1851	141,000 315,000	23, 900 67, 500 263, 000	41,000		84, 000 148, 000	215,000 14,000 290,000
1852	190,000 71,000 3,250	18, 000 51, 000 52, 500	46,000	24,000	140, 000 153, 000	290,000
1856	2, 250	14, 500	10, 000		21, 100	
1858 1859 1860	47, 500 24, 500 4, 350	21, 500 4, 000 8, 200	13,000		34,000	
3	806, 850	1, 594, 292	831, 025	24,000	1, 130, 628	1,004,000

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES—Continued.

3. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

				SILVER CONTAGE.	#				TOTAL	FOTAL COINAGE.	
Period	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dol- lars.	Dimes.	Balf dimes.	Three-cent pieces.	Barr.	Number of pleces.	Value of gold.	Value of aliver.	Total value coined.
1836 to 1847 1948 1969 1969 1851 1854 1855 1866 1856	29, 000 250, 000	68 99 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3, 273, 600 413, 000 1, 378, 000 1, 484, 000 1, 416, 000 244, 000 388, 000	6, 473, 500 300,000 510,000 1, 100,000 1, 770,000 1, 540,000 440,000 370,000	9, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26, 26	780, 000	8324, 996 47 95, 499 33	88 89 48 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	\$15, 189, 355 00 358, 500 00 3, 619, 000 00 4, 470, 000 00 1, 274, 500 00 1, 274, 500 00 1, 315, 000 00 1, 315, 000 00 169, 000 00	9, 418, 700 00 1, 690, 000 00 1, 456, 560 00 1, 887, 600 00 1, 986, 000 00 1, 744, 000 00 1, 744, 000 00 1, 588, 489 33	9, 978, 500 98 1, 978, 500 98 1, 1978, 500 98 1, 1978, 600 98 2, 445, 000 98 2, 388, 500 98 3, 755, 900 90 1, 767, 422 33
Total	579, 600	46,653,000	10, 177, 600	14,513,500	15,619,000	730,000	360,418 80	83, 659, 895	40, 137, 615 00	29,064,218 80	69,201,623 80



COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

4. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

Perfod			OTOD G	OLD COINAGE.		
	Half eagles.	Three dollars.	Quarter engles.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
1838 to 1847	676.553		134, 101		9.0	18,017
1848	47,465		13,771		61, 236	271
1849	39, 036				1,5	44, 130
1850	43,950		12, 148	8, 382	4,4	58, 502
1881	62,710				ထ	61,592
1852.	91,452				1,8	73,815
1853	89, 678				9,4	62, 918
1854	56,413	1, 120			2,7	92, 760
1855	22, 432				5,3	16,778
1856	19,786		<b>874</b>		2,1	02,575
1867	5,470	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1,464		8	32, 906
1868	19, 256		006		1,7	0, 167
1869	11,404		642		0	5, 582
1860	12,800		1,602		8,3	9, 477
Total	1,098,405	1,120	197,850	70,963	1, 368, 338	6,060,973 00

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

	6. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE.	T, CHARLOTTE.			••
Portod			GOLD COINAGE.		
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total pieces.	Total value.
	Pieces	Piera.	Pices.		
1838 to 1847	269, 424	123, 576		393, 000	\$1,656,060 00
1848	64, 742	16, 788		81,260	4, 330
1849	64, 823	10, 220	11,	86,677	1, 299
1850	63, 591	9, 148	6,	o	7, 791
1851	49, 176	14,923	<u>4</u> 1,	105, 366	4,454
1859	72,574	9,772	9,434	<b>—</b>	6, 734
1853	65, 571		11,	77,086	9,370
1984	39, 283	29		46,578	4,653
1855	39, 788	3,677	9,803	53, 268	7,935
1856	28, 457	91		36, 370	2,067
1857	13, 137		13, 280	26,417	8,965
1808	31,066	9,026	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	40, 122	7,970
1869	39, 200		6, 235	44, 735	2, 735
1860	23, 005	7,469		4	3, 697
Total	863.867	219.837	109, 134	1, 192, 838	4. 978. 061 50
					,

Total value.

94, 532, 996 76

\$2,888,059 20,441,813 19,402,839 9,458,731 21,970,652 13,317,142 7,053,758

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

	Total pieces.	822 6, 182 4, 779 2, 780 7, 946 5, 280	27,789
•	Value.	\$6,792 63 123,317 00 171,961 79 272,424 05 222,226 11	796, 721 58
V YORK.	Silver bars.	Fiers. 52 550 894 1,985	3,481
6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.	Value.	\$2,888,059 18 20,441,813 63 19,396,046 89 9,335,414 00 21,798,691 04 13,044,718 43 6,831,532 01	93, 736, 275 18
6. Ai	Fine gold bars.	Piecz. 822 6, 182 4, 727 2, 230 7, 052 3, 295	24, 308
	Period.	1854 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	Total

COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES-Continued.

7. SUMMARY RXHIBIT O	F THE COINAGE	RXHIBIT OF THE COINAGE OF THE MINTS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.	O THE CLOSE OF	THE YEAR ENI	OING JUNE 30,	1860.
Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.	Silver coinage.	Copper coinage.	Entire	Entire coinage.
Philadelphia San Francisco New Orleans Charlotte Dablonega Assay office, New York Total	1793. 1854. 1838. 1838. 1838.	\$326, 928, 924, 49 116, 566, 156, 81 40, 137, 615, 00 4, 978, 061, 50 6, 060, 973, 00 93, 736, 275, 18	Falue. \$93, 951, 766 20 1, 463, 068 45 29, 064, 218 80 796, 721 58	*2, 545, 813 55 2, 545, 813 55	Pieces. 671, 904, 388 8, 775, 439 93, 652, 895 1, 192, 838 1, 368, 338 27, 789 776, 921, 687	Value.  \$423, 426, 504 24 118, 029, 225 26 69, 201, 833 80 4, 978, 061 50 6, 060, 973 00 94, 532, 996 76

Statement of gold of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches to the close of the year ending June 30, 1860.

THIS A DIE DIE		
	_	
	_	
-		

	Virginia. No	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.
	•	000					#
7,000		519,	7,500	3,900	2,400		
8, 294		636	152, 366 00	316	16,499 00	493	
7,886		034	9, 228	370	,497	670	
9,382		889	, 309	525	,739	977	,889
5,991		734	759	114	20	00	
		440	_	490	9	817 00	890 00
3,626		248	, 505	420		4	
2, 200		069	,522	912			
3,347		062	, 220	561	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	245 00	
8,895		979		733		10	_
1,607		910	980	910		•	_
, 505		805	, 565	542			
8,377		175	300 00	365			
16,720 00		306		20, 190 00	240 00		275 00
7		420		556			
1, 531, 285 12	4	4, 433, 303 11	540,467 00	2, 420, 904 91	36, 403 88	64,944 00	48,672 00

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.-Continued.

	Total.	\$110,000 00 2,623,641 00 2,623,641 00 241,544 00 47,767,092 00 49,821,490 00 52,857,931 00 2,691,497 63 1,528,751 58 1,428,323 07 1,012,701 79 1,048,180 26 239,353,819 74
	Other sources.	\$13, 200 00 21, 037 00 144 00 326 00 5, 213 00 1, 535 00
ned.	Arizona.	
-Contin	Utah.	
CADELPHIA-	Nebraska.	\$1,402 01 1,402 01
STATES, PHI	Kansas	\$145 00 \$46,604 05
EE UNITED	Oregon.	\$13,535 00 \$10,750 00 2,960 00 2,960 00 2,960 00 2,960 00
1. MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA—Continued.	California.	\$44, 177 00 5, 481, 439 00 31, 667, 506 00 46, 939, 367 00 52, 732, 227 00 2, 634, 297 63 1, 440, 134 58 1, 372, 506 07 959, 191 79 663, 389 02 663, 389 02
	Period.	1804 to 1827 1828 to 1837 1848 1849 1860 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 1857

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

2. BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period.	California.	Total.
1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	\$10, 842, 281 23 20, 860, 437 20 29, 209, 218 24 12, 526, 826 93 19, 104, 369 99 14, 098, 564 14 11, 319, 913 83	\$10,842,281 \$3 20,860,437 20 29,209,218 24 12,526,826 93 19,104,869 99 14,098,564 14 11,319,913 83
Total	117,961,611 56	117, 961, 611 56

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

S. BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

Period.	North Carolina.	North Carolina. South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennemee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847. 1848 1850 1853 1853 1853 1855 1855 1856 1856		\$741 00 \$14,306 00 \$37,384 00 \$1,779 00 \$47 00 \$47 00 \$47 00 \$47 00 \$1,483 00 \$1,560 00 \$1,560 00 \$164 19	\$14,506 00 \$37,364 00 \$1,779 00 \$47 00 \$453 00 \$453 00 \$1,468 00 \$2,317 00 \$457 00 \$1,560 00 \$164 12	947 00	661 53	669, 921 00 669, 921 00 3,777, 576 00 9,006, 673 00 881, 511 00 411, 517 92 883, 344 91 129, 386 39 448, 439 92 87, 135 90	<b>9</b> 1, 770 39	83,613 00 9,783 00 894 00	4, 580, 630 60 677, 189 60 677, 189 60 3, 777, 784 60 983, 511 60 411, 517 84 56, 163 88 450, 163 88
Total	741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	2,883 13	77,943 53	22, 235, 308 79	1,770 39	7,990 00	22, 383, 394 83

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

4. BRAN	4. BRANCH MINT, CHARLOT	TIE.		
Period.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	Total.
1838 to 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1855 1855 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856	\$1, 529, 777 00 359, 075 00 378, 223 00 307, 289 00 275, 472 00 337, 604 00 188, 277 00 196, 894 03 157, 355 18 75, 376 47 170, 560 33 182, 489 61 134, 491 17	\$143,941 00 11,710 00 12,509 00 18,000 00 25,478 00 64,934 00 61,845 00 19,001 00 14,277 17	\$15,111 00 28,362 00 15,465 00 6,328 00 5,817 66 16,237 35	\$1, 673, 718 00 370, 785 00 390, 732 00 320, 289 00 316, 061 00 213, 606 00 216, 988 86 173, 592 53 75, 376 47 176, 067 49 205, 252 32 134, 491 17
Total	4,520,730 79	394, 965 04	87, 321 01	5,003,016 84

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

6. BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Other sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847.	==	183	S	175					710
1848	5,434 00	R, 151 00	251,376 00	9,717,89	4,075 00				271,753 00
1850	2 1	38	35	1 2		2			282
• • • • • • • •	=	8	E	251		214,079 00		<b>\$</b> 361 00	8
1853	2	7	3	3	•••••	8		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2
1853	3	3	3,		•	<u>a</u>	•		3
1604			777		00 220			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	33
1956	2	<u> </u>	802	106 42	76 118	5 £			38
		8	160			3			23
1858		a	160	107 33	•	293		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	514
1859	99 959	330	3	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		68	\$62.70		2
200	3	Ž	28			1,097 37		•	3
Total	98, 779 40	309, 175 90	4,288,277 47	42,119 75	59,629 93	1,931,602 90	%, 991 S6	861 00	6,055,720 90

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c. -Continued.

6. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Period.	Virginia.	N. Carolina. 8. Carolina.	8. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	California.	Kansas.	Utab.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	4, 202 00	83,916 00 3,750 00 1,689 00 7,007 00 90,122 00 9,755 00	2,683 00 6,334 00 7,00 00 7,00 00	\$1,242 00 13,100 00 41,101 98 10,451 00 12,951 00 14,756 00	233 62 233 63 1,545 90 9, 181 90 593 90	\$9,221,457 00 25,025,896 11 16,529,008 90 9,899,957 00 19,660,531 46 11,694,872 25 6,023,628 36	\$3,944 00 248,981 00	44 00 \$4,680 00 \$1,190 00 2,808 00	<b>1</b> , 190 00		\$1,600 00 \$7,523 60 405 00	39, 227, 177 00 25, 054, 686 11 16, 582, 129 16 9, 917, 836 00 19, 722, 629 46 11, 738, 694 25 6, 311, 804 36
Total	16, 135 00	47,044 07	21,784 29	112,969 28	4,902 62	98, 055, 351 08	252, 925 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	8,447 00	00 8G5, 6G	98, 554, 956 34

STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, &c.—Continued.

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860.

Mint.	Virginia.	North Carolina. South Carolin	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tennessee.	California.
Philadelphia  Ban Francisco  New Orleans  Charlotte  Dablonega  Assay office.	\$1,531,985 19 16,135 00	4, 433, 303 11 741 00 4, 520, 730 79 98, 772 40 47, 044 07	\$540,467 00 16,217 00 394,965 04 309,175 90 21,784 29	41,941 00 41,941 00 4,986,977 47 112,969 28	\$54,944 00 77,943 53 59,639 93 4,902 63	\$363 19 42,119 75	2229, 834, 608 50 117, 961, 611 56 22, 235, 308 79 87, 321 01 1, 221, 802 90 98, 055, 351 08
Total	1,547,430 19	9,100,591 37	1,282,609 23	6, 863, 392 66	197,430 07	81,406 75	469, 406, 003 84

7. SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT AND BRANCHES TO JUNE 30, 1860—Continued.

Mint.	Kansas.	Utab.	Arisone.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Other sources.	Total.
Philadelphia.  San Francisco New Orleans Charlotte.  94, 991 56	1,770 39			\$1,402 01	\$1,402 01 <b>\$</b> 48,672 00 <b>\$</b> 63,695	<b>\$48,672 00 \$63,625 16</b>		\$239,353,819 74 117,961,611 56 \$2,383,394 63 5,003,016 84 6,005,720 90
Total	636, 436 00	4,680 00	1,190 00	1,409 01	48,678 00	78,078 16	79,254 00	469,319,520 21

Ä

Statement of the amount of silver of domestic production deposited at the mint of the United States and its branches from January, 1841, to June 30, 1860.

					\$768, 509 00 404, 494 00 417, 279 00
					494
					279
					66.
					RRT
	•				053
		8 8 9 8			938
					256
				623	472
			398	122	167
\$102.540 77	\$13,357 00	\$1,200 00	257	8e0	797
102, 540 77	13, 357 00	1,200 00	35, 655 00	71,625 71	3, 584, 165 38
\$102,540 77		\$13,357 00 13,357 00	00 <b>\$1</b> , 200 00 00 1, 200 00	\$23,398 00 \$1,200 00 12,257 00 00 1,200 00 35,655 00	\$15,623 00 \$23,398 00 \$0,122 13 \$0,122 13 \$1,200 00 \$25,800 58 \$1,200 00 \$25,800 58

F.

Statement of the amount of silver coined at the mint of the United States and the branch mints at San Francisco and New Orleans, under the act of February 21, 1853.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, San Francisco.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Total.
1853	\$7,806,461		\$1,225,000	\$9,031,461
1854 1855	5,340,130 1,393,170	\$164,075	3,246,000 1,918,000	8,586,130 3,475,245
1856	3, 150, 740	177,000	1,744,000	5,071,740
1857 1858	1,333,000 4,970,980	50,000 127,750	2, 942, 000	1,383,000 8,040,730
1859	2,926,400	283, 500	2,689,000	5,898,900
1860	519, 890	356, 500	1,293,000	2, 169, 390
Total	27, 440, 771	1, 158, 825	15, 057, 000	43, 656, 55

G.

Statement of the amount and denomination of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for the new cent to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Quarters.	Eighths.	Sixteenths.	Value by tale.
1857	\$78,295	<b>\$33,148</b>	\$16,602	\$128,045
1858	68,644	64,472	32,085	165, 201
1859	111,589	100,080	41,390	263,059
1860	182, 330	51,630	24, 105	258, 065
Total	441,858	249, 330	114, 182	814, 370

H.

Statement of the amount of fractions of the Spanish and Mexican dollar purchased at the mint of the United States, the branch mint, New Orleans, and the assay office, New York, and paid for in silver coins, to June 30, 1860.

Year.	Mint U. States, Philadelphia.	Branch mint, New Orleans.	Assay office.	Total.
1857	\$174,485 00	\$1,360 00	\$112,502 00	\$288,347 00
1858	326,033 00	17,355 00	147,453 00	490,841 00
1859	165, 115 00	19,825 00	110,564 00	295,594 00
1860	58, 353 74	9,075 00	62,072 00	129,500 74
Total	723, 986 74	47,615 00	432, 591 00	1, 204, 192 74

I.

Statement of cents of former issue deposited at the mint of the United States for exchange for cents of the new issue to June 30, 1860.

e by tale.
6,602 1,404
1,404
7,235
7,500
2,741
}

A statement of foreign gold and silver coins, prepared by the director of the mint to accompany the annual report, in pursuance of the act of February 21, 1857.

#### EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the names of coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case, the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the Troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth, of an ounce. This method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains, for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rule: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent., and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths; i. e., the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1,000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal content, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid at the mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 121 cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated.

J.

Gold coins.

Country.	Denominations.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.	Value after deduction.
		Oz. dec.	Thous.		
Australia	Pound of 1852	0. 281	916.5	\$5 32.0	\$5 29.3
Do	_		916.5	4 85.0	4 82.6
Austria			986	2 28.0	2 26.9
Do			900	6 77.0	6 73.6
Belgium			899	4 72.0	4 69.7
Bolivia			870	15 58.0	15 50.2
Brazil		_	917. 5	10 90.5	10 85.1
Central America.	• •		853.5	3 68.0	3 66. 2
Chili	Old doubloon		870	15 57.0	15 49.2
	Ten pesos		900	9 15.3	9 10.7
Denmark	_		895	7 90.0	7 86. 1
Ecuador	1	0. 433	844	7 60.0	7 56.2
	Pound or sovereign, new		916.5	4 86.3	4 83.9
	Pound or sovereign, average		915.5	4 84.8	4 82.4
France		0. 207. 5	899.5	<b>3</b> 86. 0	3 84. 1
			899	3 84.5	3 82.
	Twenty francs, average			7 90.5	1 _
	Ten thaler		895	8 00.0	7 86.1
	Ten thaler, Prussian		903		7 96.
	Ducat	0.112	986	2 28.3	2 27. 2
Greece	1	1	900	3 45.0	3 43.3
	Mohur	0.374	916	7 08.0	7 04.
Japan <sup>a</sup>	1	0.362	568	4 44.0	4 41.8
	New Cobang		572	3 57.6	3 55.8
	Doubloon, average		866	15 53.4	15 45.
Naples	I		996	5 04.0	5 01. 8
Netherlands	,	1 .	899	3 99.0	3 97.
	Old doubloon, Bogota		870	15 61.7	15 53.
	Old doubloon, Popayan		858	15 39.0	15 31.
Do	Ten pesos, new		891.5	9 67.5	9 62.7
Peru	,	0.867	868	15 56.0	15 48.
Do	New, not ascertained				
Portugal			912	5 81.3	5 78.4
Rome	2½ scudi, new	0. 140	900	2 60.0	2 58.
Russia	Five roubles	0. 210	916	3 97.6	3 95.7
Sardinia	Same as France				
Spain	100 reals	0. 268	896	4 96.3	4 93.
	80 reals		869.5	3 87.0	3 85.
	Ducat		975	2 26.7	
Tunis			900	2 99.5	2 98.
	100 plastres		915	4 37.4	
	Sequin		999	2 30.0	2 28.

A single oban, not of recent coinage, weighed 5.30 ozs., and by assay was 667 thousandths fine; value, \$75 24.

K.
Silver coins.

Country.	Denomination.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. dec.	Thous.	
Austria	Rix dollar	0. 902	833	\$1 01.
Do	Scudo of six lire	0.836	902	1 01.
Do	New union dollar	<b>0.</b> 596	900	72.
Belgium	Five francs	0.803	897	96.
Bolivia	Dollar	0.871	900.5	1 05.
Do	New dollar	0. 648	902	78.
Do	Half-dollar, 1839	0. 433	670	<b>38.</b>
Do	Quarter-dollar, 1830	0.216	670	19
Brazil	2,000 reis	0.820	918.5	1 01.
Canada	20 cents	0. 150	925	18.
Central America	Dollar	0.866	850	97.
Chili	Old dollar	0. 864	908	1 04.
Do	New dollar	0.801	900. 5	97.
Denmark	Two rigsdaler	0. 927	877	1 09.
England .	Shilling, new		924. 5	22.
Do	Shilling, average	0. 178	925	22.
France	Five franc, average	0.800	900	96.
ermany, north	Thaler		750	71.
dermany, south	Gulden or florin	0.340	900	41.
dermany, north and				
south	2 thaler or 34 guld	1. 192	900	1 44.
Prece	Five drachms	0.719	900	86
Hindoostan	Rupee	0. 374	916	46.
apan	Itzebu	0. 279	991	37 <b>.</b>
Do	New itzebu	0. 279	890	33.
Mexico	Dollar, average	0.866	901	1 04
Naples	Scudo	0.844	830	98.
Netherlands			914	1 02.
Norway	• •	0. 927	877	1 09.
New Granada		0. 803	896	96.
Peru		0.866	901	1 04.
Do	Dollar of 1858	0. 766	909	93.
Do.		0. 433	650	<b>37.</b>
Portugal		0. 950	912	1 16.
russia	New union dollar	0.596	900	72.
Rome		0.864	900	1 04.
Ruseia.	Rouble	0. 667	875	78.
ardinia		0. 800	900	96.
pain		0. 166	899	20.
weden	Rix dollar	1. 092	750	1 10.
witzerland	Two francs		899	39.
unis			898. 5	61.
Curkey	·	0.770	830	86.
	Florin	0. 110	925	27.
uscany	A IVIIII	V. 22V	343	21.

Copy of the certificate of assays given to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, June 14, 1860.

For the satisfaction of their excellencies of the Japanese embassy, the undersigned, director of the mints of the United States, certifies to the results obtained by assay of gold coins of Japan and of the United States, made in their presence by the proper officers of the mint.

One cobang weighed  $138\frac{2}{3}$  grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed  $79\frac{1}{3}$  grains.

One other cobang weighed  $138\frac{10}{32}$ , grains, and the gold extracted

from it weighed 79 22 grains.

One other cobang weighed 139, grains, and the gold extracted

from it weighed 79\frac{2}{32} grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains 79% grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our report of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about 7% grains) that we trust it will give additional confidence to the embassy in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed 25 3 5 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 23 7 grains, which agrees as nearly

as may be to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cobang contains 79% grains of gold, and the dollar contains  $23\frac{7}{82}$  grains of gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900 thousandths; and it is necessary to add that the actual weight of the gold dollar is  $25\frac{1}{10}$  grains by law, which is a more exact basis of calculation than the single piece, which weighed  $25\frac{1}{100000}$ , and was therefore a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allowance for absorbtion, showed almost 59 grains of silver in each cobang, and the cop-

per was only 12 of one grain in each cobang.

To recapitulate the average composition of the cobang is as follows, in grains:

GoldSilver	
Copper	
	13834

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director of the United States Mints. Communication from the director of the mint to the envoys from Japan.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, June 20, 1860.

To their excellencies the ambassadors from the empire of Japan to the United States of America:

The undersigned, the director of the mints of the United States, begs leave to refer your excellencies to the last conference held with the officers of the mint, in regard to the assay and the currency; at which time it was asked whether it would not be proper that the officers of the treasury of Japan should rate the new gold itzebu at 90 cents, and the new gold cobang at 3.60, in exchanging for Mexican dollars or for gold and silver dollars of the United States, because that is an even decimal figure, and the real value is very near thereto; such valuation to be temporary, until the Japanese government shall have instituted certain reforms in its currency and coinage? to which it was replied—and I have now to repeat the same in writing, as you requested—that we consider it altogether proper, and a convenient rate for calculation.

The officers of the mint do not presume to enter upon the subject of the proposed reforms any further than to make a few suggestions, which, if not acceptable, may simply be laid aside. It is probable that it would be just as difficult in Japan as in any other country to introduce great and radical changes in the currency, especially in the unit of moneys, with which the neople are familiar. Now, it is to be observed that while the old silver itzebu was rather too high in its real value to be exchanged at the rate of three to the Mexican silver dollar, or United States gold dollar, yet the change introduced lately has brought it down to a very near adjustment to that valuation; and three new silver itzebus exchange very well with either of the dollars above mentioned—not to the very last fraction, but near enough—so that this need not be altered; and thus we have the basis that three itzebus are equal to one dollar.

The next point is, to make the gold itzebu and the gold cobang to correspond to that basis, according to the general relation of value between gold and silver, so that the Japanese may understand their real wealth, and no longer be defrauded by the artful exchanges of foreign merchants; and as you have already alloyed the silver itzebu so as to make it near the standard fineness of nine-tenths, (according to the rates in the United States, Mexico, and other countries,) we suggest that the same standard should be used for the gold. Whether the remaining one-tenth should be silver or copper, or both, is a minor matter, with which we shall not concern ourselves. The great point is to get the right quantity of gold; then the cobang, being four itzebus, should contain as much gold as  $1\frac{1}{3}$  of our gold dollar. It should contain 30.96 grains, or 5.2632 condarines, of fine gold; and being nine-tenths fine, its actual weight should be 34.4 grains, or 5.848 condarines. This coin would be small, but a little larger than our gold dollar; and you would do well to coin also a piece of ten cobangs, which would be equal to  $13\frac{1}{3}$  dollars. The gold itzebu would be quite too small for a coin, and seems to be of no use while you have a silver itzebu.

Inasmuch as some confusion might arise from continuing the name "cobang" for a coin so different in value from that previously known under that name, it would be better, it seems to us, to introduce into the currency a gold dollar, to be rated as equal to three silver itzebus. This dollar, if equal to our own, should weigh 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine, containing, therefore, 23.32 grains of pure gold; or, in your own weight, about 4.39 condarines nine-tenths fine, equal to 3.95 condarines of pure gold. This suggestion, we think, should receive your careful consideration, especially as your people are somewhat acquainted with the silver dollar of Mexico, which conforms very nearly to the gold dollar herein recommended; and as the dollar is a coin and money of account, adopted by nearly all the American nations, and is familiar to many others, it possesses advantages which commend it to your consideration.

As to the shape of the coins, it is very obvious that a circular form would greatly facilitate the work at your mint. A round piece is always right when laid on the die; but a square or oval piece must

be carefully adjusted, and this is a loss of time and labor.

I cannot close this communication without expressing the favorable opinion of the officers of the mint as to the accuracy of your assays. If, as you state, the intention was to make the cobang consist of 573 parts gold and 427 parts silver, then the fact that it actually contains 572 parts gold shows a close approximation, and it further shows that your assayers understand their business. At this day the coins of France are one-thousandth less than they are intended to be, and all the doubloons of North and South America are five to ten thousandths, and even more, below their professed fineness. In these remarks we refer strictly to the new cobangs, because those which were coined a few years ago did not show the same accuracy. Your new silver coin should be about one per cent. finer than it is, according to the single piece we assayed; but the assay of silver, if it is done by the furnace, can never be so exact as the gold. We therefore recommend the "humid assay" for silver.

It may be useful for your mint officers to have a small piece of absolutely fine gold to compare with their own, and I therefore beg you

to accept what is enclosed for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Director of the Mints of the United States.



# No. 10.

# Report of the acting engineer in charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the various public buildings constructed and constructing under the charge of this office, showing in detail the operations for the year ending September 30, 1860, with a tabulated resumé of former operations.

On the 30th of September, 1859, the aggregate balance of appropriations not withdrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of disbursing agents, was \$2,672,484 43.

The last Congress appropriated, in addition, the sum of \$498,911,

making an available aggregate of \$3,171,395 43.

The appropriations of the last Congress were for the continuance or completion of works already in progress. No appropriation having

been made for any new works.

Of the above aggregate amount \$1,051,458 25 is for works authorized by Congress at its former sessions. These works were: Customhouses at Ogdensburg, New York; Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Knoxville, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee, and Cairo, Illinois, with one previously authorized, at Astoria, Oregon; and court-houses and post offices at Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; Raleigh, North Carolina; Key West, Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Memphis, Tennessee; Springfield, Illinois, and Madison, Wisconsin, and the post office at Philadelphia.

The appropriations for many of these works were insufficient for the purposes contemplated, and will not complete suitable structures, while many of them were without any appropriation for sites, and all were without the customary ten per centum for contingent expenses. These omissions it will be necessary for Congress to supply before the works can properly be undertaken, unless their size is largely reduced

from that which the proposed accommodations require.

Your directions to commence no new works having been continued in force during the past year, no preliminary action has been had in reference to them, (with the exception hereinafter noted for Baltimore;) and in pursuance of your repeated instructions the disbursements upon works in progress have been limited to the smallest amount which circumstances admitted. In pursuance of this policy but \$898,264 11 have been expended during the past fiscal year, against an expenditure of \$1,871,316 37 for the fiscal year of 1858-'59, and of \$2,902,014 75 for the fiscal year of 1857-'58.

Under instructions from the President the preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore. The work is not yet commenced and the disbursements to this date have been confined to the contingent expenses of preparation. A contract has been made for its construction under the President's direction in the sum of \$112,808 04.

Under your specific orders, repeated at the close of the last session of Congress, (in accordance with what seemed to be the policy indicated by Congress in its appropriations,) directing the operations in all the buildings "to be kept strictly within the available means at the department's disposal, and when those means were exhausted to stop the work," no expenditures, present or prospective, have been authorized which were not covered by appropriations. The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital has thus been entirely stopped in consequence of the expenditure of the appropriation, while that upon the custom-houses at Charleston and New Orleans has been limited to the available amount and will soon cease altogether. It is anticipated that the appropriations will be exhausted for these two last-named works by or before the coming session of Congress. The work upon the treasury extension has also been very limited under your orders, no progress having been made upon the west wing, and the disbursements having been confined to partial payments on account of delivered materials and in the completion of the south wing.

The only expenditures from appropriations for new works during the past year have been for the purchase of sites at Memphis, Tennessee, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Madison, Wisconsin, and these were purchased under your instructions based upon the representation from reliable sources that suitable sites in these places would either pass entirely from the reach of purchase, or their value be so largely enhanced as to make their present purchase a matter of economy.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, the following buildings have been completed, viz: Custom-houses at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; New Haven, Connecticut; Chicago, Illinois; quarantine warehouse below New Orleans; Wilmington, North Carolina, marine hospital.

The total number of buildings and the uses for which they were designed, or for which unexpended balances remain of former appropriations, is as follows:

RN

Custom-houses court-houses and nost offices

Custom-nouses, court-nouses, and post outces	•••••	<b>0</b> 0
Marine hospitals		24
Mints and branch mints and assay offices	••••••	6
Territorial public buildings		5
Extension of treasury	••••	1
Ventilation of old treasury building		1
Warehouses		4
Fire-proof vaults		67
·Total	••••	188
		===
The amount available for the prosecution of these works on September 30, 1859, not withdrawn from	••••	<del>-</del>
the treasury	<b>\$2,476,8</b> 3	
Amount of appropriation last session	498,9	11 00
Amount repaid by disbursing agents and due from them	195,6	
Amount available for the year 1859-'60	3,171,39	

Amount expended from September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860	\$900,764 11
Total amount available September 30, 1859	2,270,031 32

The course of experiments upon the various samples of iron and iron ores transmitted to the department, which were confided to Professor Antisell, of the Patent Office, has been completed, and that officer has made elaborate returns of his labor, with carefully compiled extracts from the various authorities upon the properties of iron which will be made the subject of separate report from this office for transmission to the parties in interest. The small amount appropriated for the service has not been sufficient for as ample an analysis of the various specimens exhibited as could have been desired, and the practical advantages of the investigation are therefore necessarily limited, but sufficient data is established whereon to base a course of experiments which will largely affect the value of this material as an important adjunct for permanent works constructed by the government.

The experience of this office for the past year has tended more strongly to confirm the reports hitherto made upon the present method of appropriating a portion of the government revenue for public buildings, and reference is now made to former reports and their correctness respectfully reiterated.

#### BANGOR, MAINE.

The appropriation for bridging the Kenduskeag river at Bangor, Maine, still remains undrawn from the treasury, the city having still omitted to provide its quota for the required work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,100 112,800
Balance available	5,300

#### ELISWORTH AND BELFAST, MAINE.

The work upon the custom-houses and post offices at Ellsworth and Belfast is completed and the buildings occupied. A balance of \$448 79 is still due the contractor, for which there is no applicable appropriation.

### PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The building designed for the use of the customs, courts, and post office at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has been completed in a manner creditable to the superintendent, who has, under the department's orders, completed the work upon the contractor's default.

No steps have been taken to collect the excess of cost from the origi-

nal contractor, who, with his sureties, is represented to be entirely irresponsible, and it is not probable that anything will ever be collected from them. The building is an ornament to the place and creditable to the department, but is largely in advance of the wants of the city, and it will be a long time before its available space will be required for the public service.

Total amount of appropriation	\$166,300 163,884	00 11
Balance available	2,415	89

# BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

The grading, fencing, and paving of the grounds about the new custom-house at Bristol, Rhode Island, have been commenced, and will probably be completed during the present season.

Total amount of appropriation	\$31,400 30,031	90 30
Balance available	1,368	70

# NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

The custom-house, post office, and court-house, at New Haven, Connecticut, has been completed and occupied. It is a sightly brown stone structure, built from the sandstone of Connecticut valley, and

highly ornamental to the city.

It has been completed by the government for account of the original contractor, but as he is without property it is not probable that any redress can be had by the department. One of the securities died, leaving only debts without estate, and as the other is represented to be alive in similar pecuniary circumstances there is little prospect of the department being reimbursed for its outlay over and above contract price upon the work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$190,800 00 183,913 29
Balance available	6,886 71

#### BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

No action has been taken during the past year upon the appropriation for erecting the custom-house and post office building at Buffalo, New York. The citizens of Buffalo have petitioned Congress that the sum so appropriated may be used for the construction of another building, for which it is sufficient, but Congress having taken no

action thereupon, and the present building being apparently ample for the present and prospective use of the government, it has not been deemed advisable to recommend any expenditure. Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of September 30, 1859, upon the matter.

Total amount of appropriation	\$290,800 195,476	
Balance available	95,323	69

#### OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

Nothing has been done in reference to the construction of a building authorized at Ogdensburg, New York, for the accommodation of a custom-house, post office, and court-room.

Parties in interest have made application that the site purchased be abandoned and a new one, more favorable to individual interests, be purchased. As the necessity for such a change is not apparent, no action upon the application has been recommended.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,000 9,141	
Balance available	108,858	<b>25</b>

### PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

The grading of the grounds about the new custom-house at Platts-burg, New York, has been completed, and the building is furnished and occupied throughout.

Total amount of appropriation	\$79,900 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	79,900 00
<u>-</u>	

#### PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of last year upon this work, no change having taken place and no action had in reference to its construction since the date of that report.

Total amount of appropriation	\$24,000 00 3,354 66
Balance available	20,645 34

# BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The contract for repairing the damage occasioned by fire to the Baltimore custom-house has been executed, the work commenced, and, it

is expected, will be completed by or before January next. In preparing the plans for repairs, some changes have been made in the arrangement of rooms, which it is believed will promote the convenience of the office while it has lessened the cost of the work. The original estimate for these repairs was \$15,000, but a contract has been made on the remodelled plan for \$7,800, which will make the work strictly fire-proof in that portion which is under repair.

Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 15,000 00
Balance available	15,000 00

## WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

The new custom-house at Wheeling, Virginia, has been furnished during the past year from the appropriation made for the purpose at the recent session of Congress, at a total cost of \$698 75.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,711 117,936	00 17
Balance available	774	83

# CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the work upon the new custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, but \$5,000 was appropriated for preserving the work and \$15,000 for the payment of materials delivered.

In accordance with the policy indicated by this action, instructions were issued to the contractor to deliver no more materials except such as might be in process of shipment at the time of the receipt of such instructions, and payment has been confined to the cargo then in transit, of about thirty tons, which was delivered at Charleston on the 7th of August. No payments have been made on previous deliveries. Instructions were also issued to the superintendent to confine the work to the available means. His project of operations under these instructions was approved, and if the directions of the department are carried out the appropriation will be exhausted upon the date of the commencement of the coming session of Congress, (December 3, 1860.)

The act of appropriation directed the Secretary of the Treasury to state, in his "next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistent with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion." In accordance with this direction I received your instructions to inspect this work, as well as the one at New Orleans, and obtain the necessary data to

enable you to make the required report, and to accompany it with such recommendations as this office would deem desirable after such inspection; but, as you are aware, it has been impossible for me, up to the present date, to be absent a sufficient time for the purpose. I, however, anticipate being able to make the journey as soon as the active out-door operations cease for the season, in time for the matter to be made a subject of special report to Congress during its present session.

A general summary of the work done during the year is as follows: The marble masonry has been carried up to the modillion course on the east side of south front, and the columns and architraves set on the north side of east front; the girders and beams for ceiling over court-room in west wing, the iron columns and girders in east wing, and the beams in north wing for attic floors, have been set and the arches turned between them; the heating and ventilating flues in basement nearly completed; part of the foundation and arch for western steps built, with other small details of construction.

The total number of pieces of marble set, which had been received from contractors, is forty-three pieces, and of granite four pieces, only four of these forty-three pieces of marble being from the shipment received August 7. These four enabled the superintendent to set thirty-nine of those already in hand, which had been kept from place

waiting this shipment.

146,900 bricks have been laid during the year, while 30,190 feet

of lumber have been used, with 4,909 pounds of iron.

There are now on hand fit for use at Charleston 649 pieces of marble and 100 pieces of granite, which, from their nature, cannot be set until further deliveries are made by the contractor. This cannot be done until authority of Congress is obtained therefor, by additional

appropriation for continuing the work.

If it be the policy of Congress to have the work cease altogether upon this building, no appropriation will be required for its preservation, as provision has already been made for such preservation as is practicable. This, at the best, is but partial, from the nature of the case. More or less injury must undoubtedly ensue from a stoppage of the work, as has already been fully detailed in former reports and in the various communications to Congress, which are here respectfully referred to, and their arguments reiterated, as the experience of the past year gives them additional weight, and fully certifies the truth of the conclusions therein presented.

If Congress should, at its next session, make an appropriation to continue the work, the marble and other material required could be obtained and the work brought to a speedy completion; and to effect this an immediate appropriation for continuing the work during the

coming year of \$500,000 would be required.

Total amount of appropriation	\$2,073,000 2,029,433	00 36
Balance available	43,566	64

#### MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to repairing the damage to the new custom-house at Mobile occasioned by fire, for which an appropriation has been made. The work not being of immediate necessity, the action has been deferred until the state of the revenue would better warrant its expenditure.

Some repairs and alterations are reported by the collector to be necessary, which will be reported upon in detail after an opportunity

occurs for inspecting the work.

Total amount of appropriation	\$402,600 392,054	00. 94
Balance available	10,545	06

# NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Congress, at its last session, omitted to make any appropriation for continuing the work upon the New Orleans custom-house, but appropriated \$20,000 for fitting up the post office portion, \$25,000 to pay

for materials delivered, and \$5,000 for preserving the work.

In accordance with the policy indicated by these appropriations the contractors for materials were notified to ship no more after the date of the receipt of the notice, except such as might be in process of shipment, and payments have been confined to such deliveries. The superintendent was also instructed to confine his operations to the amount available, which, it is expected, will be exhausted before the commencement of the coming session of Congress.

At the end of the first quarter of the present fiscal year the marble work of the collector's room had been advanced to the dentil course under the corona, one-half of which had been set. The setting of the long beams over the United States court-room (sixty-four feet long by four feet deep) had been commenced, and the iron floors on the fourth story generally well advanced. The brick work also of these floors, and of intersecting walls, and backing up of marble entablature, were

in good progress.

Since the end of the first quarter the works have been prosecuted in strict accordance with the policy of Congress, incurring no obligations beyond the actual necessities of the work, in placing materials already purchased, and keeping the contingent expenses require t for that object down to an extreme minimum figure, applying also the workmanship in the meanwhile to the most imperishable parts of the structure, in the event of the means being long withheld by Congress for the construction of the permanent roof cover, which result would necessarily be attended with serious and rapid deterioration to many parts of the interior.

In the collector's room the corona course has been nearly completed, and the brick backing brought up to that level.

The granite work of the exterior fronts has been set complete up to the architrave line of the entablature, except the part injured by the fire of December 16, 1859.

All the iron floors and segmental arches of the fourth story have been finished up except around the hoist-ways, and the first section of upright iron beams forming the frame of the clear-story of the collector's room have been set complete.

The party walls of brick on the fourth floor have been advanced with the rest of the interior work of that floor, but are not yet com-

pleted.

The scaffolding around the building was sold at public auction on the 25th of January, and the whole was taken down by the contracting purchasers June 8, 1860, and by the end of the month nearly all the old material removed from the ground. The front of the building thus entirely opened to view is reported to present a solid and impressive architectural effect, comporting admirably with the color and nature of the material employed. This effect will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the entablature and massive projecting cornice, whenever the funds for that object are supplied by Congress.

During the year the force of mechanics and laborers has been necessarily kept down to a low mark, owing to the failure of Congress

to make provision for the active prosecution of the work.

The balance of appropriations on hand being of small amount, and the new appropriations made by the late Congress being for special objects, the general operations of the work are reduced to the lowest minimum, at a point where the absence of the roof cover of iron subjects the entire work to great injury, the whole iron system within the walls to corrosion, and the health of the government officers occupying its partially finished rooms to jeopardy; for every rain that falls penetrates to the greater part of the structure, while the temporary roofs cover but a comparatively small area, and the sunshine only reaches the water pools in small patches. The damp thus generated is of the most injurious character, hence it is of the highest importance to this work that an early appropriation should be made by Congress for its active prosecution.

504,494 bricks have been laid during the past year, 775 tons of marble and 651 tons of granite put in place, and the consumption of iron for the same uses of the building has been 506,085 pounds.

The arguments submitted in previous reports of the real economy to be attained by prosecuting the work to rapid completion, it is not deemed necessary to now repeat. The experience of the past year strengthens and confirms the opinions then submitted, and they are respectfully referred to as embodying the opinion of this office, confirmed by experience.

If the work is to be economically pushed to completion, I deem an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 desirable; but if the work is to be entirely suspended, (as it must be if no new appropriations are made,) no sum is asked for for its preservation, for no expenditure for less than the construction of the entire roof would be of any avail, and this would only be a partial protection.

A similar direction by Congress to that given for the work at

Charleston accompanies the appropriation, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state, "in his next annual report on the finances, the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish this custom-house, and the time necessary to complete the same; and whether any changes can be made, consistent for the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion;" but, for reasons hereinbefore stated in reporting upon the work at Charleston, the necessary data have not yet been obtained. It is expected the opportunity will be made to report in detail, in compliance with this direction, by special report during the present session of Congress.

No report has been received from the local superintendent in reference to the settlement of the foundation walls of this building during the past year, but to correct a typographical error in the last report from this office the table then submitted is here reproduced.

	Inches.
Maximum settlement since December, 1851	22.57
Minimum settlement since December, 1851	
Mean settlement since December, 1851	
Maximum settlement in 1857-'58	
Minimum settlement in 1857-'58	
Mean settlement in 1857-'58	
Maximum settlement during the past pear	<b>2.63</b>
Minimum settlement during the past year	Nil.
Mean settlement during the past year	1.52
Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 2,975,258 00
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	
Balance available	63,114 46

#### QUARANTINE WAREHOUSE, BELOW NEW ORLEANS.

The new warehouse directed by Congress to be constructed at the quarantine station below New Orleans, has been completed during the past year, and turned over to the collector. The work is reported to be well done, and creditable to the contractor, who undertook the work at a rate which involved him in a pecuniary loss. The superintendent, however, reports that he has faithfully fulfilled his contract.

The wharf for the use of the warehouse has not yet been completed. The work is under contract, but the contractor has, at three different times, had his collected materials scattered by the violent storms of the coast, and additional time has therefore been given him for completion.

The selection of this site was an unfortunate and injudicious one, but was designated by act of Congress. No option of selection was with the department. The act of appropriation required it to be located at the quarantine station. It has thus been exposed to the violent storms from the southeast, so common in the autumn upon

that coast, and which are comparatively inocuous upon the other or east side of the river. These storms during the present season have entirely destroyed the levee about the building, and measurably injured the building itself, entailing a cost for repairs and an abandonment of the levee. The superintendent reports that a location on the other side of the river would have avoided these disasters, and adds that he very much doubts if the building will ever be used for the purposes desired, as the temporary one made there by the State was never used as a warehouse. It may be that a sufficiently costly levee can be constructed around the entire building at the proper season of the year to protect it from the storms to which that side of the river is exposed, but in view of the opinion expressed by the superintendent of its probable non-use, no recommendation is made for such construction. Such repairs as are necessary to the building have been authorized, the levee abandoned, (except the front levee and revetment,) and the contractor for the wharf is again at work collecting the necessary materials for the completion of his work under his contract.

Total amount of appropriation	<b>\$</b> 50,000 <b>33,706</b>	00 94
Balance available	16,293	06

## GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The work upon the new custom-house and post office at Galveston, Texas, remained in the same condition as detailed in the last annual report from this office, until the close of the fiscal year, no work

having been done by the contractor during that period.

In the month of June, 1860, the contract was, with the assent of the department, assigned to contractors of ability and experience, who immediately put the work in hand, and have prosecuted it with commendable vigor to this date. The entire materials for the work have been provided, and the main portions put together at the north. These have since been taken down, and the entire work shipped to Galveston. It is confidently expected that the building will be made ready for occupancy by the close of the present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	\$116,000 26,401	00 04
Balance available	89,598	96

## ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year for important facts and particulars relating to the new custom-house and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, which are unchanged at the date of the present report. The outstanding claims are still

unpaid, and cannot be discharged until an appropriation shall be

made by Congress for the purpose.

Upon a recent inspection the building was found in a very filthy condition, and the entire interior work, particularly the wood work, to be of a very inferior character. A janitor has since been appointed to take charge of the building and keep it in proper order. Many repairs are needed, and other work, necessary either to complete alterations which have been begun, or to restore portions of it to its original design. Both alteration and original design are now imperfect. It is neither the one nor the other, and a portion of the vestibule was open during the past season, exposed to the elements. This work cannot be done until there is an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. The premises were also found encumbered and disfigured with booths and signs, and orders have been issued for their removal.

The owners of the building next adjoining the custom-house property having built close up to their line, had encroached for areas upon the government property, and preparations had been made for further encroachment. This has been stopped, and when the custom-house grounds are enclosed it will preclude access to that side of their building. It the new work had been placed as far from the line as the custom-house has been placed, there would have been sufficient area for light to both buildings. As it is the adjoining building has shut off so much light from the custom-house rooms on this side as to seriously impair their usefulness, and render them disagreeable to the occupants.

Total amount of appropriation \$361,000, which has all been with-

drawn from the treasury.

#### LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The new custom-house building at Louisville, Kentucky, was reported finished and occupied at this date last year. At that time the holding of the courts in the city of Louisville had not been authorized; but Congress at its last session directed that a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky should be held in that city. In accordance with the detail of that act the court took possession of the rooms in the building designed for the purpose; but finding the large court-room inconveniently furnished, and too open to the noise from the street, the court was held in the marshal's room. Changes are now desired, which it is expected will be made a subject of application by the officers of the courts at the coming session of Congress.

This result adds another to the proofs already in existence of the impolicy of combining a court-house and post office under the same roof in a large city. The post office from its nature requires a location in or near the business part of the city, and consequently the noisest, while a court-house should be in the most centrally quiet location that can be procured. At louisville, as at other places, the noise of drays and carriages, constantly passing and repassing, obstructs the business of the courts, rendering it difficult for many witnesses to

be heard, and seriously embarrassing the action of grand juries in their sessions.

In locating such buildings it has always been the aim of the engineer in charge to procure sites, whenever purchased, near to, but not on, great thoroughfares, in order not to disturb the courts, or place the post office too far from a business centre. But the very location of the post office necessarily draws business about it, and this in a great degree neutralizes his care in the selection.

In large cities the business of the post office and the holding of the courts should be provided for in separate and distinct buildings in dif-

ferent localities.

The appropriation for the work is entirely exhausted.

# KNOXVILLE AND NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Nothing has been done towards commencing the works authorized at Knoxville and Nashville since the last annual report. Offers of sites have been made at Knoxville, but no action has been had upon them. The site at Nashville was purchased two years since, and is now rented and occupied as a wood and coal yard.

## Nashville.

Total amount of appropriation	\$124,500 20,284	00 31
Balance available	104,215	69
Knowville.		
Total amount of appropriation	\$96,800 231	00 81
Balance available	96,568	19

## DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The custom-house building at Detroit is nearly completed and par-

tially occupied.

At the date of the last annual report the building was enclosed, and for the most part furred; the basement and first stories were lathed in readiness for plastering. The works were ordered to be completed so far as the necessities of the post office service only were concerned.

Since that time the post office portion of the building has been entirely completed, and the postmaster opened it for public business on the first day of February last. Owing to the very large amount of business transacted in his office beyond that originally contemplated, it became necessary to provide more room for mailing purposes. The rear portion of the basement was therefore floored, a dumb waiter put

up for conveying matter above, and the mailing is all done on the

lower story.

On the 24th of February last, instructions were given to fit up the storage room in the basement for a bonded warehouse. This has been done, and the room so used for some months past. An iron derrick has been erected on the north side for raising and lowering goods, and the door under staircase leading from the first story has been protected by a proper iron strap, with hinged hasps at the ends secured by two strong padlocks.

The custom-house portion of the building is now completed, and orders have been issued to complete the third story or court-house portion. It is expected the whole will be ready for occupation by the 1st

of January next.

This work was taken from the contractor at an early period, under a clause in the contract providing for such a course in certain emergencies, and has since been prosecuted by days' work under the immediate inspection of the local superintendent.

Total amount of appropriation	\$217,071 203,305	17 88
Balance available	13,765	29

## CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The new custom-house building at Chicago is entirely completed. Upon inspection it was found to be finished in every respect creditably to the contractors; its accommodations ample for all the uses for which it was designed; and the entire work a permanent ornament to the city. The building will challenge comparison with any similar structure in the country.

It is to be regretted that its approaches are unsightly and inconvenient. Through some unexplained action, or lack of action, on the part of the city government, Dearborn street is permitted to be encumbered with old buildings, which not only obstruct the access of the public, but make a marked and unpleasant contrast to the beauty of the work, detracting largely from its general effect; and they will, if not removed, be likely to harbor a class of business and occupation not in keeping with the proper surroundings of a government work.

The building is on a corner lot, and has at present ample light on all sides; but as the government owns only ten feet of way on the rear, opposite Dearborn street, the light upon that side is liable to be obscured whenever the adjoining land is built upon, and the usefulness of the rooms on that side of the building seriously impaired.

The adjoining lot should be the property of the government for its own protection. If built upon, it may not only obstruct light, but be devoted to uses which would be detrimental to government interests.

Orders have been issued for furnishing the building, and it is expected that it will be occupied in all its parts by the coming session of Congress.

Total amount of appropriation	\$447,733 88 351,165 53
Balance available	96,568 35

## CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

Nothing has been done in reference to the building authorized to be erected at Cairo, Illinois. A site has been gratuitously tendered by the Illinois Railroad Company, but it has never been examined by an agent of the department.

Total amount of appropriation	\$50,000 00
Balance available	50,000 00

## DUBUQUE, IOWA.

The fear expressed in the last annual report from this office, that the contractor for the new custom-house building at Dubuque would abandon the work, has been realized. In April last the acting contractor voluntarily abandoned the work, and, with one of his sureties, requested the government to prosecute it to completion. A formal notice was therefore served upon the contractor, pursuant to the clause in the contract providing for such an emergency, and, at the expiration of the period prescribed therein, the work was (on the 25th of April, 1860) taken in hand by the department, to be completed at the ultimate cost of the contractor and his securities.

This adds another to the list of proofs in this office of the bad policy of accepting the lowest bid for a work, irrespective of its being a fair or remunerative price to the bidders. It is similar to the cases at Portsmouth, New Haven, Richmond, Indianapolis, and other places. Experience proves it to be an unwise practice. There is nothing in the law or acts of appropriation making it a necessity. It is only a practice, not a law; and the department, in its advertisement inviting proposals, expressly "reserves the right to reject the proposals invited, or any part thereof, if the interest of the United States requires it;" but, so far as I am aware, it has never availed itself of this right, always giving the work to the lowest bidder, if, indeed, that bidder did not refuse to perform after his bid was accepted.

I am aware that a contrary practice would be attended with many difficulties, but I think none so great as grow out of the present practice. If a contrary rule obtained, unscrupulous bidders would very likely put in proposals at a low rate, (as I think is already done,) with the express object of their being rejected, that they might, upon such rejection, found a claim upon which to go before Congress for relief. But it would be better to encounter an ill-founded or unjust claim than to meet the large pecuniary loss and building difficulties which grow out of the acceptance of a bid below a fair price.

It has been supposed that this evil could be guarded against by a rigid scrutiny of the sufficiency of the securities offered, but practice

proves this precaution of no avail. In no single instance in the history of this office have contractors' bonds been prosecuted to a successful issue, and I am not aware that any now pending give promise of a better result. However careful the department may have been in its scrutiny of securities' sufficiency, different causes combine to neutralize its caution.

In some instances, parties who were abundantly responsible when accepted, have, before the liability ripened, passed to the other extreme of the pecuniary scale, making judgments, if obtained, literally worthless; in others the department has either been decrived in its preliminary inquiries, or the securities have placed their property beyond its reach. These bonds are too often given as a mere triendly act to the bidder, the responsibilities assumed not considered, and treated as merely matters of form; and, not unfrequently, when ripened to liability, they are considered of such a nature that no means, however unworthy, are deemed disreputable for the obligor to adopt to avoid their payment.

There is no doubt whatever on my mind that the practice alluded to is an unwise one, and that the sooner it is abandoned and a proper discrimination exercised in making an award, the sooner will the treasury be benefited, the buildings be better constructed, and the

difficulties of prosecuting the work be largely lessened.

It being found that the remainder of the appropriation was insufficient to complete this work according to the original design, changes have accordingly been made, and certain portions omitted, so that the building can be made ready for occupancy within the means at the department's disposal. These changes consisted mainly in bringing the court-room and its auxiliary accommodations from the third floor to the second, and transferring the customs room to the third story, with the omission of finishing some parts of the basement story.

The department had directed that the stone for this building should be taken from the Nauvoo quarries, and the contractor had, in consequence, opened and worked quarries at Nauvoo for that purpose. These were taken possession of by the department when it assumed the work, and the value of the tools placed to the contractor's credit. Work on the building was not resumed until May 28, and it has been uninterruptedly prosecuted up to the present time. The walls are carried up and levelled around the building to the springing line of the third story windows, or six courses of ashlar above the top of the second belting, leaving only four courses to reach the cornice. For want of Nauvoo stone, the jurther setting was suspended on the 27th of September. Work at Nauvoo was suspended on the 24th of August, and a custodian employed to take charge of the stone, tools, and machinery. The second and third story beams, girders, and columns, have been set and thoroughly secured in their places. The cellar partition walls have been completed, and nine of the brick arches of the first floor laid; doors and exterior sash about half completed, and all the window frames, besides other carpentry work, on hand. Some Nauvoo dressed ashlar is on hand, and some chimney stone.

Upon a recent inspection of the building it was found that the work

would be seriously delayed, and its cost largely enhanced by continuing the use of the Nauvoo stone, and its use was consequently abandoned. The balance of the stone (being that required for the frieze and cornice) has been purchased from the Athens quarries, of a much better and more suitable quality, at about one-fifth of the cost of the Nauvoo stone; and as it will only be used above the ashlar, the slight difference in color is not objectionable.

The building would have been by this time completed if the Athens stone had been originally selected; but as it is, it will be completed

long in advance of any necessity for its construction.

This work is one of a number directed by Congress of a given size and prescribed materials. The necessity for its construction does not exist. The business of the port is transacted by one person only, and he has nothing to do to transact it. He requires no office—he has not collected a dollar of revenue during the last year—has enrolled or licensed no vessels, and registered no seamen. The present post office appears to be ample for immediate and prospective wants, and the holding of the courts requires no such accommodations as are provided for them.

To build this costly and substantial work would seem, therefore, a work of supercrogation. What the ultimate wants of the port may be is purely conjectural; but judging from the retroaction of its growth the past year, it will be a long time before the building will be a necessity or its ample accommodations be needed.

It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the close of the

present fiscal year.

Total amount of appropriation	\$138,800 <b>93,5</b> 13	
Balance available	45,286	<b>59</b>

### MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

The damage occasioned to the new custom-house at Milwaukie by fire, noted in the last report from this office, remains unrepaired, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the purpose. The original appropriation for the work is entirely withdrawn.

# MARINE HOSPITALS.

Reference is respectfully made to former reports from this office, in which the small necessity that exists for many appropriations for marine hospitals has been forcibly presented, and their impolicy, as well as injustice to the seamen, earnestly argued. Each additional year's experience with organized marine hospitals adds to the proof of the correctness of the views heretofore presented, and they cannot be too often recommended to the attention of Congress. The present method of appropriation is manifestly unjust and cruel to sick and disabled seamen. The hard-earned pittance of the sailor, from which a

monthly tax is collected, forms a common fund, which is exhausted in the costly support of a few organized hospitals, leaving the care of many unfortunates to the chance legislation made to cover the deficiency. Many hospitals receiving this costly support, with an organized corps of physicians, stewards, nurses, &c., are without patients, but are supported from the common fund, although the port to which they belong may not contribute a dollar towards maintaining the establishments. Some hospitals are provided for in malarious localities, where it is positive cruelty to remove a seaman with a broken limb or other injury, to contract and probably die of a miasmatic disease; thus, at a sacrifice of the common fund, and at a cost to the government, exposing him to results perhaps more fatal than would be his entire neglect. I cannot too earnestly call attention to the evils of this improvident and unjust system.

# BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Nothing has been done during the past year to the new marine hospital at Burlington, Vermont. It has never been furnished or occupied; and so long as the disabled seamen at this point can be cared for at so much less annual cost than the annual cost of an organized hospital, it is not probable that any steps will be taken for its occupation. Meanwhile the building is taking injury, and must suffer constant deterioration while unoccupied.

Total amount of appropriation	\$43,650 00 36,993 02
Balance available	6,656 98

#### PORTLAND, MAINE.

The marine hospital at Portland, Maine, is reported to need a new roof and some other minor repairs, but no opportunity has been offered for its inspection by this office during the past year, and the particulars of the work required cannot therefore be detailed or their approximate cost ascertained, until opportunity occurs for such inspection.

Total amount of appropriation	\$99,000 <b>94,</b> 048	00 19
Balance available	4,951	81

### CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

All the remaining work upon the marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, that could be done with the remaining balance of the appropriation, has been performed, and the amount to the credit of the construction is exhausted.

## PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

The repairs upon the marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, have all been finished, and the building is reported to be in complete order.

## OCRACOKE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The repairs upon the Ocracoke marine hospital have been com-, pleted during the past year.

## WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The marine hospital authorized at Wilmington, North Carolina, has been completed during the past year, but it has not been furnished or occupied. Upon a recent inspection, it was found to be taking injury from neglect. The collector was authorized to place a careful person there as keeper, with no other compensation than the rent, but the department is not yet advised that it has been done. He was also instructed to make an estimate of the cost of supplying some of the contractor's omissions, and for the better protection of the work, but no report in reply is yet received.

Nothing has been done in reference to enclosing the grounds. The land is not worth the cost of enclosure, and while the building re-

mains unoccupied a fence is not a necessity.

Total amount of appropriation	\$51,324 42,155	00 19
Balance available	9,168	81

#### PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST.

Nothing has been done in reference to the buildings authorized to be constructed at Pensacola and Key West, Florida, since the last annual report from this office.

Amount of appropriation at Pensacola	\$22,000 00 27,100 00

# NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The work upon the New Orleans marine hospital is entirely suspended, as the appropriation for the purpose has been exhausted.

The original contract for this work was largely within the amount appropriated for the purpose, and it was supposed it could be entirely completed without additional means. But the nature of the work being entirely novel—that is, an iron exterior, with filling of unburned pressed clay—much of it was experimental, and, upon trial, the original design was found impracticable in many of its details. After the work upon the walls had been some time in progress, the

project of filling with pressed clay blocks was abandoned, and a brick

filling substituted.

In addition to this, numerous changes and extras were adopted, which, altogether, have swelled the cost of the work far beyond the amount originally contemplated. The movable property has been stored within the building, and an inventory thereof filed in the superintendent's office, who reports that he has taken every means to secure the premises from injury during the cessation of the work. The whole has been placed under charge of a watchman, and will

thus remain until means are provided for its completion.

I am unable to make an estimate of the amount required for completion, inasmuch as the superintendent's report does not clearly advise me of its present state, and the annual photographic views of the work have been countermanded, while no opportunity has been had for its personal inspection. It is expected that such an estimate can be seasonably furnished for Congress, if it is decided to continue the work upon the building by further appropriations. The building is now under roof; the iron work reported by the contractor to be completed with some minor exceptions, and the interior ready for the wood work, which they report to be partly in place, and all delivered. But from these meagre outlines, and these only in part official, it is obvious that I can make no reliable estimate of the cost of completing the work. It was reported last year by the superintendent that \$100,000 more would be required to complete the edifice and grounds "after the contractors had completed their work," but as the contractors are not yet fully paid, and other changes have since occurred, it is probable the superintendent will augment his estimate in restating it.

Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	\$521,459 505,248	
Balance available	*16,210	52

#### ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

No work has been performed upon the sewer at the St. Louis marine hospital during the past year. It is a work of great necessity and should be completed. There is now no outlet for the hospital, and everything is required to be carried from it by hand. The effect of accumulated offal upon the grounds seriously affects the sanative usefulness of the hospital. The resident officers are doing all in their power, and for the facilities they possess, the hospital is in a very creditable condition; but this, and a few other equally needed repairs, should be made. The entire building requires painting, both for the comfort of the patients and the preservation of the work.

Application has been made by the owner of the adjoining property for an exchange of a small triangular part of the front of the hospital grounds for an equal area of land upon the rear of the lot. From a

This balance has since been absorbed by payments to the contractors, except a small sum retained for payment of watchman, wages, &c.

personal inspection of the premises, I cannot recommend this exchange. The rear land that would be so acquired would not, for hospital uses, be worth enclosing; while the triangular front corner, though not needed for the hospital, has a value which may be made available for its repair. I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked for authority to sell this portion before it is enclosed, and apply the avails

of the sale to the much needed work upon the building.

Nothing has been done during the past year in reference to enclosing the grounds. The appropriation for the work (represented by the available balance herewith reported) will probably be sufficient, but it cannot be economically or judiciously expended until the city of St. Louis completes the grading of the street on the rear of the hospital lot. One of the conditions of the compromise by which the title to this lot was established in the government, was that the city should grade this street, which, by the compromise, was opened. This condition was not fulfilled, and the temporary culvert built by the city across this road has fallen in, thus creating a noisome deposit upon the hospital lot.

Total amount of appropriation	\$118,574 93,397	00 96
Balance available	25,176	04

## LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The roof of the marine hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, was partially destroyed by a violent gale in the month of May last. It has since been repaired at a cost of \$1,734 90, and the repaired portion is as good as the remainder; but it was originally constructed in an injudicious manner, not having been properly anchored to the walls or upper floor, and is liable to like injury upon the recurrence of a similar gale.

Total amount of appropriation	\$63,500 33
Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	63,500 33
<u>-</u>	

# CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The same gale which unroofed the Louisville marine hospital, stripped off a portion of the marine hospital at Cincinnati.

This has been well repaired at a cost of \$1,831 71.

#### EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Reference is respectfully made to the report from this office of last year, upon the necessity of protecting the river front of the site of the marine hospital at Evansville. Upon examining the premises the past season, and carefully noting the additional loss of land since that report was rendered, the opinion then expressed, was confirmed of the imperative necessity of the work, but that it would be of compara-

adjoining property should do the same. The work should be concurrent upon the whole exposed portion within the bend, below the city, to be of permanent benefit.

The available balance of the appropriation for this work I do not deem sufficient tor properly protecting the bank. It would probably require from \$7,000 to \$8,000 to perform the work thoroughly and make it permanent.

Total amount of appropriation	\$62,5 <del>0</del> 0 58,040	00 74
Balance available	4,459	27

## DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The grounds about the new marine hospital at Detroit have been fenced and drained during the past season in a thorough manner, and authority has been given for finishing the grounds, by transplanting trees, shrubs, &c.

Total amount of appropriation	\$113,000 102,643	00 21
Balance available	10,336	79

# CUSTOM-HOUSES, POST OFFICES, ETC.

### RUTLAND, VERMONT.

The grading and fencing of the grounds about the new court-house and post office at Rutland, Vermont, is reported to be finished; but, upon inspection, it was not found to be done in accordance with the contract, and payment is consequently delayed. The other out-door work is completed, and the building is occupied.

Total amount of appropriation	\$75,900 67,939	00 57
Balance available	7,960	43

#### WINDSOR, VERMONT.

The grading and enclosing of the grounds about the Windsor court-house and post office—a work of some magnitude—has been completed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and the building is occupied by the different officers for whom it was designed.

Total amount of appropriation	\$76,000 75,439	00 62
Balance available	560	38

#### BALTIMORE COURT-HOUSE.

A contract has been executed, under the direction of the President, for the construction of the new court-house at Baltimore, Maryland, after plans of his approval, for the sum of \$112,808 04.

The building is designed to be of hammered granite of massive proportions, with ample accommodations for all the uses contemplated, and it is expected that it will be finished, should no unforeseen contingencies occur, within two years from the date of its commencement.

Total amount of appropriation	\$200,000 54,270	83 83
Balance available	145,729	17

#### BALTIMORE POST OFFICE.

The work upon the authorized change—to convert the property bought of the Baltimore Exchange Company to the uses of the post office—was reported completed in the last annual report. The accounts are still unsettled. Some work was performed by the enterprising contractor which he deemed a necessity, but which the department could not authorize, as the appropriation for the work was insufficient for its performance. This has been made the subject of a claim, upon which a special report has been rendered.

Amount withdrawn to September 30, 1860	\$\frac{200,000}{299,726}	
Balance available	273	89

#### INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

The original contractor for the court-house and post office at Indianapolis failed to comply with his proposals, and the assignees of his bid, after making an attempt, also abandoned the work; and new contracts, at an advanced rate, were made with different parties for its construction.

In the last annual report the fact of encountering quicksand in placing the foundation was reported, with the details of means adopted to make the work stable, and the hope was confidently expressed that such desideratum had been attained. The work was only then advanced one story. Subsequent addition to the superstructure has

proved that the hope was delusive. The foundations prove to be in-adequate—the building has settled, cracking the lintels of the windows, breaking the door thresholds, &c., &c. Orders have been issued to replace the broken thresholds, and protect the work so far as circumstances will permit; but it is feared that it will never be a structure of permanent stability.

The work upon it has not progressed satisfactorily, either in promptness or style of execution. The superintendent has labored under extraordinary difficulties in its prosecution, but has devoted himself laboriously to his duties, and accomplished as much as could be expected under the adverse circumstances with which he has had to

contend.

One of the contractors has presented various claims for extra work, and for alteration of his contracts, which have been passed upon, and such portion of them as were deemed in any manner proper and equitable have been allowed; thus swelling the cost of the work not only beyond the offer of the original bidder, but beyond what it was supposed would accrue under the new detailed contracts.

The stone work has been completed, the iron work nearly done, and heating arrangement finished. The plumbing is well advanced, and nearly all but the entrance story plastered. The carpentry is well in hand, and such as is ready has been painted. The superintendent expects to complete the work by the 1st of March, 1861.

Total amount of appropriation	\$163,700 134,897	
Relance eveilable	28 802	

Proposals for sites have been invited by advertisement, and received, for the new court-houses at Columbia, South Carolina, and Tallahasse,

Florida, but no action has yet been taken upon them.

Your attention has heretofore been called to the necessity for special legislation in reference to the new court-houses authorized at Memphis, Tennessee, and Springfield, Illinois, before the works can be commenced. At Memphis, the appropriation is for a court-house. It was doubtless designed to be for a custom-house, as no United States courts are held at Memphis, but it is a port of entry. The original appropriation was \$50,000; \$15,000 of this amount has been absorbed by the purchase of a site, and the remaining balance is entirely insufficient to build a fire-proof building in any way adequate to the present wants of the service in this growing place. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 would be required for such a work as is called for by the growth and future prospects of the city.

Total amount of appropriation	\$50,000 00 15,124 90
Balance available	34,875 10

At Springfield, Illinois, a further appropriation will be required, or the plans which are already published and bids received thereupon under advertisement must be largely reduced in size and cost.

Total amount of appropriation	\$61,000 00 7,113 40
Balance available	53,886 60

#### TERRITORIAL BUILDINGS.

An appropriation of \$60,000, for the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, was made by the last Congress, conditioned that "no part thereof should be expended until detailed plans and estimates for its entire completion had been prepared, submitted

to and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

As the so far construction of the work has not been under the immediate direction of this office, but under the governor of the Territory, the necessary data did not exist in its archives to comply with the conditions of the act of the appropriation. Application was therefore made to the governor of the Territory for such details of it present condition and supply of material as will enable me to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for your approval.

Total amount of appropriation	\$130,000 70,000
Balance available	60,000

#### TREASURY EXTENSION.

The economy of a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the Treasury extension was earnestly brought to your attention in the last annual report from this office; but as Congress only appropriated \$350,000 for the payment of delivered materials and for the construction of the work, you decided that comparatively so small an amount would remain for prosecuting the work, after paying for materials, as to render it impolitic to commence active operations upon the west wing. The disbursements have therefore been confined to payment for materials and the completion of the south wing and its approaches. Under this decision the amount paid for work done upon the building has been small, and will continue to be until means are more liberally provided. The working force has been reduced, and its contingent expenses restricted to the narrowest practicable limit.

The roof of the building has required renewal during the year. The plan adopted was an experiment, which proved a failure, as it leaked in every portion, materially injuring and defacing the interior work of the building. It has been reconstructed (in part) on well-established principles; and so far as progressed is entirely impervious to water, and will probably be permanently satisfactory. The balance of it is in progress of construction, and will be completed before winter. The cost has been largely greater than it would have been if properly built at the outset, independent of the cost of repairing the injury to

the plaster work.

During the year the Attorney General, with his assistant and clerks, have moved into the apartments segregated for their use, which have been furnished from the appropriation for the purpose made by the last Congress.

The officers of the Light-house Board have also moved into their apartments, which have been partially furnished from the contingent

fund of the board.

The rooms designed for the First Auditor and his clerks are ready for occupation whenever they shall be furnished. No appropriation has yet been made for the necessary furniture and fixtures.

The portion designed for the Secretary of the Treasury and clerks has also been some time ready, but no appropriation has been made for

furniture.

The granite work of the extension of the south wing had been laid at the date of the last report, with the exception of the steps and buttresses of the east casement doorway, and the buttress caps of the south portico, all of which has since been properly executed. The properly securing the joints of the granite cornice, balustrade, &c., against leaking, the cleaning off the granite work, and pointing the joints, has been going on as rapidly as possible. A design for a marble pavement for the floor of the south portico and entrance vestibule has been made, approved, and a contract entered into for its construction, which is being satisfactorily carried out. The plastering and the painting, sanding and granitozing of the ceilings of the above portico and vestibule have been done, and when the new roof is completed will be repaired and put in order, if not recoated with stucco, as will also the two ceilings over the interior stairways, which are badly injured.

A design has been made for fencing and grading the grounds immediately south of the Treasury extension, combining proper entrances to the Treasury Building, the President's Mansion, and the President's park south of it, and made to conform, as far as needful, to the grounds of that park already laid out.

This design was approved by the President on the 6th instant, and

is now being carried out.

All the old buildings used for offices, shops, &c., that were immediately south of the building have been removed to a more appropriate position for use when the work of the west wing shall be carried on; and the premises are being put in order for executing in the most rapid manner the work on the west wing when it shall have been decided to proceed with it. This involved the removing the President's greenhouse to a more eligible site on the opposite or west site of his mansion, which is now being done.

During the past year there has been used upon the Treasury extension 424½ tons of granite, 261,134 bricks, and 288,015 pounds of

wrought and cast iron.

The value of the materials, machinery, teams, tools, &c, on hand amounts to \$365,103 81. Of this there are about 4,597 tons of granite, costing \$322,655 74; 214,655 bricks, costing \$2,111 90; and 228,037 pounds of wrought and cast iron, costing \$11,542 62.

Total amount of appropriation	\$2,117,500 00 1,789,934 98
Balance available	327,565 02

A portion of this balance will be absorbed in payments for delivered materials, the contractor having been but partially paid to this date; and the monthly disbursements will still further reduce it, so that the amount available at the close of the season will be insufficient to go on with the work in the spring.

If it shall be the policy of Congress to continue the work, the amount to be appropriated will depend entirely upon the rapidity with which

the work is to be done.

The material for the exterior of the west wing being all in hand, the necessary bricks and iron for the interior could be procured at very brief notice, and such force be put upon it as the appropriation would warrant. During the coming year probably \$750,000 could be judiciously expended towards completing the entire structure, while \$500,000 would enable it to go on with good economy, and give work to a large number of operatives, who only await the necessary appropriation to put in place the purchased materials, and such others as are required for the placement of that in hand.

The following is a recapitulation of the works noted in the report

for which appropriations are necessary or desirable:

Charleston custom-house	\$500,000 00
Mobile custom-house	Indefinite.
New Orleans custom-house	500,000 00
St. Louis custom-house	Indefinite.
Memphis custom-house	100,000 00
Louisville custom-house	Indefinite.
Milwaukie custom-house	
Portland marine hospital	
New Orleans marine hospital	
St. Louis marine hospital	
Evansville marine hospital	
Treasury extension	500,000 00
Annual repairs of custom-houses	10,000 00
Annual repairs of marine hospitals	10,000 00

Appended to this report will be found seven tables exhibiting in tabulated form various details of the business of this office, viz:

TABLE 1. List of custom-houses and marine hospitals built or purchased prior to 1850.

- 2. List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works constructed since 1850, together with those now in course of construction, and those for which appropriations have been made, but the work not yet commenced.
- 3. Shows the amount disbursed in each year since 1807 for the various public works under the Treasury Department.

TABLE 4. Shows the cost of public buildings finished since 1850, and prior to September 30, 1857, with the amount of revenue collected at each, and the cost of its collection.

5. Gives the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for prior to September 30, 1857, but not authorized, the amount of revenue collected at such place, its cost of collection, and the probable cost of the

buildings asked for.

6. Shows the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been authorized, but not commenced, with the amount of revenue collected at each place, its cost of

collection, and the probable cost of the building.

7. Shows the location and nature of each work purchased, constructed, or constructing, the total appropriations for each, date of purchase and cost of sites, amount expended, amount available, and amount required for completion of each, date and amount of each contract, time of completion, and total cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. M. CLARK,

Acting Engineer in Charge, Treasury Department.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### TABLE 1.

List of custom-houses and marine hospitals purchased or built prior to 1850, with date of purchase or completion, and cost of purchase or construction.

Location.	Uses of buildings.	How acquired.	Date.	Cost.
Castine, Maine	Custom-house	Purchased	May 26, 1849	\$1,950 00
Kastport, Maine	do	Built	July 3, 1847	32,509 60
Kennebunk, Maine				1,575 00
Portland, Maine	do	do	July 5, 1849	150,400 00
Wiscasset, Maine				2, 200 00
Portsmouth, N. H				8,000 00
Salem, Mass				19, 271 77
New Bedford, Mass				
Newburyport, Mass				23, 188 40
Boston, Mass				1, 101, 110 00
Providence, R. I				13,395 00
Newport, R. I				10,000 00
New Haven, Conn				8,381 88
Middletown, Conn				
New London, Conn				20, 337 87
New York city, N. Y				928,312 90
Philadelphia, Pa				256, 987 82
Erie, Pa	do .	do	Inly 9 1940	29,000 00
Raltimore, Md	40	Rmile	Tune 10 1099	341,397 00
				7,319 26
Alexandria, Va				
				38,002 33
Wilmington, N. C				
Charleston, S. C Savannah, Ga	0D	D114	Dec 16 1946	70,000 00
Makila Ala	QO	Dunch and	1000. 10, 1040	173,407 97
Mobile, Ala	QO	Purchased	1000	30,775 07
Key West, Fla	QO	D	1047	6, 125 00
Monterey, Cal	do	By conquest	1847	
Pittsburg, PaLouisville, Ky	Marine hospital	Purchased	1	00 710 0
Louisville, Ky	do	Built	} 1840 to 1850	8 <b>2</b> , 513 <b>6</b> 4
Cleveland, Ohio Charleston, S. U Norfolk, Va	do	do	)	1
Charleston, S. C	do	Purchased	1817	38,735 77
Norfolk, Va	do	do	1834	9,060 01
New Orleans, La	do	do	1836	65,077 03
Mobile, Ala	do	do	1837	63, 140 00
Ocracoke, N. C	do	do	1838	8,927 07
Key West, Fla	do	do	1845	<b>25,600 00</b>
McDonough, La	do	do	1845	58,003 97
Paducah, Ky Napoleon, Ark	do	Built	1849	48,625 00
Napoleon, Ark	do	do	1849	52,250 00
Natches, Miss	do	do	1849	52,250 00
Chicago, Ill				
Total				3, 931, 974 68



#### TABLE 2.

List of custom-houses, court-houses, post offices, marine hospitals, and miscellaneous works, constructed since 1850, together with those now in the course of construction and those for which appropriations have been made, but work not yet commenced.

Location.	Uses.	Present condition
Sath, Maine	Custom-house, &c	Finished.
Belfast, Maine	do	Finished.
Bangor, Maine	do	Finished.
Clisworth, Maine	do	Finished.
Portland, Maine	do	Finished.
	do	
	do	
Burlington, Vt	do	Finished.
Barnstable, Mass	do	Finished.
	do	
Bristol, R. I	do	Finished.
Providence, R. I	do	Finished.
	do	
	do	
Dawego, N. Y	do	Finished.
	do	
	do	Finished.
	dy	Finished.
NOMOIK, V&	do	Finished.
decisoury, value and the	do	Finished.
	do	
Wheelester S. C.	do	Company of the compan
Juaneswu, D. C	dodo	Constructing. Finished.
•	do	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	do	
	do	
	do	
Louisville, Ky	do	Finished.
Knoxville, Tenn	do	
,	do	
Cleveland, Ohio	do	Finished.
	do	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	do	
	do	
	do	
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
Astoria, Oregon	do	Not commenced.
Rutland, Vt	Court-house and post office	Finished.
	Court-house	

TABLE 2.—List of custom-houses, court-houses, &c.—Continued.

Location.	Uses.	Present condition
Baltimore. Md	Court house	Constructing.
	Post office	
	Court-house and post office	
	do	
	do	Not commenced.
Fallahassen Wia	do	Not commenced.
Memphis Tenn	do	
Anrinofield III	do	Not commenced.
	do	
Medison Wis	do	Not commenced.
Portland Maina	Marine hospital	Finished.
Prelington Wi	And the most restriction of the second	Finished.
Obelsee Mess	do	Finished.
Milmington M. C	do	Finished.
Wilmington, N. C	do	Finished.
•	do	Not commenced.
	do	
	do	
	do	
•	do	
	do	
•	do	1
Detroit, Mich	do	Finished.
Galena, Ill	do	Finished.
Burlington, Iowa	do	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
Philadelphia, Pa	United States Mint	Finished.
	Branch mint	
Charlotte, N. C.	do	Finished.
Dahlonega, Geo	do	Finished.
San Francisco, Cal	do	Finished.
New York city	Assay office	Finished.
	Boarding station	
	Appraiser's store	
	Penitentiary	
	Public buildings	
	dodo	
	Treasury extension	

TABLE 3.

Statement showing the amount disbursed in each year, from 1807 to 1860, on the various public buildings purchased, constructed, or constructing, under the Treasury Department.

[From 1843 to 1860 the disbursements in this table are for the fiscal year ending June 30.]

Year.		Amoun	t.	Yea	г.		Amount.	
	Disbursements.	\$7,200				Disbursements.	\$119,853	
	do	10,000		1		do	328, 208	
	do	2,000				do	879,816	
	do	_				do	144, 200	
	do	None.		<b>14</b>		do	259,725	
	do	None.	1	_		do	304,716	
	do					do	286, 597	00
	do	None.	'			do	159,451	18
	do	None.		1842		do	123, 273	14
1816	do	132, 500	00	1843		do	30, 428	68
1817	do	166,650	00	1843 to	1844	do	99,648	08
1818	do	144,000	00	1844 to	1845	do	337,663	36
1819	do	75, 100	00	1845 to	1846	do	198, 815	31
1820	do	131, 191	31	1846 to	1847	do	68, 587	21
1821	do	None.		1847 to	1848	do	72,319	
822	do	None.		1848 to	1849	do	273,402	
1823	do	None.		1849 to	1850	do	707,300	
	do			1850 to	1851	do		
	do				1852	do	572, 124	
	do	None.		1	1853	do	650,929	
	do			1853 to	1854	do		
	do			1854 to	1855	do	•	
	do	9, 131				do	2, 213, 396	
1830	do	30,740		1856 to	1857	do	3, 250, 429	
1831	do	12,780		1857 to	1858	do	2,902,014	
1832	do	3, 355		1	1859	do	1,871,316	
1833	do	250,054		1	1860	do-,	894, 003	
				,			21,021,001	07

TABLE 4.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court-houses, and post offices have been finished since 1850, or in process of construction, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, &c., with total cost of building.

-4	Total cost of building	\$\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{2}{2}
iste	Total cost of collec- tion over revenue.	#161 65 6,071 10,130 92 7,673 93 7,673 93 6,030 94 6,030 94 6,030 94
Aggregates	Total net income.	9,810 71 9,810 71 9,810 71 81,426 36 5,073 46 5,073 46 1,983 141 17 1,983 74 96 1,983 141 17 1,983 71 16,136 46 16,136 46 16,136 46 16,136 46
Court-houses.	Mo. of days' session for the year end- ing [becember 3], 1857.	138 days. 43 days. 113 days.
	Excess of cost over tovenue.	
	Net income.	\$26.44. & \$1.48.88. & 47.44.44.44.4 \$26.47.28.22.25.27.25.25.27.28.25.27.20.2 \$26.47.20.25.25.27.20.25.27.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.
Post office	Expenditures.	
	Revenue collected.	44.99. 4.4. 94.28.92.28.24.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.
	Excess of cost over revenue.	9.00 68 7,788 16 7,788 16 10,490 55 13,643 43 13,643 43 1,211 85 1,211 85
Custom-houses.	Net Income.	25, 500 55 26, 026 23 26, 026 24 30, 744 52 13, 764 57 40, 748 24 3, 963 17 1, 179, 563 50 1, 179, 563 50 1, 159 01 21, 459 01 22, 965 26
Custom	Expenditures.	\$\overline{\text{\$\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \delta
	Revenue collected.	######################################
	Location.	Beifast, Me. Bangot, Me. Portland, Me. Waldoboro', Me. Wiscasset, Me. Burlington, Vt. Barnstable, Mass. Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester, Mass. Gloucester, Mass. Clottaburg, P. Vilmington, Del. Pittaburg, P. Vilmington, Del. Pittaburg, P. Cincinnati, Ohiof. Gan Francisco, Cal. Elleworth, Me. Portsmouth, Me. New Haven, Conn. Buffalo, N. Y. Oewego, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Georgetown, D. C. Alexandria, Va.

† \$75,992 30, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond. \* \$18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

's.	Total cost of bailding	254, 763 35 117, 239 03 383, 009 43 49, 177 43 49, 177 43 168, 236 39 173, 351 38 65, 775 38 80, 487 38	5,743,519 95
<b>ga</b> te.	Total cost of collec- tion over revenue.	60	14,963 93
Aggregate.	Total net income.	3.4.965 42 114,965 42 110,568 94 110,568 94 100,568 98 100,568 98	5,744,439 83
Court-houses.	Mo, of days' session for the year end- ing December 31, 1857.	4 days C. b D. 5 days C. b D. 58 days C. b D.	
	Excess of cost over revenue.		
;ee:	Net income.	7.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8	436, 930 55
Post office	Expenditures.	2, 200 11, 928 11, 928 10, 928 10, 928 10, 587 10, 128 10, 128	963, 534 96
	Revenue collected.	20, 268 26 10, 558 26 21, 558 26 108, 824 25 108, 826 33 108, 826 33 11, 926 32 11, 926 32 11, 926 32 12, 838 33 12, 838 33 13, 838 33 14, 838 33 15, 838 33 16, 838 33 17, 838 33 18,	698,665 50
	Excess of cost over	23. 23. 23. 24.	32,097 69
Custom-houses.	Net income,	946,896 66 99,5991 45 441,035 88 86,900 68 854,945 83 14,835 11 73,246 61 191,313 90 131,313 90 131,313 90	6,387,083 33
Custom	estudibasqua.	86,365 81 1,134 44 1,134 88 51,909 63 51,909 63 17,187 77 10,857 88 14,849 88 14,849 88 14,849 88 16,556 07 14,849 88 16,556 07 16,556 07	619,987 39
	Revenue collected.	3,501,259 47 101,781 21 29,125 27 510,576 16 139,810 31 478 73 3,601,929 38 50,081 99 365,703 78 145,683 49 145,683 49 145,683 49 145,683 49 145,683 49	5,907,218 95
	Location.	Peteraburg, Va. Richmond, Va. Wheeling, Va. Charleston, S. C. Mobile, Ala. Pensacola, Fia. New Orleans, La. Galveston, Texas. G. Louisville, Ky. Cleveland, Ohio. Ustroft, Mich. Chicago, Ill. Galona, Ill. Dubaque, Iowat Milwaukie, Wish. Rutland, Vt., G. H. Windsor, Vt., G. H. Undianapolis, Ind., C. E.	

\* \$18,594 60, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond. \$818,492, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

\$75,292 20, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond. \$4271,922 40, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

# TABLE 5

Statement showing the places where custom houses, court-houses, and post offices have been asked for but not authorized, the revenue collected to collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with the estimated cost of buildings.

| \$55,383 50, amount of revenue from ratiroad iron in bond.

\* \$199,000 40, amount of revenue from refined tree in bond. ; \$6,516 13, emount of revenue from relifered tree in bond.

TABLE 5-Continued.

Zuipi	Estimated cost of bar	2.5.5.2.5.2.5.2.5.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	6, 560, 000
tes.	Total cost of collection over revenue.		<b>\$3,505 61</b>
Aggregates.	Total net income.	414,945 83 4,596 51 6,895 99 9,717 90 4,997 43 7,700 15	48,740,500 76
Court-houses	Number of days' sesteion for the year ending December 31, 1856.		
	Excess of cost over		
:ce.	Net income.	2,817 38 613 19 613 19 6,837 92 6,837 92 7,700 15	969, 950 90
Post offices.	Expenditures.	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	336, 150 86
	Revenue collected.	4, 967 63 1,096 63 4, 637 94 7,369 83 4,975 66 8,519 69 10,976 90	1,236, 107 76
	Excess of cost over reverine.	<b>\$</b> 153 40	6,680 58
mee.	Net Income.	\$10,538 44 1,758 57 1,536 16 495 95	41,853,565 43
Custom-pousee.	Rependitures	898 53 435 73 185 90 863 90	1,298,376 56
	Revenue collected.	\$11,390 90 \$,141 10 1,961 89 1,630 95 1,630 95	43,145,961 41
Location.		Keokuk, Iowa*  Bioux Oity, Iowa, C. H.  New Albany, Ind., C. H.  Quincy, Ill  Alton, Ill  Poota, Ill  Bt. Paul's, Minn	Total

• \$10,383 50, amount of revenue from railroad iron in bond.

orz.—These estimates are such as would be asked for, judging by others for like places and purposes.

TABLE 6.

Statement showing the places where custom-houses, court houses, and post offices have been authorized but not commenced, the revenue collected at each, and cost of collection, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, with amount of appropriations.

.beta	hqorqqa sanoana latoT'	1,1 0,2,9,2,5,4,0,0,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2
pate.	Total cost of collec-	25 200 25 20 20 25 20 20 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Aggreguie.	Total net increase.	26, 217 37 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28,
Court-houses.	Thumber of days's see- nion for the year ending December 31, 1856,	50 days 50 days 256 days 55 days 16 days 17 days
	Excess of cost over	
	Tet increase.	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Post offices.	-eerunibaaq124	表 1.00g 単発 app 20g
	Revenue collected.	祖 ではる
	Execus of cost over reveaus.	16,745 66 17,021 37 29,017 83 17,001 37 20,017 83 17,000 67 732 45 107,008 01 204,165 64 204,165 64 204,165 64
houses.	Mot increase.	6, 504, 185 64 90, 900 93
Cestom houses.	Expenditures.	27, 258 1, 24,7 45 1, 24,7 45 1, 24,7 45 1, 25, 28, 16, 18, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16
	Revenue collected.	210,000 45 1,533 73 18,000 14 18,000 14 1,473,797 57 11,473,797 57 11,400 34 11,400 35 11,400 35
	Location.	Onderneborn, N. T

• \$16,865 13, amount of revenue on relivand from in boad.

\$\$11,819 60, amount of revenue on relivond ima in bend.

## TABLE 7.

the office of construction under the 1
30, 1859; the amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1860; the amount available for the current year; again appropriations required during the current year; date of contract; post offices, branch mints, and other public buildings in charge of contract time of completion; actual time of completion; contract price for construction; total cost of the work, &c. Tabular statement of custom-houses, marrin

'l'otal cost to Jane 30,	\$\\\ \alpha\\ \alpha\
Contract price of con- struction.	17, 500 90 17, 500 90 17, 500 90 17, 550 90 17, 550 90 17, 550 90 17, 550 90 17, 550 90 17, 550 90 181, 000 00
Actual time of com-	Oct. 9, 1838 Oct. 1, 1856 Oct. 31, 1855 Aug. 1, 1867 July 29, 1786 Dec. 1, 1857 Aug. 1, 1867 Aug. 1, 1867 Aug. 1, 1867 Aug. 1, 1867 July 25, 1857 July 25, 1857
Contract time of eods.	June 30, 1837 June 30, 1837 Dec. 31, 1835 Dec. 1, 1836 Nov. 1, 1837 Nov. 1, 1837 Nune 30, 1830 June 30, 1830 Mar. 1, 1837 Mar. 1, 1837 Mar. 4, 1837 Mar. 4, 1837
Date of contract.	July 9, 1853 May 30, 1855 Furchased Coet. 16, 1855 Purchased do., April 25, 1865 April 25, 1865 April 26, 1855 April 27, 1857 Bept. 30, 1855 Furchased do., do., do., do., do., do., do., d
Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.	
Ambount available for the current year.	2
- nb bebades touomy ring the year safet September 35, 1860.	6.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
-qob sidaliava SmA fam, 8281,08 selent -tagovqqa tanoizibas -tagovqa tanoiza	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Coort of eite.	**************************************
Date of purchase of elco.	Peb. 94, 1839 April 13, 1833 April 13, 1833 April 13, 1833 Nov. 19, 1843 Nov. 19, 1843 Nov. 19, 1843 Nov. 19, 1843 April 18, 1854 April 18, 1854 April 18, 1855 April 18, 185
Total smount of ap-	**************************************
Mane and lecation of the work.	Eath, Mo. Bethet, Me. Bethet, Me. Bethet, Me. Castine, Me. Castine, Me. Castine, Me. Raisport, Me. Fordand, Me. Vencenth, Me. Vencenth, Me. Valdoboro', Me. Portamouth, M. H. Bartington, V. Boston, Mess. Gonerater, Mass. Gonerater, Mass. Gonerater, Mass. Bartington, V. Brittol, R. I. Frovioenre, R. I.

186, 213 67 186, 213 67 116, 213 67 116, 213 67 116, 203 82 270, 263 83 270, 263 83 270, 263 83 270, 263 83 271, 273 83 271, 273 83 271, 273 83 271, 273 83 273, 273 83 273 83 27	99, 664 96 954, 763 35 117, 229 03 57, 639 75 806, 260 56 363, 609 43	6, 125 00 49, 177 43 359, 967 08 369, 640 75	168, 236 30 291, 502 00 75, 040 40 76, 533 11 77, 572 44
113,862 65 77,865 00 48,755 43 75,948 71 89,834 00 39,834 00 37,149 37 Prices in de-	66,637 10 110,000 00 80,139 97	181 95 50 97 156 96 156 96	83,500 00 trail. 45,708 10 45,708 10 103,160 66 84,450 00 87,334 50 87,334 50
July 19, 1858 Feb. 29, 1843 Rept. 1, 1858 May 19, 1856 April 1, 1856 Feb. 6, 1854 July 1, 1859 Oct. 6, 1858	Mar. 5, 1859 Oct. 9, 1858 April 4, 1859 June 2, 1859	June 12, 1858 Mar. 31, 1859 Mar. 12, 1859	Jan. 1, 1859 Jan. 8, 1858 Jan. 1, 1858 Jan. 1, 1859 Oct. 11, 1859
Mar. 1, 1857  Mar. 1, 1858  Mar. 1, 1858  Mar. 1, 1855  Oct. 1, 1855  May 1, 1858  May 1, 1858  Dec. 1, 1855	Sept. 30, 1857 July 1, 1857 June 1, 1858 July 1, 1856	Jupe 1, 1858 June 1, 1861 July 1, 1876 May 1, 1857	Jan. 1.1859 Dec. 1,1856 June 1,1857 do. Undetermined Jan. 1,1860 Dec. 1,1858 do. Nov. 20,1856
Purchased July 25, 1855 Built by government. Bept. 1, 1856 Not awarded. Mar. 18, 1857 Aug. 19, 1855 Furchased May 18, 1858 Purchased Dec. 18, 1856 Dec. 18, 1856 Dec. 18, 1856	Mar. 29, 1856 July 11, 1855 June 19, 1856 Purchased Building by government. Purchased July 23, 1863	Purchased Feb. \$7, 1857 Building by government. June 19, 1860 Dec. \$4, 1853 1853 to 1855 Not awarded.	Aug. 30, 1856 July 18, 1853 Jan. 9, 1856 Oct. 1, 1856 Oct. 25, 1857 April 8, 1857 Oct. 25, 1857
86, 333 69 106, 858 85 106, 858 85 106, 858 85 106, 858 85 1, 146 75	25 62 774 83 43,566 64 10,645 86	63, 114, 46 *89, 598, 96 96, 568, 19	1, 285 92 1, 285 93 13, 745 98 50, 600 93 25, 588 33 337 58 387 58
2, 600 51 18 90 18 90 18 90 18 90 18 90 11, 151 93	9,419,49 9,747,35 787,53 73,947,78	2, 495 73 107,187 10 2, 250 27	33 00 805 79 805 79 30, 163 27 13, 980 52 34, 535 49
26, 103 61 106, 486 14, 821 18 14, 821 18 19, 923 86 18, 93 36	3,445 11 2,747 35 1,562 36 116,814 42 12,780 57	9, 195 73 170, 301 56 81, 196 38 9, 950 97 96, 601 19	194,948 69 6,331 46 1,054 40 1,054 40 186,671 63 14,308 68
4.45. 4.0.4.5.4.4.8.4.8.4.8.4.8.4.8.4.8.4.8.4.8.4	15,000 00 16,000 00 18,000 00 18,778 90 19,500 00	1,000 00 6,000 00 37,000 00 16,000 00	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Feb. 18, 1633 Jan. 9, 1633 Jan. 9, 1633 Jan. 9, 1634 Jan. 20, 1634 Jan. 20, 1635 May 30, 1633 May 30, 1633 May 8, 1631 Jane 10, 1633 Oct. 93, 1636 May 13, 1636 Web. 96, 1633	July 19, 1855 Mar. 16, 1853 Nov. 99, 1654 Mar. 19, 1819 July 10, 1849 Dec. 16, 1845 Oct. 13, 1851	July 96, 1833 Acquired by cession from Spain. Giff from first municipality. July 23, 1855 Oct. 31, 1851 Oct. 7, 1851 Not yet se-	Jocted. Oct. 7, 1856 April 9, 1856 Bept. 24, 1851 Dec. 28, 1854 Feb. 20, 1855 Jan. 10, 1855 Jan. 20, 1857 Jan. 20, 1857 Jan. 20, 1857
88.1.1 1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	9,073,900 00 1118,711 90 57,039 75 174,407 97 402,600 90	2, 195 00 21, 000 00 116, 000 00 361, 600 00 262, 645 00 263, 645 00	886 88788 888
New London, Conn. Buffalo, N. Y. New York, N. Y. Ogdensburg, N. Y. Plattsburg, N. Y. Newark, M. J. Perth Amboy, N. J. Wilmington, Del Erie, Pa. Phitaburg, Pa.	Richmond, Va. Richmond, Va. Wheeling, Va. Wilmington, N. G. Charleston, S. C.  Savannah, Ga. Mobile, Ala.	Key Wert, Fla Pensacola, Fla  New Orleans, La.  Galveston, Texas  Bt. Louis, Mo Louisville, Ky Knoxville, Tenn	Mashville, Tenn Cleveland, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Detroit, Mich Chicago, Ill Cairo, Ill Galena, Ill Dybuque, Iowa

\* Repayments by, and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

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•	<b>: 2</b> :	<b>88</b> :	51			222	85 388
Total cest to June 30,	<b>\$</b> 757,4 <b>56</b> 88	65, 775 80, 487	286, 107			25,758 87,905 883,015	818.88 818.88 817.78
Contract price of construction.	9400,000 00	52, 627 00 48, 300 00 119, 806 04			96, 963 79	86, 200 00 30, 487 64 129, 185 38	28,368,25
Actne) time of com- pletion.	Oct. 15, 1855	Jan. 31, 1859 Mar. 26, 1859	July 1,1850			Oct. 98, 1856 April 1, 1858 Dec. 25, 1857	Nov. 22, 1859
Contract time of com- pletion.	June 30, 1854	July 1, 1858 Aug. 1, 1862			Dec. 17, 1858	Aug. 1, 1856 Sept. 30, 1857 Mar. 3, 1857	Jan. 1, 1859
Date of contract.	Dec. 22, 1851	Mar. 19, 1637 Mar. 19, 1857 July 30, 1860	Repairs completed.	dodo.	do. Aug. 17, 1857 Not awarded.	April 16, 1865 June 17, 1856 Aug. 9, 1855	PurchaseddoJune 26, 1857 Purchaseddo
Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.							
Amount available for the state of the current year.	\$191,439.51° 39,938.43	7,960 43 560 38 145,729 17	273 80 49,933 19	49. 079 59 40, 908 98 49, 916 90	34,875 10 53,856 60 28,802 74 49,685 75	.4,851 GS 6,636 96 774 88	9,198 81
Amount expended du- ring the year ending Beptember 30, 1860.		4, 106 83 4, 106 83	1,940 41	7,847 50	15,061 00 48,678 47 71 00	5.78	5,876 01
Am't available Bep- tember 30, 1859, with saditional appropri- ations.	#18,304 44 36,838 43	9,019 44 7,737 59 148,636 00	1,514 30	49, 927 02 40, 906 96 49, 933 90	49,836 10 53,886 60 77,475 91 49,966 75	3,941 S7 6,669 76 4,817 <b>66</b>	14,444 88
Cost of size.	\$130,000 00 Exchange of lands.	1, 400 90 4, 350 90 50, 990 90	307,000 00	7, 700 00 3, 000 00	15,000 00 6,000 00 17,160 00	11,000 00 1,750 00	10,963 00 No record of conf. 6,500 00 1,600 00
Date of purchase of state	Sept. 6, 1854 May 1, 1856	Jan. 90, 1857 do. May 30, 1639	May 30, 1867 Not yet pur-	Sept. 22, 1860 April 28, 1858 Not yet pur-	June 6, 1660 Jan. 20, 1657 Aug. 20, 1856	May 30, 1865 Nov. 5, 1855 From Navy	Department Sept. 7, 1942 1645 and 1646 Mar. 17, 1857 June 20, 1846 Sept. 10, 1833
Total amount of ap- enottable or	Acquired by conquest. \$779,673 36 46,000 00	75, 900 00 76,000 00 900,000 00	300,000 00	3,43 88,89 88,89 88,8	56,000 00 168,000 00 26,000 00	8.4.48 89.95 89.95 89.95	70,570 %3 51,394 %0 54,540 %0 \$7,100 %0
Name and location of the work.	Montercy, Cal	Rational, Vt. Windsor, Vt. Baltimore, Md., ccurt-	Baltimore, Md., post- office Columbia, S. C	Raleigh, N. O. Key West, Fis. Tallabassee, Fis.	Memphis, Tenn. Springfield, Ill. Indianapolis, Ind. Madison, Wis.	Portland, Me. Burlington, Vt. Chelson, Mass.	Pittaburg, Pa. Ocracoke, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. Mobile, Ala. Key West, Fis.

84, 985 00  3, 589 1  3, 5
### Common Commo
13
98 1.843 34 5.628 628 628 628 629 13, 1853 July 1, 1854 July 1, 1855 J
13 4.50 50 12
29 4.147 17 2,000 12
23 90 00 8,369 56 Mar. 12, 1851 Undetermined Oct. 16, 1854 Prices in defendation.  24 90 00 8,369 23 Built by government.  25 90 00 8,369 23 Built by Ter-  26 45,000 00 April 15, 1853 Feb. 1, 1854 Mar. 31, 1854 268, 509 10  27 175 13 Built by Ter-  28 Purchased.  29 00 45,000 00 April 15, 1853 Mar. 1, 1855 April 1, 1856 S3, 500 00  29 00 8,369 23 Built by Ter-  20 00 6,5,900 44 1, 755 61 June 27, 1855 Mar. 1, 1856 April 1, 1856 S3, 500 00  20 18 11, 185 61 June 27, 1855 Mar. 1, 1856 April 1, 1856 Built by Ter-  29 00 00 8,369 23 Built by government.  29 00 00 8,369 20 Built by Ter-  29 00 00 8,369 56 Built by Ter-  20 0
12 913 12 Bailt by gov- enment. Repairs fin- liabed. 23 90 00 9,969 23 Bailt by gov- 13 175 13 Built by Ter- rinory. Built by gov- enment. Purchased. 25 5,940 44 1,735 61 June 97,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 63,500 00 Built by Ter- Ruchased. 26 5,940 44 1,735 61 June 97,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 63,500 00 Built by Ter- rinory.
12 90 00 9, 363 23 Espairs fin-  sepairs fin- sepairs fin
923 90 00 2, 262 23 Espairs fin- 10
92 90 00 9,969 92
13
13
13 175 13 Built by Ter- ritory. Built by gov- ernment. Purchased.  5,940 44 1,755 61 June 97,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 53,500 00  Built by Ter- ritory.
Built by gov- ernment. Purchased  Sept. 1,1857 Aug. 21,1857 10,900 00  Purchased  Purchased  Purchased  Built by Ter- ritory.  Built by gov- ernment.
Dec. 23, 1836 Sept. 1, 1857 Aug. 21, 1857 10, 900 00  Purchased  Purchased  June 27, 1855 Mar. 1, 1856 April 1, 1856 53, 500 00  Built by Territory.  Built by government.
05 5,940 44 1,755 61 June 27,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 53,500 ritory.  Built by Ter-ritory.  Built by gov-ernment.
05 5,940 44 1,755 61 June \$7,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 53,500  Built by Territory.  Built by government.  Common Purchased  Built by Territory.  Built by government.
05 5,940 44 1,755 61 June 27,1855 Mar. 1,1856 April 1,1856 53,500  Built by Territory.  Built by government.  ernment.
Built by ritory. Built by ernme
Built by government.
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Repayments by and balances due from disbursing agents, and transfers from other works.

TABLE 7—Continued.

13,588,637 32		. , , , ,				900,764 11 2,870,631 32	900,764 11	2,975,723 18	3,585,894 78		94, 172, 033 75	
	7,800 00	•	•	Sept. 21, 1860		15,000 00		15,000 00			15,000 00	Repairs of Baltimore custom-house.
•		•		•	:		9,862 14	50,341 55	•			Annual repairs of ma- rine hospitals.
•						46,641 69	3,654 90	50,296 59	•	•		Annual repairs of custom-houses.
<b>\$</b> 37,091 <b>90</b>	\$31,984 00	May 31, 1860	July 15, 1860	Sept. 10, 1859		16,293 06	33, 163 44	49,456 50			20,000 00	Warehouses at quarantine station. N. Oricans.
	•			By purchase.	:	55,751 34	3,594 01	89,345 35			66,000 90	Fire-proof vaults for public stores.
•		•		By days' la- bor.		4,511 18	2,081 22	6,582 50		do.	39,640 00	Ventilating basement of Treasury building.
	•	•	•	ор.	•	\$319,668 47	302,733 20	\$622,401 67		Government	2,117,500 00	Extension of the Treasure building
		•		Bailt by gov-		•					\$130,000 00	New Mexico public buildings.
Total cost to June 30,	Contract price of con- struction.	Actual time of com- piction.	Contract time of com-	Date of contract.	Additional appropria- tions required for the current year.	Amount available for the current year.	Amount expended du- ting the year ending Beptember 30, 1860,	Am?t available Bep- tember 30, 1859, with additional appropri- ations.	Cost of site.	Date of purchase of site,	Total amount of ap- propriations.	Name and location of the work.

\* The new appropriation of \$60,000 still remains available for this work.

Report upon experiments made in the analyses of iron and iron ores, from the acting engineer in charge Treasury Department, September 30, 1860.

#### Office of Construction, September 30, 1860.

SIR: In reference to the experiments instituted under this office for testing the quality of various specimens of iron and iron ore, I have the honor to report that the 34th Congress, at its 3d session, passed an act, approved March 3, 1857, "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore, as to test whether any such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxidise to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works," and appropriated the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to defray the expense of such experiments.

In pursuance of this authority, the following circular was addressed to all parties in interest whose names could be collected for the purpose, and public notice was given by advertisement of the department's desire to obtain specimens from as many and varied localities

as possible.

#### [Circular.]

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 1, 1857.

SIR: This department has been furnished with undoubted evidence that there is a great difference between iron from different mines in the United States, in the degree and rapidity with which they become oxidized. Congress, during the last session, appropriated the sum of \$2,500 to test the different irons of this country in that particular. If these experiments shall establish the important fact that we have irons entirely or nearly proof against the corrosion of oxygen, it will multiply the uses of such iron to a very considerable extent for purposes to which it is not now applied, and give it the preference over other irons for many purposes for which iron is now used.

The very large extent to which this material is superseding the use of wood and stone in the public buildings, erecting at a cost of many millions of dollars annually, under this department, renders it of the greatest importance to know what irons resist, for the longest period, the action of oxygen. It is hoped that the great interest the iron masters have in the result of this experiment will be considered a sufficient apology for requesting samples of their iron and the ores

from which they are made.

I have, therefore, to request that you will forward to this department, by mail or express, two or three small samples of iron and a sample of ore from each of the mines worked by you; the samples of iron not to exceed a quarter of a pound each, and the ore not to exceed a half pound in weight. I would also request information on the following points, viz: The extent of the ore deposit, facilities of mining

ore, its distance from furnace, and distance of furnace from market. and mode of transportation thence, the fuel used, relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude bituminous and anthracite iron, kind of flux and its cost, &c. The capacity of the establishment and the amount of iron it produced during the last year, and what it would be capable of producing under a ready sale and remunerating prices; any peculiarity of the iron produced; whether there are rolling mills in the vicinity, and what descriptions of iron they roll; to what purposes most of the products of your furnaces are applied, and what description of iron the establishment mostly produces; when did your works first go into operation; what has been the annual production, and what the ruling prices each year since your works were first started. You will please give the State and county in which your iron mine is situated, and the distance your fuel is transported. As it is the intention of the department to furnish you with the result of the experiments, you will please name the post office, through which to address you. If you know of any one in your neighborhood interested in the iron business, who does not receive a copy of this letter, if you will forward his address one will be sent to him. You will realize the value of the information, which it is sought to be obtained by this circular, when you reflect upon the growing importance of the iron interest of the country. fact attributable in no small degree to the introduction of iron as a substitute for other materials in our public buildings.

The policy of affording encouragement to this great interest, by promoting its production and increasing its consumption, has been commenced by the government, and I am desirous of obtaining all the information which can be had on the subject, with a view to its further

development.

This circular will be addressed to persons not immediately connected with iron establishments, as it is believed that there will be not only a willingness, but an anxiety, on the part of every one to advance the object which the department has in view.

I am desirous of obtaining the information asked for at the earliest

practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

In response to this circular there were received samples from nearly every State in the Union, but many of them were so carelessly transmitted as to make it difficult to determine the precise locality from whence they came. It was no unfrequent occurrence to receive upon the same day, per mail, letters from different parties, stating particulars as to samples sent by express, and to receive a number of samples on the same day without any distinctive mark to indicate which letter should be referred to, so that their locality became almost conjectural. In other (and very many) cases the parties in interest seem to have had but a vague idea of the department's wishes, or of the object in view; and their letters only enforced the consideration of samples furnished, without data, simply upon sectional or personal grounds;

while still others sent large masses of iron or of ore without writing any particulars whatever, not even the point from which they were transmitted.

The confused aggregate of specimens thus transmitted were tabulated for examination, with as close an approximation to economy as the circumstances permitted, for future reference. This table is herewith submitted.

Tabulated statement of the specimens of iron and iron ores received under the and other details, with a synopsis of the

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore de- posit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	VERMONT.			•	1
1	Orleans Iron Company, - Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy	••••••	Inexhaustible	li mile
	MASSACHUSETTS.				
2	Brandon Iron and Car- wheel Company, G. W. Palmer.	Boston	******	••••••••	••••
1	CONNECTIOUT.				
3 4 5	Eli Priest	Oakham, Dudley Birmingham New Haven	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	
Ť	- NEW YORK.				
6	Leavenworth, Kendrick &	Wolcott P. O., Wayne county.	1899	abundant."	5 miles
7	Crown Point Iron Com- pany, Hammond & Co.	Crown Point, Essex county.	1846	***********	‡ mile
8	Stirling Iron Estate, Town- send & O49 Pine street,	_	ation nearly	Covers an area of 20 square miles.	On the estate
9	New York. Fullerville Iron-works, M.	St. Lawrence county.	2 centuries.		19 or 15 miles
10	Tithian. Cheever Ore Bed Company, William H. Stone,	Port Henry, Emex	••••••	From 1 to 4 feet thick; traced ‡	li mile north of furnace.
11	Port Henry Furnace, W. T. Foote, eashier.	dodo	1847, closed in 1848, and resumed in 1853.	mile.	li mile
12	L. Myers & Bon	Saranac river, 34 miles from Plattsburg.	1845,	Inexhaustible	20 feet
13 14	Janes, Beebe & Co	New York city Elizabethtown, Essex county.	•••••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
15 16	Dr. Isalah Deck	New York city Brooklyn			
•0					
	NEW JERSET.				
17 18	Solomon Andrews Trenton Locomotive & Machine Manufacturing	Perth Amboy Trenton			
19	Oompany. Wm. Turner and M. A.	Morris county		••••••	
90	Silter. New Jersey Linc Com-	Newark	1855	Abundant	50 miles
21	pany. Trenton Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover	Trenton Sussex Co	1750	Abundant, about 200 acres.	39 miles
,	Mines. Roseville Mines	31 miles from Andover mines.	1849	Abundant, about 800 acres of ore land.	49 miles
	Ringwood Estate	35 miles from New York, and 95 miles from Piermont.	1760		•
	Scofield Mines	On Morris canal		Large	
	Muir, Hibernia, and Beach	do		Very great	
	Dell Mine	do.		Longe	
	· Michelbuil Miller	1000000W0 110111111111	*******	<b></b>	1

department's circular, showing the localities, nature, extent and cost of the product, owner's remarks upon their offerings.

		<del>,</del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>
Distance of feel from furnace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tation to market.	Puel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
***********	200 miles	10 miles by teams; balance by rail- road.	Charcoal, 31 to 4 cents.	Limestone, \$2 per ton.	••••
***********	••••••••••••••••••	  •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••	••••••••••••	
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••••••••••••	1		
••••••	•••••	••••••	••••••	••••••	
l to 5 miles	furnace.	_	Charcoal	per ton.	468 tons
On the estate.	10 miles from Lake Champlain. 40 miles to New	By teams to the lake; thence by boat to Troy, &c. Railroad and boats.	Charcoal, 8 ets. per bushel. Charcoal, 7 ets.	Limestone and clay, at \$1 25 per ton. Limestone, \$1 per	3,400 tons
	York city. 40 miles southeast	9 miles to railroad	per bushel.	ton.	
	of Ogdensburg.	at Gouverneur.			
800600000000000	275 miles	Boats	Anthracite	Limestone and clay, \$1 25 per ton of iron.	10,825 tons
•••••••••••		24 miles by teams; and thence by boat or railroad.	Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	White flint	
••••		•••••	. • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••••••••	
9999 9999 . <b>99</b> 94 .	•••••••••••••	************		••••••••••	•••••••
•••••••		•••••		**************	
				i	Ì
	New York and Philadelphia.	Canal or railroad			week.
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······································		•••••••••••••	Charcoal	•••••••	• •••••••
·			•••••••••		••••••
••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••

No. of letters and specimene.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied.
	YERMONT.				
1	Orleans Iron Company, Francis Fisher, Boston.	Troy	•••••	•••••	
	MASSACHUSETTS.		•		Į.
2	Brandon Iron and Car- wheel Company, G. W. Palmer.	Boston	•••••	••••••	
	CONNECTICUT.	Oakhara Budhan			
3 4	Eli Priest Birmingham Iron and Steel Works, H. Atwater.	Oakham, Dudley Birmingham	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5	Wilson R. Clark	New Haven	•••••	•••••	••••
6	HEW YORK. Leavenworth, Kendrick & Co.	Wolcott P. O., Wayne county.	Nine	•••••	Stoves, machine- ry, ploughs, &c.
7	Orown Point Iron Com- pany, Hammond & Co.	Crown Point, Resex county.	Keeseville, Afty miles.	•••••••	Foundary pur-
		•			
8	Stirling Iron Estate, Town- send & Co.,42 Pine street, New York.	Southern part of Orange county.	•••••	•••••	Malicable cast- inge, wrought and cast iron.
9	Fullerville Iron-works, M. Tithian.	St. Lawrence county.	•••••	••••••	Bar and bloom
10	Cheever Ore Bed Company, Wm. H. Stone, agent.	Port Henry, Essex county.	••••••••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	ļ		1		]
11	Port Henry Purnace, W. T. Foote, cashier.	do do	Keeseville, Clintonville, and Ausable Forks, about 40 miles.	Merchant iron and rails.	Railroad bars
19	L. Myers & Son	Saranac river,34 miles from Platteburg.		All kinds, ex- cept shafts.	(See remarks in last column.)
13	Janes, Beebe & Co	New York city			•••••
14	Robert S. Hall	Elizabethtown, Es-		•••••	
15 16	Dr. Isaiah Deck E. Meriam				
10	NEW JERSET.	,m,		1	
17	Solomon Andrews	Perth Amboy	•••••		
18	Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company.	Trenton	••••••••••	•••••••	
19	Wm. Turner and M. A.	Morris county			
20	Salter. New Jersey Zinc Com- pany.	Newark	Lehigh region	••••••••	Sample No. 4, mostly.
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Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••	Specimens received.
••••••	•••••	No specimens or information received.
***************************************	•••••••	No specimens received. Do.
***************************************		Sends specimens; supposed to be silver ore.
Year 1847, 300 tons, average price \$28; 1848, 366 tons, average \$28; 1849, 460 tons, average \$26; 1850, 456 tons, average \$25; 1851, 358 tons, average \$24; 1852, 390 tons, average \$24; 1853, 400 tons, average \$30; 1854, 402 tons, average \$30; 1856, 932 tons, average \$30; 1857, 468 tons, average \$28	1,900 tons	Costs \$1 31 per ton to convey ore from mine. The cost of the iron is about \$22 per ton.
Annual production 3,000 tons of 2,940 pounds. Year 1846–'7, price \$30; 1846, price \$25; 1849–'50, price \$23; 1851–'52, price \$23; 1853, price \$33; 1854, price \$36; 1855'–56, price \$31.		Cost of mining does not exceed \$1 per ton.
The two furnaces on the estate make about 5,000 tons annually.	57,500 tons; 5 furnaces.	The ore of these mines is known as black magnetic oxide of iron, yielding about 60 per cent. of metal, and can be mined for an average of 50 cents per ton. This iron is used by the government for ordnance, strong machinery, &c.  There is abundant evidence of the existence of ores in the immediate vicinity of these works which
Average product for several years has been 40,000 tons per annum: capable of yielding about 30,000 tons of manufactured from from its own percentage.	12,000 tons	have not been developed, the home demand not warranting the outlay.  The ore is blasted and raised by steam power. Samples of iron made from this ore have been sent by W. T. Foot, agent for the Port Henry Furnace. This ore is also used by the Poughkeepsie Blast Furnace; at the Rolling Mills of Troy and Saugerties; of Boston and its vicinity; in Maine; thence southward and westward to Maryland, and Pittsburg and its vicinity. Two furnaces.
Axe iron, finished, \$80 per ton; scythe, \$85; car axles, \$110; wagon tire, \$110; and blooms, \$60 per ton.	1,000 tons bar and bloom per an- num.	This iron is used for axes, scythes, car and locomotive shafts, wire, jacks, boiler plate, locomotive tires, axles, &c. The mine is 40 feet deep. Ore is blasted with fuse or powder, and raised by horse power.
**** ***** **** **** **** **** ****	••••••	Manufacturers of iron work; the specimens sent can't be identified.
***************************************	****	Sends list of iron manufactures, and requests circulars sent to them.
***************************************	•••••	Gives his opinion and experience on iron.  Do.  do.
*****************************	••••••	Has proved by experiment that nickel is the cause of non-oxidization in iron.  Box received containing nearly 100 samples of iron from different ores. The specimens are marked, showing the different circumstances under which
* *************************************	•••••••••	they were manufactured.  Description of process of manufacturing malleable iron, with specimens.  Box containing 5 specimens; report accompanying containing a chemical analysis of the same, modus operandi, &c.

	**************************************				
No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore dedeeposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	NEW JERSEY—Continued.				
21	King Mine	On Morris canal Phillipsburg		Small	
	Pennoy Lyania.				
22	Allentown Iron Co., Wal- nut street, Philadelphia.	Lebigh Co., 12 miles from Allentown	1846	•••••••••••••••	
93	Bellefontaine fron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co.	Iron-works. Centre county	1800	••••	3 miles
94	Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.	Blair county	1815	Sufficient for use of furnace for 100 years.	2 miles
25	J. P. Fincher	Columbia co., † mile	1845	Large	25 miles
96	Clinton Furnace, S. F.	from Catawissa. Clarion county	•••••		From 1 to 3 miles.
97	Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals.	Chester county	1847	••••••••••••••	**************
28	Richland Furnace, John	Clarion county, Rich-	1847	Very limited	From 1 to 3 miles.
29	Kenting. Watson, White & Co	land township. Hollidaysburg, Blair	1856	Large	3 miles
30	Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co.	county. Mahoning, Armstrong	1845	•••••••••	From † to 1 mile
31	Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	county. Carliele, Cumberland county.	1757	1,000 acres, 200 feet deep.	} mile
322	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill.	i		•••••
33	Stockdale Forge, James Gaidner.	Huntingdon county	1	i	
34	Lycoming Iron and Coal Company.	Raiston, Lycoming county.	•••••	Large.	
35	Chimney Rock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co.	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	Nov. 20, 1856	_	i mile
36	Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Slowe Shaw.	Clinton county	1	_	••••••
37	Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe.	Armstrong county			‡ mile
38	Laurel Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Fayette county.		Large	1 mile
39	Sharon Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimbali.	Mercer county	I		Marquette county, Michigan.
40	Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co.	Kittaning, Armstrong county.	•	••••••	••••
41	Young, Shlank & Fort	Allentown, Lehigh county.	•••••••	******	From 4 to 12 miles
49	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	Berks county	1836	Very large	9 to 10 miles
43	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W. G. Truman.	Lebanon county		••••	•••••
44	Samuel G. Morrison	Jersey Shore		Very large	
45 46	T. R. Van Gelden West Brandywine Iron-	Damascus county	•••••••	••••••••	***************
47	works, Samuel Hatfield. E. G. Pomeroy	Philadelphia	,,,,,,,		
48	Jacob Reese	Pittsburg	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	******	
49	Dilleburg Iron Mines, John Humper.	Dillsburg			
50 51	W. Wade Raymilton Furnace	Pittsburg Venango county	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••••••
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Distance of	Distance of furnace	Made of terrorests	The land and a	Tind of Ann and	A to m droped
Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	am't produced last year.
•••••	••••••••••	••••••••		••••••	
50 miles	83 miles to Phila- delphia.	Railroad 55 miles	Anthracite coal, \$2 80 per ton.	Limestone, 65 cts. per ton.	20,000 tons
Charcoal, 10 miles; stone coal, 16 mis.	280 miles from Philadelphia.	Canal	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bush; bi- tuminous, 16	Limestone	••••••
4 miles	100 miles from Pittsburg.	Canal and railroad .	cts. per bush. Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	1,600 tons
•••••	Philadelphia	do	do		
From 1 to 6 miles.	108 miles to Pitts- burg.	8 miles by teams, thence by barges to Pittsburg.	Charcoal	per ton. Limestone,\$1 per ton.	1,600 tons
•••••		•••			
•••••		Pittsburg by flat- boats.	Charcoal	per ton.	1
••••••	190 miles, cost \$4 per ton.	Canal and railroad.	Coke, from bit. coal.	Limestone, 35 cts.	
•••••	l	Flatboats down the Alleghany.	Charcoal, \$8 per ton.		
2 miles	Baltimore 85 miles, Philadelphia 130 miles.	14 miles by teams, balance by rail- road.	Charcoal		
93 miles					2,208 tons
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Freight to Pittsburg	•••••••			988 tons
•••••		Railroad	Bituminous coal.	miles by rail-	
•••••••	Pittsburg, 113 miles.	Railroad and canal.	Ooke, 5 cts per bushel.	road. Limestone, 80 cts. per ton.	3,000 tons
Pittston, Lu- zerne co.	230 miles	Canal and railroad .			467 tons
3 miles	Pittsburg 56 miles	Teams, flatboats,	Charcoal, 5 cts.	Limestone, 50 cts.	1,295 tons,run 27 weeks.
At the fur-	Pittsburg 70 miles	Railroad		per ton. Limestone	
In the vi- cinity.			Bituminous coal	Limestone	
•••••	20 to 50 miles	Raiiroad			
5 miles	334 miles	21 miles by team, 31 miles by rail- road.	Charcoal	Limestone, \$1 per ton.	954 tons
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No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Roiling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roli.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are ap- plied.
	NEW JERSEY-Continued.				
21	Trenton [Iron Co., Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Andover Mines.	Trenton Sussex Co	2 at Trenton be- longing to this company, 50 miles from fur- naces.	•••••	All purposes
	Roseville Mines	3] miles from Ando- ver mines.	•••••	•••••	
	Ringwood Estate	35 miles from New York, and 25 miles from Piermont.	••••••	•••••	Wire
		nom riennomt.			
	Scofield Mines	On Morris canal			
	Muir Hibernia, and Beach Mines.	do	•••••	******	•••••
	Dell Mine	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••
	Dickerson Mine	do			
	King Mine	do	•••••	••••	***************************************
				}	
ł					
	Joseph C. Kent, of Tren-	Phillipsburg	•••••	•••••	
	ton Iron Co.				İ
İ					
	PRNNSTLVANIA.		ļ		
923	Allentown Iron Co., Wal- nut street, Philadelphia.	Lehigh Co., 19 miles from Allentown Iron-works.	Cooper, Hewitt & Co., Easton, Pa.	R. R. com- mon bar, &c.	foundery and forge iron.
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Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of eharcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
	3 furnaces, 2,000 tons per ann.	The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in this country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mixed, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. No ore of similar character has ever been found on the company's land. The experience of this establishment "goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this
••••••		point." The ring of iron in the New York box is made from the Andover ore, which contains both zinc and manganese. Cost at biast furnace \$2.60; 2½ tons make I ton of iron. This company was organized in 1847, have three biast furnaces one mile from Easton, on the Delaware river, Lehigh river and canal.  The iron made of this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence.
•••••••••••••••••	***** **********	Only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal, (5 miles.) Costs \$2 per ton at blast furnace; 3 tons of this ore make 1 ton of iron.  There are two forges on this estate driven by water power. "Mines about without number." The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge.
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	10,000 tons p. ann.	Yielding rich ore of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron.
	30,000 tons p. ann. 90,000 tons p. ann. 10,000 tons p. ann.	
•••••••••••	••••	work them extensively, as it is more expensive, and yield not so good as magnetic ores.  Gives as the result of his experience, that "the iron best adapted to resist oxidization is a carbonate of iron, tree as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganese ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace.
Year *1847, 9,900 tons, price \$25 98; 1848, 8,940 tons, price \$23 90; 1849, 7,979 tons, price \$20 73; 1850, 6,350 tons, price \$18 85; 1851, none; 1852, 6,071 tons, price \$20 34; 1853, 10,314 tons, price \$28 03; 1854, 13,979 tons, price \$31 70; 1855, 16,219 tons, price \$25 44; 1856, 19,964 tons, price \$24 58.	22,500 tons of foundery, or 27,500 tons of forge iron.	hemutite," yielding, where well selected, from

<sup>\* 1847</sup> includes two months of 1846.

No. of letters and repecimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore deposit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	OHIO.				
52	Volcano Iron Company, il. B. Wellman.	Massillon	1855	Large	by canal and
53	Howard Furnace, H. A.	Wheelersburg, Scioto	1853	••••	railroad. Four miles
54	Webb. Jackson Furnace Com-	county.  Jackson county	1840	Inexhaustible	From 1 to 2 miles.
55	pnny, Tracy & Davis.  Lawrence County Fur- nace, Culbertson, Man	Lawrence county	1839	Abundant	All around the furnace.
56	& Co. Madison Furnace, Peters,	Portsmouth, Jackson	1853	Abundant	
57	Terry & Co. Esiaski Company, fl. B. Robson.	County. Vinton county	Not in oper- ation.	6,000 acres	ton to haul. Furnace building at the mine.
58	Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland	•••••	••••••	•••••••
59	MARYLAND. Andrew Ellicott	Baltimore	1832,	Large	Several mines, from 1 to 75
60	Report of Piedmont Com-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			miles.
61	mittee. Elba Furnace, James W.	Sykesville	}		
63	Tyron. Lady Stafford Iron-works, Wm. Walsh, agent.	Washington county, on C. and O. canal.			
	VIRGINIA.				
63 64	Shenandoah Iron-works Tredigar Iron-works, Mor-	Page county	**** *** **** ****	•••••••••••	
<b>6</b> 5	ris, Tanner & Co Cloverdale Furnace, An- derson & Patton.	Botetourt county	1849	inexhaustible	Two miles,
66	Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county	1847	Numerous	3 miles
67	John W. Jordan	do	1850	Abundant	2 miles
68	Australia Furnaca, E. & J. F. Jordan.	Alleghany county	1854	Large	700 yards
69	Cripple Creek, Wm. Wil- kerson.	Wythe county	Lately	Inexhaustible	3 miles
70	Catherine Iron-works, Jn. Mc Kiernan.	Page county	1847	Large	‡ mile
71	David Fowler	Independence, Preston county.		-	
72	Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	Richmond	••••••••	····	
	KENTUCKY.				
73	Raccoon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co.	Green county			
74	Laura Furnace, J. J. Tom- lin-on.	Trigg county	1855	Small	} mile
75	Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co.	Greenup county	•••••••	Inexhaustible	1 mile
76	Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.	Ashland, Greenup county.	************		•••••
77	Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs.	Carter county	1849	Large	3 miles
78	Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholis & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.	••••••	******	••••
79	Reuben Rose	Tazewell, Claiborne	1838	Extensive	34 miles
80	Suilors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	county.  Montgomery county	1858	Inexhaustible	5 miles
1	D. TT COL.		1	l l	I

Distance of fuel from fur- ance.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't prod last ye
••••••	•••••	••••••••••	Raw bituminous coal.	Limestone, \$1 30 per ton.	5,000 ton
Four miles	Nine miles	Teams	Charcoal	Limestone	2,200 tons
**********	Twenty miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 41 cts.	Limestone, 40 cts.	2,700 tons
Seven to 9 miles.	Various	Steamboat or rail- road.	per bushel. Charcoal, 5 cts. per bushel.	per ton. Limestone, 10 cts. per ton.	2,434 ton
From 1 to 5 miles.	•••••••		Charcoal, 5 cts.	Limestone	
muce.	•••••	••••••	Bituminous coal, cost 95 cents per ton; char- coal, 4 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, 22 per ton.	•••••
•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	***************************************	••••••	Charcoal, 6 ets. per bushel.	Oyster shells; cost nominal.	2,500 ton
••••		•••••		•••••	•••••
•••••	•		Charcoal, 60 cts. per bushel.	per perch.	1,000 tons
•••••		Canal and railroad.	•••••••	•••••	•••••
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••••••				
•••••	Two hundred miles.	Seven miles by teams, balance by	Charconl, very expensive.	Limestone, small expense.	1,400 tons
2 miles	Richmond, 190 miles	canal. Canal	Charcoal	Mari	1,000 ton
2 miles	180 miles	8 miles by teams, 179 by railroad.	do	Limestone	•••••
9 miles		8 miles by teams & 75 by canal.	per bushel.	do	,
•••••		Railroad	per bu≉hel.	do	
••••••		road.	Charcoal	per ton of metal.	
Near	Wheeling				week.
••••••		••••••••••			
••••	••••	•••••	Charcoal, 4 cts.	Limestone, §2 per ton.	1,500 tons
•••••	•••••	Steamboats		Limestone	1,400 tons
•••••••		•••••		Limestone, \$1 50 per ton.	1,500 tons
•••••		••••	••••••	***************************************	•••••
1 mile	25 miles	Teams	Charcoal, 44 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, \$1 50 per ton.	2,010 tons
		•• ••••••	************	******	•••••
	200 miles	Fiatboats & steam-	Chargoal, cost		•••••
2 miles	6 miles	boats. Teams	trifling. Churcoal, 3 ets. per bushel.	Limestone	1,350 tom

No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are applied.
93	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.  Bellefontaine fron-works, Valentines, Thomas & Co.	Centre county	••••••	•••••	Fine wire,scythes, &c.
94 95	Springfield Furnace, D. Good & Co.  J. P. Fincher	Blair county  Columbia co., † mile from Catawissa.		,	Cannon, car wheels, forge, boiler plate, &c. Boiler iron
96 97	Clinton Furnace, S. F. Piumen. Thorndale Iron-works, Horace A. Beals.	Clarion county  Chester county		Boiler iron	Bar iron, naiis,
28 29	Richland Furnace, John Keating.  Watson, White & Co	Clarion county, Rich- land township.  Hollidaysburg, Blair		Railroad iron.	Foundery,forge,&
30	Mahoning Furnace, J. A. Colwell & Co.	county.  Mahoning, Armstrong county.	Kittaning		mill purposes. Nails and bar irou.
31	Pine Grove Iron-works, W. M. Watts.	Carlisle, Cumberland county.			Boiler iron and foundery metal.
32	Fairmount Iron-works, Charles E. Smith.	Philadelphia Rolling Mill.	••••••	••••••	•••••
33 34	Stockdale Forge, James Gardner. Lycoming Iron and Coal Company.	Huntingdon county  Raiston, Lycoming county.	••••••••		Chain cable
<b>3</b> 5	Chimney Bock Furnace, Gardner, Osterboh & Co.	Hollidaysburg, Blair county.	2 miles	All kinds	Foundery & mill purposes.
36 37	Mill Hall Iron Company, J. Stowe Shaw. Pine Creek Furnace, Brown & Mosgrowe.	Clinton county Armstrong county	One 6 miles, Kit- taning.	All kinds	Boiling mill and foundery metal, for machinery.
38	Laurei Iron and Coal Company, W. Walker.	Woodvale, Payette county.		••••••	

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced un- der ready sale and remunera- tive prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
For the last 10 years, 1,000 tons per annum of finished bar iron, averaging from \$65 to \$60 per ton.	4,000 tons per annum.	The ore is found in small nests in a limestone valley, and not in regular veins. Cost of mining about \$1 per ton, capacity of establishment about 2,000 tons of metal, finished into charcoal bar would make about 1,350 tons; if puddled, would make 1,800 tons; could be doubled if prices
Capacity, 2,000 tons per annum	2,400 tons per annum.	would justify.  Cost of mining \$1 25 per ton. Peculiarity of iron being the strongest made in Pennsylvania.
Capacity of farnace from 1,300 to 1,500 tons. In 1846, from \$22 50 to \$30 per ton; 1853, \$35 per ton. Average annual production 800 tons; at present the price realized is \$32 per ton.	About 1,500 tons per annum.	Facilities of mining good.
Average production 1,409 tons. Receive in Pittsburg from \$26 to \$44 per ton.	2,400 tons	Cost of mining ore about \$1.25 per ton. Requires three tons of ore to make one of iron.
Annual production 1,000 tons. Average price \$110 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	2,000 tons	The ores of this locality are of the "hematite" class of the limestone region, but as yet undeveloped. We have no furnaces for the mannfacture of pigmetal.
Annual production 700 tons. Ruling prices average from \$30 to \$33 per	800 tons per an- num.	Cost of ore in furnace bank from \$3 to \$3 50 per ton.
Prices range from \$25 to \$30 per ton		Work two furnaces.
Annual production from 1,900 to 2,300 tons. Sold from \$25 to \$45 per ton.	2,500 tons; with hot blast, could reach 3,000.	Cost of mining \$1 75 per ton. Ore yields about 40 per cent. of iron.
Average production 650 tons. Pig metal from \$18 to \$49, boiler blooms from \$45 to \$86.		Very cheaply mined. The metal is worked into blooms, which is rolled in Dauphin and Chester counties, Pennsylvania; and in Baltimore into No. 1 quality boiler plate.
Year 1853, 488 tons, price \$85; 1854, 1,402 tons, price \$90; 1855, 1,172 tons, price \$82 50; 1856, 1,950 tons, price \$60; 1857, 1,598 tons, price \$77 50. Cost to import similar iron is \$72 50.		Capacity of this rolling mill, if employed on hoop iron alone, 2,500 tons; on bars, 4,000 tons; on rails, 6,000 tons per annum.
Average price from \$80 to \$82 50 per ton.	300 tons	•
From \$20 to \$30 for foundery, and \$25 to \$27 for mill iron.	4,000 tons	This iron has been rolled and extensively used by a locomotive manufacturing company in Philadelphia. An unlimited force can be employed in this mine.
***************************************	60 tons per week.	Furnace stopped July 5, 1857. The cost of mining and hauling averages about \$3 per ton. The dif-
Year 1846, 427 tons, 15 weeks, price \$36; 1847, 1,047 tons, 33 weeks, price \$32; 1848, 955 tons, 32 weeks, price \$32; 1848, 955 tons, 32 weeks, price \$25; 1850, 1,218 tons, 37 weeks, price \$21; 1851, 1,285 tons, 42 weeks, price \$24; 1851, 1,285 tons, 42 weeks, price \$33; 1853, 1,877 tons, 34 weeks, price \$33; 1853, 1,877 tons, 34 weeks, price \$45; 1854, 2,068 tons, 41 weeks, price \$42; 1855, 2,236 tons, 44 weeks, price \$34; 1856, 1,295 tons, 27 weeks, price \$31; 1857, 816 tons, 16 weeks, price \$30.		ferent ores are mixed in the proportion of } each.  Semi-bituminous coal has been tried and found unsuitable.
Prices not remunerating, but on the contrary are ruinous.		4,000 acres of land, 2,000 of which are underlaid with ore and coal. Furnace stack erected, which can be supplied for an age with ore from immediately under the furnace bank and within one mile. Abundance of coal, wood for charcoal, and limestone for flux en the premises. Twenty-one specimens of ore received.

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No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore de- posit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	TENNESSEE -Continued.				
81	Forty-eight Furnace, Pain-	Waynesborough		Abundant	900 vards
82	ter Brother. Union Furnace, W. B. &	Carter county	1		-
83	J. P. T. Carter. Louisa Furnace, Jackson,	Montgomery county		i	_
84	McKiernan & Co. Antonio Furnace, Dixon,	Palmyra, Montgom-		Large	300 yards
85	Vaniew & Co. John G. Newice	ery county.	•		]
		borne county.		_	
86	Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons.	•	1		
87	R. L. Blair & Brother	Jonesborough	1810	Large	2 miles
	MICRIGAN.				
88	Lake Superior Iron Moun- tain, S. P. Ely, Roches-	Marquette county	No furnace	Immense deposit.	••••••
89	ter, N. Y. Jackson Iron Company,	Lake Superior, Mar-	1856	Unlimited	
90	Samuel H. Kimbali. Collins Iron Company, C.	quette county.  Marquette county	1855	Immense	sylvania. 9 miles by rail-
	A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.				road.
	indiana.				
91	Winslow S. Pierce	Indianapolis	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Wisconsin.				
92	Black River Falls Iron- works, Henry Richter.	Jackson county	••••••	Large	200 yards
	missouri.				
93	Napoleon Aubuchen	Fredericktown, Madi-	No furnace	Very large	
94	American Iron Mountain	son county. St. Francis county		•••••	••••
	Company, Jas. Harrison.				
	NORTH CAROLINA,	Mounts Creek Sur-			
95	Wm. Hill	county.			ľ
96	Stokes Iron Mining Com- pany, Reuben D. Golding	Stokes county		ı	
97	Stephen Hobson	· ·	i	_	
98	Cranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin.	Watauga county			
99	Mount Welcome Forge, James F. Johnston.	Lincoln county	1808	Inexhaustible	li mile
	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
100	New York House, Reuben	New York district	1850	Large	14 to 8 miles
101	Swan. Hurricane Furnace, Simp-	Spartanburgh district.	1834	Extensive	
102	son Bobo. C. U. Shepherd	Charleston	•••••		
	GEORGIA.				
103 104	O. P. Fannin	Cave Spring Etowah	1845	Large	From 14 to 5 miles
	ALABAWA.				
105	Round Mountain Iron- works.	Cherokee county	1859	Inexhaustible	350 yards

Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
2 miles 2 miles 1 mile 4 mile	St. Louis and Cincinnati. Nashville, Memphis, & St. Louis.	Boats	Charcoal Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. Charcoal, 4 cts. per busheldo Charcoal, 4½ cts. per bushel.	Limestone Limestone, nominal. Limestone Limestone, 95 cts. per load. Limestone Limestone, 50 cts. per ton.	1,000 tons and 600 blooms. 8 tons pr. day. 1,500 tons 120 tons
On the spot	••••••	••••	Charcoal, 24 cts. per bushel.	Limestone	400 tons
******	••••	Railroad and lake		••••	
Near	Ohlo and Pennsyl- vania. 550 miles	Canal and railroad		No flux used	1
••••••					
2 miles	50 miles	Steamboat	Charcoal, 6 cts. per bushel.	Limestone, \$6 per ton.	••••••
***********	110 miles	Railroad	Charcoal, 31 cts. per bunhoi.		
			İ	•••••	
		••••••••••••••••	ŧ.		
1 mile 2 miles	30 miles		Charcoal, 3 cts. per bushel. Charcoal, 2 cts. per bushel.	Lime, \$1 20 per ton.	
3 miles	25 miles	Teams	Charcoal, 3½ cts.	No flux used	100 tons
•••••••	The country about for 50 miles.				800 tons, two furnaces.
Charcoal at the furnace, stone coal 100 miles.	1 to 10 miles	Teams and railroad	Charcoal, 31 cts. per bu-ii; bit. coal, 20 cents; coke, 25 cents per bushel.	per ton.	4,000 tons
2 mile	75 miles	Steamboat	Charcoal, 4 cts.	Limestone, 55 ets.	

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No. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are ap- plied.
	PENNSYLVANIA—Cont'd.				
30	Shuron Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball.	Mercer county	worked till 1865, capital lost and business sus-	••••	
40	Kittaning Iron-works, Brown, Floyd & Co.	Kittaning, Armstrong county.	pended. On the premises .	All kinds	••••
41	Young, Shlank & Fort	Allentown, Lehigh			•••••
42	Mount Laurel Furnace, W. H. Clymer & Co.	county.  Berks county	Four in vicinity	Most kinds	Car wheels and pig iron.
43	Cornwell Ore Banks, R. W. & W. Coleman & W.	Lebanon county	••••	•••••••	••••
44	G. Truman. Samuel G. Morrison	Jersey Shore	•••••	••••	•••••
45 46	T. R. Van Gelden	Damascus county Chester county	•••••••	••••••	
47 48	works, Samuel Hatfield. E. G. Pomeroy Jacob Reese	Philadelphia			
49	Dilisburg fron Mines, John	Dillsburg	•••••	•••••	•••••
50 51	Humper. W. Wade Raymilton Furnace	Pittsburg Venango county		************	***********************
	ORIO.				
59	Volcano iron Company, H. B. Wellman.	Massillon	At Pittsburg, 108 miles.	All kinds	Castings
53	Howard Furnace, H. A. Webb.	Wheelersburg, Scioto county.	••••••	••••	
54	Jackson Furnace Com-	Jackson county	Six within 25	Most kinds	Various castings .
55	pany, Tracy & Davis.  Lawrence County Furnace, Culbertson, Man	Lawrence county	miles. Three within 10 miles.	••••	Pig iron
56	& Co. Madison Furnace, Peters, Terry & Co.	Portsmouth, Jackson county.	Two in the vi- cinity.	Boiler, sheet iron, &c.	Boiler iron and car wheels.
57	Ealaski Company, H. B. Robson.	Vinton county	•••••	•••••	
58	Chas. Whittlesey	Cleveland		••••	
İ	Maryland.		·		
59	Andrew Ellicott	Baltimore	Several	All kinds	Boiler plate, car wheels, nails, &c.
60	Report of Piedmont Com-		••••	•••••	
61	mittee. Elba Furnace, James W. Tyson.	Sykesville	••••	•••••	Car wheels and malleable cast-ings.
62	Lady Stafford Iron-works,	Washington county,			
ł	W. Walsh, agent.	C. and O. canal.	ļ	i	ļ

	1	1
Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Mill operated five years. Annual product 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Ruling prices from 2‡ to 3‡ cents.	9tons of foundery or 14 tons of forge per day.	Product of superior quality. Steel produced for tools, saws, springs, &c., fully equal, if not superior, to any imported arucle. Operations of the mill wholly suspended.
3,000 tons. Average price from 21 to 6 cents.	6,000 tons	Rolling mill, roll merchant bar, nail plate, sheet and boiler iron. Use iron from Pine creek and Mahoning furnaces. Four specimens received.
Average annual production for 9		Average cost of mining the three different speci-
years 900 tons. Price from \$29 to \$46 per ton.		mens of ore \$1 per ton, gross weight.  Specimens received, none of the required informa-
		tion given.
		Specimens of several kinds of ore, and full description of them.  No information given.
***************************************	•••••	No information given ; asks for a circular.
		Gives results of experiments, and his experience. Will not give the required, or any other, information without compensation.
•••••		Required information not given, but discusses the iron business in Pennsylvania.
***************************************	••••••	Makes some suggestions as to mode of testing iron. Specimens received; no correspondence.
From \$28 to \$33 per ton; produces 5,000 tons annually.	10,000 tons	Iron used mostly for castings is similar to the Scotch pig; not well calculated for bar iron; received three specimens of iron; the two of ore have not come to hand, or have been mislaid.
Year 1853, 1,825 tons, price \$42; 1854, 2,150 tons, price \$35; 1855, 1,232 tons, price \$30 50; 1856, 2,200 tons, price \$29 50; 1857, 1,600 tons, price \$27.	5,000 tons	Specimens received.
Annual production for twelve years,	2,500 tons	Abundance of timber for coaling.
average 1,600 tons; price, from \$25 to \$35 per ton.  Average production, 2,000 tons per anum; price, hot blast pig, \$31;	3,500 tons	
cold blast pig, \$33.	130 tons per week.	Estimates iron from bituminous coal to cort \$13 10 per ton, and iron from charcoal \$17 50; have not made any iron yet; expect to have furnace in operation early in 1858; charcoal iron commands \$2 to \$3 per ton more than raw coal iron.
***************************************		Gives his opinion on iron.
2,500 tons annually	5,000 tons per annum.	Three furnaces can make either white or gray iron, at pleasure, but are now making white iron, which puddles into wrought iron with greater facility.
Year 1850, 912 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1851, 1,085 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1852, 694 tons, price at furnace, \$23; 1853, 811 tons, price at furnace, \$35; 1854, 1,304 tons, price at furnace, \$40; 1855, 830 tons, price at furnace, \$-, hot blast; 1856, 511 tons, price at	1,7J0 tons	This iron is remarkable for its chilling properties and strength, making it very valuable for car wheels, for which purpose it is almost exclusively used.
furnace, \$30; 1857, 1,000 tons, price at furnace, \$35, cold blast.	•••••	Samples of ore received; information not given.

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Commenced operations.	Extent of ore de- posit.	Distance of mine from furnace.
	ALABAMA—Continued.				
106	John S. Storm	Montevallo, Shelby county.	•••••	Large	On the spot
107 108	Horace Ware	Columbiana	1843	Large	2 miles
,					
	California.				
109	Samuel S. Sweet	Rattlesnake Bar, Pla- cer county.	••••	Large	
	NOVA SCOTIA.				
110	Acadian Charcoal Iron	•••••••••	•••••	•••••	A few yards
111	Company. Union Iron Mining Company, N. W. Busteed.		•••••	Large	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

# iron and iron ores, &c —Continued.

Distance of fuel from fur- nace.	Distance of furnace from market.	Mode of transporta- tion to market.	Fuel used; price per bushel or ton.	Kind of flux, and its cost.	Am't produced last year.
Near		Steamboat and rail- road.  Flatboats & steam- boats.	Charcoal, 4 ets. per bushel.	Limestone Limestone, 75 cts. per ton.	10,000 lbs. per day.  1,600 lbs. bar iron and 14 ton pig and cas'ge daily.
	35 miles	Teams and railroad.	Charcoal	Limestone	••••••
On the spot		Vessels	Charcoal	Limestone	

### Tabulated statement of the specimens of

specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnaces are ap- plied.
	VIRGINIA.				
	Shenandoah Iron-works. Tredegar ! ron-works, Mor- ris. Tanner & Co.	Page county Richmond	***************************************		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Cloverdale Furnace, Anderson & Patten.	Botetourt county	Richmond	All kinds	Guns, bar iron, &c.
	Buena Vista Furnace, S. F. & W. H. Jordan.	Rockbridge county	Richmond, 190 miles.	Various kinds	Rolling mills
	John W. Jordan	do	Richmond, 180 miles.	••• •••••	Iron rolling mills.
	Australia Furnace, E. & J.	Alleghany county	One 150 miles	•••••	Bar iron and cast-
•	F. Jordan. Cripple Creek, Wm. Wil-	Wythe county	Lynchburg	Several kinds	ings.
	kerson. Catherine Iron-works, Jn. McKiernan.	Page county	••••••	••••••	Car wheels, guns, &c.
	David Fowler	Independence, Pres-		••••	•••••
•	Armory Rolling Mills, R. Archer & Co.	ton county. Richmond		••••••	•••••
	STATE OF MENTUCKY.				•
	Raccon Furnace, Barr, McGrew & Co.	Green county	One 15 miles distant.	Most all kinds	•••••••••
	Laura Furnace, J. J. Tom- linson.	Trigg county	One at 30 miles, one at 16 miles.	All kinds	•••••
,	Kenton Furnace, John Waring & Co.	Greenup county		•••••	•••••
	Greenup Furnace, Wilson Baird & Co.	Ashland, Greenup county.		••••	•••••
	Mount Savage Furnace, R. M. Biggs.	Carter county	••••••	•••	Foundery & rol- ling mills.
	Buena Vista Furnace and Star Furnace, Lampton, Nicholls & Co.	Greenup county and Carter county.	••••••	••••••	
	STATE OF TENNESSEE.				
9	Reuben Rose	Tazewell, Clairborne county.		•••••	Pig, hollow ware, and other cast- ings.
,	Sailors' Rest Furnace, J. D. West.	Montgomery county	2 miles	All kinds	Foundery purpo- ses.
1	Forty-eight Furnace, Painter Brothers.	Waynesborough	Paducah	••••	Rolling mill pur- poses.
2	Union Furnace, W. B. & J. P. S. Carter.	Carter county	One 28 miles from furnace.	••••	Car wheels, foun- dery purposes,
,	Louisa Furnace, Jackson,	Montgomery county	•••••	•••••	&c.
۱ ا	McKiernan & Co. Antonio Furnace, Dixon, Vanlew & Co.	Palmyra, Montgom- ery county.	One 25 miles; one 60 miles; one 160 miles.	All kinds	Machinery and boiler plate.

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am't that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
••••••••••••••••••••	•••••••	'p ecimens received; no correspondence.  Promises to forward specimens and information;  not received.
Average production, 1,000 tons; price, gun iron, \$40 to \$50; other iron, \$28 to \$40 per ton.	1,500 tons	Cold blast furnace; cost of transportation from furnace to market, \$4 85 per ton.
Average annual production for last ten years, 1,000 tons; average	•••••••	In 1853 made about 1,500 tons in six months.
price, \$36 per ton.  855, made 1,079 tons; 1856, 1,075   tons; average price since 1853,   about \$35 at Richmond.	2,500 tons	
Average price, \$32 per ton	1,500 tons	Mining costs 75 cents per ton.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1,000 tons	chinery of any kind, &c.
In 1854, for metal, \$41 to \$42\frac{1}{2}; for blooms, \$85 per ton. In 1855, for metal, \$49 to \$35; for blooms, \$70 per ton. In 1856, for metal, \$33 to \$35; for blooms, \$70 per ton. In 1857, \$35 to \$36; for blooms, \$75 to \$80 per ton.  Iron worth in Wheeling from \$35 to	1,200 tons	The cost of mining is about \$1 25 per ton of metal, and cost of transportation of iron to Bultimore, \$3 per ton.
40 per ton.	•••••	
	3,000 tons	Specimens received, and also Report of Grological Survey of the State.
1855 and 1856, \$25; 1857, \$26 to \$28 per ton at lauding, two miles from furnace.		Mining costs 30 cents per ton; iron costs (to make) about \$20 per ton of 2,268 pounds at the establishment.
	2,500 tons	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Hot blast; for peculiarities of the ore refers to 1st and 2d volumes Geological Survey of Kentucky.
Average annual production, 1,700 tons.	13 tons per day	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	The coarse grain pig iron is used for foundery purposes; the close grain is for railroad and bar iron. Star Furnace is situated 14 miles from the Ohio river, on the Lexington and Big Bandy Railroad; Buena Vista Furnace 12 miles from the Ohio river, and on the line of the above railroad. We make the iron from a mixture of the ores; the blue limestone or blue rock ore is about 53 per cent. iron.
Produced during the last 4 months 4 tons pig metal daily, independ- ent of eastings; from 40 to 50 tons annually manufactured into farm- ing utensits, which are sold at the works at 5 and 6 cents per pound.	•••••	
Average, 1,350 tons. In 1853 pig sold at \$30 per ton; in 1856 at \$25 per ton.	\$50,000 worth of iron.	
••• •• ••••• ••••• •••• •• ••• •• •• ••	9,000 tons per an- num.	The iron is of the cold short character; of fine quality for rolling-mill purposes, and not suitable for foundery purposes, being too hard.
*********	1,000 tons forge and 600 tons blooms.	The mining and hauling to furnace costs 90 cents per ton.
••••••••••	2,000 tons	Specimens of pig iron and ore received.
In 1854 made 1,150 tons, \$28 to \$40 per ton; in 1855 made 1,275 tons, at \$34 per ton; in 1866 made 1,200 tons, at \$36 per ton; in 1857 made 1,500 tons, at \$28 per ton. No year running more than nine months.	9,400 tons	This correspondence contains an abstract of "The Report of the Iron Men's Board of Trade, in Clarks ville, Tennessee," illustrating the operations of a furnaces, located on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, embracing all of Tennessee and most o Kentucky.

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and spe imens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	Purposes to which the products of furnace are applied.
85 <b>86</b>	TERNESSEE—Continued.  John G. Newlee  Holston Furnace, Welcker & Pattons.	Cumberl'd Gap, Claiborne county. Sullivan county	•	•••••••••••	Car wheels All purposes
87	R. L. Blair & Brother MICHIGAN.	Jonesborough	One on the premises belongs to these parties.	All kinds; flat, sq're, round and plate.	do
88	Lake Superior Iron Moun- tain, S. P. Ely, Roches- ter, N. Y.	Marquette county	•••••	******	•••••
90 90	Jackson Iron Company, Samuel H. Kimball. Collins Iron Company, C. A. Trowbridge, Detroit, Michigan.	Lake Superior, Marquette county	At Detroit, 550 miles.	All kinds	Cast steel  Boil'r plate, sheet, nail rods, and wire for suspension bridges.
91	Indiana. Winslow S. Pierce Wisconsin.	Indianapolis	•••••	************	•••••
92	Black River Falls Iron Works, Henry Richter.	Jackson county		••••••	•••••
93 94	Napoleon Aubuchen American Iron Mountain Company, James Harri-	Fredericktown, Madi- son county. St. Francis county	miles.		Not in operation .
95 96	Wm. Hill	Tom's creek, Surry county. Stokes county	••••	••••	
98 90	Oranberry Forge, Jordan C. Hardin. Mount Welcome Forge, James F. John: ton.	Watanga county Lincoln county		••••••	••••••
100	New York House, Reuben Swan. Hurricane Furnace, Simp- son Bobo.	New York district Spartanburgh district.	15 miles.	ĺ	Blooms
102	C. U. Shepherd	Charleston	•••••••		••••••
103 104	O. P. Fannin	Cave Spring Etowah	One at Etowah	Have made rails, but now make mer- chant bar.	Merchant bar

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

	1	<u> </u>
Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bituminous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Average 190 tons per annum; price, from \$30 to \$40 for pig. In 1855, 250 tons pig, at \$27 per ton; in 1856, 250 tons pig, at \$24 per ton; in 1857, 250 tons pig, at \$20 per ton.	3 tons per day 1,000 tons	Ore can be mined for 85 cents per ton; can be delivered at furnace for about \$3 50 per ton; will yield about 65 per cent.; think pig iron can be made at a cost of about \$18 per ton. This iron is celebrated for its toughness when manufactured into bars.
Bince 1849 averaged 400 tons of iron nails and cartings; price of iron 34 to 5 cents; hollow ware castings, 24 to 3 cents; nails, 6 to 7 cents.		into bars.
•••••	•••••	Iron can be advantageously manufactured with charcoal, which can be abundantly and cheaply obtained, and be profitably shipped for manufacture in New York or Pennsylvania. The ore averages from 65 to 70 per cent. medallic iron.
	***************************************	
Average price bloom, \$65 per ton	2,000 tons blooms.	This company can furnish the United States navy with hammered charcoal bar iron, superior to any Russia iron ever imported. A steamer shaft made of this iron, 30 feet long and 16 inches diameter, withstood a breaking force of three-fold greater than any other iron.
•••••••		Received copy of proceedings of Board of Trade.
••••••••	10 tons per day	Red and magnetic ore in equal portions near the surface.
••••		
******	•••••••	No specimens received. Gives his experience in the iron business, and also his opinion as to oxidisation.
**** ***** **** **** **** **** ****		Specimens received, but none of the required in-
0,,,	••••••••	formation.  Specimens of iron and ore received, and also charter
*************	1,500 pounds per	of company.  The specimens belonging to this extablishment can-
	week.	not be identified. Do. do.
<b>\$30</b> per ton delivered at Charlotte	12 tons per week.	
Buling prices 1977 home has form	120 4000 000 00	
Ruling prices, 1837, have been from 4 to 4½ cents per pound.  The price of 1ron has ruled from 4 to 6 cents per lb.; nails from 5 to 8 cents; castings from 3½ to 5 cents, except for machinery, which has brought from 5 to 10 cents per lb.	130 tons per an- num.	Specimens of pig iron received.
best seer ****	•••••	Letter and catalogue of meteoric collection.
Average price 4 cents per pound by the ton for common bar, other sixes in proportion.	Bix furnaces to- gether, 25 tons per week.	Three specimens of ore and no other information. Pamphlet accompanying this, which is referred to.

# Tabulated statement of the specimens of

Nos. of letters and specimens.	Name of mine or furnace.	Location of mine or furnace.	Rolling mills in the vicinity.	Description of iron they roll.	
	ALABAWA.				
105	Round Mountain Iron Works.	Cherokee county		••••	Castings and ma- chinery.
106	John S. Storrs	Montevallo, Shelby county.	•••••	••••••	
107 108	Horace Ware		•••••••	••••	Bar, machinery, pig, and hollow ware.
	CALIFORNIA.			•	
109	Samuel S. Sweet	Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county.	••••	•••••	
	NOVA SCOTIA.				
110	Acadian Charcoal Iron Company.	•••••••	••••	••••	
111	Union Iron Mining Com- pany, N. W. Busteed.	•••••	•••••	••••	•••••

iron and iron ores, &c.—Continued.

Annual production and ruling prices each year since the works were first started; prices per ton.	Am'nt that could be produced under ready sale and remunerative prices.	Remarks.—Facilities of mining ore; relative cost of charcoal, coke, crude, bitum:nous, and anthracite iron; peculiarities of iron, &c.
Prices \$20 to \$35 per ton for pig iron, and \$70 to \$90 for machinery and bollow ware.	1,900 tons cold blast, 1,800 tons hot blast pig iron.	The cost of making pig iron \$15 per ton with char coal.
Bar iron, 5 cents per lb. at furnace; hollow ware, 4 cents per lb. at furnace; pig iron, from \$20 to \$25 per ton at furnace.		Pacilities for mining and transporting to market good. Capital invested remunerative. Bituminous coal works well and an abundance within 20 miles by railroad.  Two specimens of iron received, but no information. Ore costs \$1 75 per ton delivered at furnace.
Price of pig iron, \$60 per ton; price of bar iron, \$100 per ton.		Samples of ore received.
***************************************	100 tons per week.	Specimens of ore received.  Specimens cannot be identified.

Specimens of uniform size were carefully prepared from all these various offerings, and permanently marked with numbers corresponding with those upon the table, and their examination intrusted to an officer of this department, (now deceased.) His experiments were without result, and the specimens were subsequently confided to Professor Thomas Antisell, of the Patent Office. This gentleman has since had them under examination, keeping them variously exposed under different circumstances for the past two years, and recording his observations and results, which are now embodied in the following report:

### SECTION I.

# Chemical and physical properties of bar and cast iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Of compounds of carbon and iron.

Tables of centesimal proportion of carbon.

Karsten's views of iron and steel.

Constitution of steel doubtful.

Mushet on the presence of titanium in iron and steel ores; relation of free and combined carbon in iron.

Constituents present in commercial iron; conversion of cast into bar iron; the chemical formula representing white and gray material.

Combination of iron with sulphur, phosphorus, and silician. Physical properties of cast and bar iron.

As this report may be read by others than technological chemists and iron manufacturers, the following summary of the chemical and physical properties of iron, according to present information, is prefixed.

The several varieties of iron in commercial use are combinations of carbon with the pure metal, which latter, from its infusible property when pure, is of itself wholly inadequate to subserve the various purposes which are performed by the carbides.

These are, at least, seven in number, but only four of the compounds present a metallic lustre, and are commonly known as iron and steel. In these the amount of carbon varies from 0.104. to 5.75 per cent. The quantity of carbon is least in bar iron, (in burnt bar iron it is absent;) it is in somewhat greater amount in steel, and in cast iron the maximum of carbon is attained of these combinations having metallic lustre.

The total quantity of carbon in bar iron varies (according to analyses by Gmelin) from 0.144. to 0.293. The following proportions of carbon found in steel and cast iron show the various qualities which the compounds acquire, and in the case of steel how little of its real difference is learned from its chemical composition. The table is extracted from the "Mushet Papers," p. 256.

Iron semi-steelified contains 1.150 of carbon.

Soft cast steel capable of welding, 1.120.

Cast steel for common purposes, .100.

Cast steel requiring more hardness, .90.

Steel capable of standing a few blows, but quite unfit for drawing, .50.

First approach to a steely granulated fracture, .30 to .40.

White cast iron, .25.

Mottled cast iron, .20.

Carbonated cast iron, .15.

Super-carbonated crude iron, .12.

A somewhat different per centage is given in the following series, comprising the degrees of wrought iron, steel, and cast iron, arranged according to the amount of carbon in each, taken from the proceedings of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.\*

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Soft wrought iron contains - - 0.0 per cent. of carbon. Hard wrought iron contains - - 0.4 per cent. of carbon. Soft steel contains - - - - 0.5 per cent. of carbon. Hard steel contains - - - - 2.4 per cent. of carbon. Cast iron contains - - - - 2.5 per cent. of carbon. Hard cast iron contains - - - - 5. per cent. of carbon.
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In many samples of cast iron the microscopic and chemical analysis show that some of the carbon is mechanically diffused through the mass, while the residual metallic portion contains a portion of carbon in chemical union with the iron. While the cast iron was in a molten condition the whole of the carbon was united with the metal; but some portion separates from it as it cools, leaving a smaller amount still combined.

Karsten, who was the first to observe this, has pointed out the various ways in which carbon is found in combination with iron.

1. Combined with the whole of the iron, (iron saturated with carbon, F. ε. c.)

2. Combined with part of the iron, as F. c. c. 3, which, compounded, is diffused through the rest of the iron.

3. In the free state—as lamino of graphite diffused through the mass of iron—the carbon having dissolved at the melting point of

iron, and then separated as it cooled slowly.

The compound of F. s. c. 3 is a graphitic and magnetic mass, and, like true graphite, is not dissolved by acids; in gray pig iron it may be separated, as may also the graphite or carbon, separated by slow cooling, by treating the iron with acids, (especially nitric acid.) Both free carbon and combined carbon, as F. s. c. 3, exist in cast and bar iron, as the analysis of Kaster and Bromies show; the latter of whom determined the amount of combined carbon, in seven specimens of bar iron, to vary between .104 and .660 per cent., while the free carbon in the same specimens varied from .02 to .26. Rough steel contains from 1.25 to 2.3 of carbon, (Kaster;) soft steel, .0.9. The ordinary

English steel contains one per cent. When it contains little carbon it approaches bar iron in properties; when the carbon is in excess it approaches cast iron; when the carbon is at 1.4 or 1.5 per cent., the limit of hardness is attained at which steel, after hardening, passes the greatest degree of hardness and tenacity. In this state it does not yield any uncombined carbon upon slow cooling.

The proportion of combined carbon in steel is always much greater than that of the graphitic variety. In white bar-steel from Eberfield Bromies obtained .416 combined, and .080 as graphite; in Rhenish

cast steel, 1.157 combined to .110 free.

The true composition of steel is still an unsettled problem. That the difference of carbon between it and bar iron should communicate so different properties is scarcely probable. In the opinion of some, nitrogen is a necessary element present in the process of steeling, and others believe that manganase, fungstine, or titanium must be present. separately or together. General Auacoff,\* in his experiments and observations made to ascertain the mode of making damasked steel of quality equal to the Asiatic, has shown that some of these metals are

absolutely necessary.

Mr. Christopher Bricks, in adducing the various modes of making steel, and the processes of case-hardening, has endeavored to show that nitrogen is an absolute necessity in the manufacture of steel; that substances capable of yielding nitrogen must be presented to the iron, and if not nitrogenized organic substances, as, horn, hoof, hair, &c., or saline matters, containing nitrogen, be not used for steeling, then atmospheric air becomes necessary to be admitted; that when bar iron is steeled by being imbedded with charcoal at a high heat in a box, the latter is never hermetically sealed, and hence air is admitted, and nitrogen thus afforded to the iron; and that if the operation be so conducted that air is not admitted the bar iron is not steeled; and, finally, that if analysis does not point out the presence of nitrogen in steel it is because it has not been looked for.†

In this view he is supported by Mr. Sanderson, who affirms that the substratum of four-fifths of the carbon present in cast iron will not

convert the latter into steel.

Schaffhault was the first to point out that the carbon existed in cast iron as cyanopine; and showed that the latter element always exists in castings, while its amount is small and almost nil. Chemists have not verified this statement, and it is yet an unsettled point what is the combination in which the carbon exists.

The more recent observations of Mr. Mushet and Mr. Stenson have led these gentlemen to believe that oxide of titanium is not only a constituent of all good steels and iron but that it is also a necessary constituent. To this conclusion they have been led by an examination of the ferruginous sand of New Zealand, which is a finely divided iserine, and which, admixed with iron ores, has produced a steel of great density and value. Mr. Mushet, in a letter to the Engineer, (London,) thus writes:

Dancal Chemie technique, tom. 4.

† Transactions of Royal Society of Arts, (London.)

"Moreover, as titanium is the most difficult of all the metals to fuse, its alloy with bar iron requires a higher temperature for its fusion than that required for the fusion of bar iron destitute of such an alloy, and it is well known that the best Dannemodro iron in the state of iron is more difficult to melt than any other charcoal iron. If any chemist will be at the pains of annalysing the steel irons used in Sheffield, and seek especially for their percentage of titanium, he will find that their market value is in exact proportion to the per centage of titanium they respectively contain."

He proceeds to enumerate the Damascus steel, the wortz of India, Elba iron ore, and the brush iron of the forest of Dean, and asserts that first rate steel can only be made from iron containing titanium, and that the great difference between titanium, steel, and manganese steel is, that the latter has no "body," by which is implied strength

and tenacity.

Mr. Mushet also asserts that the excellence of Lowmon iron is due to the presence of titanic acid in the minerals, and that these English irons can at any time be rivalled by adding a mixture of titanium ore to the burden of the blast furnace. "The question is simply this: whoever wishes to make the best iron must add the largest proportion of titanic ore to the burden of his blast furnace, being careful, however, to introduce nothing which tends to counteract the effect of the titanium alloy, such as materials containing phosphorus, sulphur, and excess of lime.†

Magnetic oxide, accompanied by titanium, is not unfrequent upon this continent. Mr. T. S. Hunt has examined several titanium ores and minerals found in Canada, and described their constitution in the geological reports of that province for 1857 and 1858, and has pointed out! their abundance in it in case it should be proved that the presence of titanium is so necessary to a valuable iron as has been lately set forth.

As the consideration of the constitution of steel is not a subject properly belonging to this report, it might seem out of place to enter upon it here were it not that it has an importance bearing upon the composition of bar and cast iron. Should it be hereafter found by experiment that Mr. Mushet's statement is correct concerning the presence of titanium in Dannemodro and other iron ores, it becomes thenceforward the interest of the iron manufacturer, when he designs to make a superior bar iron, to select only these ores which are titaniferous.

Berthier asserts that titanium exists in ores in the condition of titanate of the protoxide of iron, and that it is present in greater or

less proportion in almost all magnetic ores.

It certainly is a common impediment in the slags produced in the reduction of magnetic oxide, and it was in this connexion observed many years ago by Mr. David Mushet. Berthier found in the scorio, from Villefranche Avignon, a reddish copper-looking effloresence which yields a small proportion of titanium.

A question here presents itself, "is an iron chemically pure that

<sup>\*</sup> Chemical Views, No. 20. † Chemical Views, No. 23. † Idem No. 31.

material best adapted to form bar iron, or is not the latter an alloy of iron with titanium, fungsten, or manganese; and if the latter, how far is each of them replaceable by the others." Experiments to answer these are needed.

In cast iron the quality of carbon varies from 2.5 to 5.6 per centum, and the form in which it occurs is thus given, (taken from Gmelin's Hand Book:)

Combined carbon  Kasten.—Free carbon	.89 3.71	1.03 3.62	0.75 3.15	0.58 2.57	$0.95 \\ 2.70$
	4.60	4.65	3.90	3.15	3.65
Combined carbon Bromies.—Free carbon		1.514 1.040	2.518 0.500	2.908 0.550	$\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$
	3.27	2.554	3.018	3.458	3.82

Beside the above compounds of carbon in either of the forms with pure iron, other substances are met with, some of which are dissolved in an uncombined form, but others are chemically united with some of the iron; these combinations being finely diffused through the mass of carbide of iron variously affecting the quality of the cast iron.

These substances are: Sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, vilicium, manganese, molybdenum, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, potasium, (2,)

sodium, tungsten.

The proportion of these substances vary with the nature of the ore, the fuel, the flux, and the mutual reactions which they undergo at the high temperature of the furnace. A sample of cold blast gray iron (suitable for making wire) yielded to Messrs. Calvert & Johnson the following proportions of these foreign substances:

Carbon	2.275
Silicium	
Phosphorus	_
Sulphur	.301
Mangancie } Aluminum }	traces.
Iron	94.059
	100.000

The conversion of cast iron into bar is not merely a diminution of the relative amount of carbon, but there is accomplished at the same time the elimination of some of the above matters, and the proportion of these remaining is consequently varied, as shown by the above-named observers.\*

The results obtained by these gentlemen show the rate of loss of carbon by the process of puddling, which loss takes place very unequally; with regard to the time of exposure in the furnace, the greatest

London, Edin. and Dub. Phil. Mag., vol. 14, page 175, 1867.

amount of carbon being lost in the latter half of the operation. The silicum separated during the same time, but by far the greater portion of this substance was removed in the first hour in the furnace. It is worthy of remark that the granules formed by the melting mass in the furnace were prevented from coalescing by being coated over with a black powder, which had a remarkable preserving influence on the metal, for, say the experimenters, "none of the samples became oxidized during the nine months they were in the laboratory exposed to the atmosphere and to the various acid fumes floating about." The chemical nature of this covering was not examined into, the experiments suggesting it were "probably composed of a saline oxide of iron."

The "blueing" of iron, which takes place when it is heated in a drum or slant over a fire, protects the surface of the metal from rust, which is done to prevent nails, &c, oxidating in the air, is to all appearance a low degree of oxidation of the surface.

### Of combination of iron and carbon in cast iron.

Iron cannot chemically combine with more than from 5.50 to 5.75 per cent. of carbon, when it becomes specular pig iron; it has then a foliated structure which it preserves until the proportion of carbon is reduced to 4.50, when it loses that structure and becomes granular, losing at the same time its white color and becoming more and more grey in tint, which becomes lighter as it becomes more and more seely. The percentage of graphite in gray iron runs from 2.57 to 2.75, and the whole amount of carbon from 3.15 to 4 65.

The proportion in which the graphite and combined carbon separate depends on the temperature to which the metal is exposed, and the mode of cooling, i.e., whether it be rapidly or slowly produced. To separate the carbon, as graphite needs the previous application of the highest heat, when the iron is cooled rapidly the carbon does not separate and white metal is the result; but when the iron is slowly cooled gray metal is produced, the graphite separating out in foliated lamina. Some of the carbon remaining still united with the iron as a carbide, so that gray iron may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of white iron and graphite, white iron being a true chemical compound of carbon and iron a tetracarbide, and containing in every 100 parts—94.88 of iron.

5.12 of carbon.

This compound has a specific gravity of 7.65 to 7.66., is white, hard, and crystaline; its form is an oblique prism with oblique terminal planes, belonging to the oblique system; it melts at 1,600° centigrade, and is the most fusible of the compound of iron and carbon.

The octa carbide.—F & c is a less abundantly formed carbide, occurring sometimes crystalized in gray pig iron, but never in white. It has a specific gravity of 7.15, color iron gray; in hardness, brittleness, and fusibility, less than specular iron; its crystals are pyramidical and indescent, which, when perfectly pure, yield in 100 parts,

iron 97.37, carbon 2.63. Though not abundant it occurs frequently,

its formation being connected with that of gray iron.

The observations and analysis of Geult,\* have thrown much light upon the chemical constitution of the carbon. Compound of iron, according to him, in samples of cast iron, manganese, zinc, and copper, may replace the iron, and sulphur, silicum, and phosphorus, may replace the carbon; when the iron contains manganese, it takes up its fullest dose of carbon (six per cent.)

Cast iron, as ordinarily produced, may be looked upon as a mechanical mixture of carbides of iron, two in number, a sulphade phosphide, and silicide of iron, with, sometimes, corresponding salts of

manganese; they may be thus formulized:

 $F \in A \subset F \in S \quad (F \in Min) A P.$   $T \in B \subset F \in S : (F \in Min) B S.$   $F \in P \quad (F \in Min) B S :$ 

The sulphur, silicium, and phosphorus, are combined chemically with the iron, as shown in the second column, and replace or dis-

place some carbon.

The graphite found in cast iron is a mere mechanical mixture, and no part of the chemical compound, which, as stated, is chiefly a tetracarbide.

It is commonly believed that malleable iron exists in many cast irons, but the affinity of iron at high temperatures for carbon is so great that no malleable iron can exist in it.—(Geult.)

When cast iron contains about six per cent. of carbon, or closely approaches it, it is fully saturated—it is wholly a tetra-carbide, and is

white or specular iron.

The gray iron is a mixture of the octo-carbide and graphite. The mottled cast iron is a mixture of octo and tetra-carbides.

From many analyses Geult has calculated the following formulæ of these irons:

# A. Specular iron.

### B. White cast iron.

# C. Gray iron.

1. 
$$F \varepsilon^{-8} C$$
 2.  $(F \varepsilon \min^{8}) C$  3.  $F \varepsilon 8 C$   $F \varepsilon^{8} Si$   $F \varepsilon^{8} Si$   $F \varepsilon$  Si  $F \varepsilon 8 Si$   $F \varepsilon$  P  $F \varepsilon^{4} P$ . Graphite 5.38. Graphite 2.37. Graphite 2.710.

### D. Mottled cast iron.

1. 
$$F \varepsilon^4$$
.  $C \times F \varepsilon^8 C$ 
 $F \varepsilon^8 Si$ 
 $F \varepsilon^4 P$ .

Graphite 1.99.

 $S \varepsilon^4 C \times F \varepsilon^8 C$ 
 $S \varepsilon^8 Si$ 
 $S \varepsilon^4 P$ .

 $S \varepsilon^4 P$ .

 $S \varepsilon^4 P$ .

 $S \varepsilon^4 P$ .

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#### OF COMBINATION OF IRON AND SILICUM IN CAST IRON.

Coride iron contains silicum in amount varying between 0.4 and 3 per cent.; its addition to iron renders the latter harder, though in this property it cannot compare with carbon. Silicum is found in all pig metal, the highest quantity found by Karsten being 3 46 per cent. When it is present in quantity it renders the metal brittle and worthless; as much as 0.37 is capable of destroying the tenacity of iron, and this substance is, in the opinion of Karsten, more injurious than phosphorus to iron. When it is separated from iron cooling it is always as silica in the form of a stelliform filmis mass, or in minute drusic crystals. Pig iron made with the hot blast from silicious ores always contains silicum. When iron contains manganese, much of the silicum is removed, owing to the superior affinity for that substance possessed by manganese.

#### OF COMBINATION OF IBON AND PHOSPHORUS IN CAST IRON.

The phosphorus found united with iron in pig metal is generally introduced by the ores; phosphoric acid being common in the yellow iron stone ores of all formations. Combined with lime as apatite, indeed few ores of iron do not contain some of this acid. The coke used also supplies phosphorus, and charcoal supplies phosphorus from the phosphates which it contains; it hardens iron when combined with it, making the metal cold-short; in small quantity, i. e., under 0.3 per cent., it does not sensibly diminish its tenacity; with 0.5 Karsten found it bore the hammer best, but not with 0.6; at 0.66 the coldshort property was shown, and at 1. per cent. it would not bear bending at all. An evidence of phosphorus added to iron arrest the specific influence of carbon. Less than 0.5 only makes the iron more fusible, makes bar iron and steel weld sooner, and while it facilitates fusion of cast iron delays the cooling and makes good hollow-ware castings.

### OF COMBINATION OF SULPHUR AND IRON IN CAST IRON.

The sulphur present in iron is derivable from two sources, either from the ore or from the fuel; chiefly, however, from the former source. It is usually separated very readily from the ore by the fluxes passing off in the slag; for although sulphur unites readily with iron and lowers its melting point, making it readily fusible, yet the sulphide of iron is easily decomposed by lime to form the earthy sulphide, it can be separated by fluxing until the bar-iron contains no more than 0.008 of sulphur, (Karsten.) This amount does not apparently deteriorate the metal. It is not yet ascertained exactly what proportion of sulphur conveys to iron the brittle and easibly fusible properties which render its presence so objectionable and known as red-shortness.

Stengil found 0.03 of sulphur in iron not sensibly red short, and that it required 0.1 to make it red-short. But Karsten found that 0.01, or one part in ten thousand, communicated the property to it.

Sulphur modifies the influence of carbon in iron very considerably, we must suppose the sulphur to be united with only a small proportion of iron as sulphide which fuse in with the remaining iron, forming thus minute particles disseminated through the mass, destroying its tenacity; as it makes the whole mass more readily fusible so does it also render its congelation, or chill, more rapid, and thus prevents the separation of graphite carbon, others tend to keep the F  $\varepsilon$  sunited intimately in the whole mass; in other words, it prevents the formation of grey iron; so that, according to Karsten and others, sulphur does not displace carbon in cast iron; nor does it appear that carbon can expel sulphur from sulphur iron; but a statement of Geult's, directly to the contrary, has been already brought forward; so that this important point may be looked on as yet undecided.

Fournet (annales des mines) has, however, shown that carbon reduces the bisulphide of iron when heated strongly; the latter losing weight by calcination with carbon, and the mass becoming magnetic subse-

quent to the operation, when it was not so before.

"Schaffhautt states (T. jur. pr. chem. 40, 304) that cast iron, bar iron, and steel almost always contain more or less arsenic and phosphorus, which often greatly improve their quality. The Dannemodro iron and the Lanmor iron owe their good to the presence of arsenic, and the Russian iron, (c c N. D.,) from Demidoff works at Nischnet-gilsk, is indebted for its peculiar properties to the phosphorus which it contains.—(Gmelin, vol. 5, p. 214.)

This statement is contrary to general experience, which goes to prove that the presence of arsenious acid in iron causes it to oxidize

rapidly.

Berthier examined some Algerine bombs supposed to have been of Spanish make, and which had suffered much from corrosion, and found them to contain 9.8 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 1.5 per cent. of carbon.

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

### Cast iron.

Sp. grav., 7.207. Wt. of cub. ft., 450 lbs.

One bar 1 foot long and 1 inch square weighs 3.2 lbs nearly; it

expands 162000 of its length by 1 degree of heat.—(Ray.)

Greatest change of length in lens rays,  $\frac{1}{1270}$ ; melts at 3479°, (Daniel;) shrinks in cooling  $\frac{1}{98}$  to  $\frac{1}{88}$  of length, (Mushet;) is crushed by a force of 93,000 lbs. to square inch.—(Rennie.)

### Malleable iron.

Spec. grav, 7.6, (Muschenhock;) at its maximum, 7.788, (Berthier;) weight of cub. ft., 475 lbs.; weight of bar 1 foot long, 1 inch square, 3.3 lbs; do. when hammered, 3.4 lbs.

Expands with 1° of heat 14000, (Smeaton;) in dilability it ranks

seventh among metals.

Good English iron will bear on square inch, without permanent

alteration, 17,800 lbs. = 8 tons; and an extension of  $\frac{1}{1400}$ .

From 32° F. to 212° F. its linear dilability is  $0.00122 = \frac{1}{80}$ . Halstrom values it at  $\frac{1}{300}$ , and, according to him, from 72° F. to 0 F. it is  $\frac{1}{3000}$ .—(Berthier.)

In malleability it stands eighth on the list of metals, in ductibility

it stands fourth.

Compared with cast iron as unity its strength is 1.12, its extensibility, 0.86, and its stiffness, 1.3; when pure it is flexible and is devoid of elasticity, when forged its structure is filmis, when unforged, granular.

### SECTION II.

# Action of air and fresh water on bar and cast iron.

#### CONTRNIE.

Nature and extent of the inquiry.

Action of air and water on pure iron.

Effects of confined air.

Action of air on cast iron.

Stages of oxidation made, and extent of corrosion.

Corrosion depends on carbon element.

Oxidation of bar iron and steel.

Effects of running water on iron; tuberculization of water-pipes; effects of chloride of sodium in solution; action of alkalies and earths proper in retaining oxidation; action of ammoniacal vapor on iron; possible explanation of; action of clays and gravels on iron; composition of results of action of Potomac water; mild action of river waters; conditions of experiments; comparison of specimens; analysis of specular metal and bar of Crown point iron; remarks on the influence of ores of magnetic oxide.

Pure iron does not decompose pure water at ordinary temperature, but if the water contains carbonic acid, or if the iron is placed in contact with substances with which it may form a pile, (or voltaic circuit,) decomposition takes place slowly. It is evident at 50° 60° C, very evident at the temperature of boiling water, and at a red heat is very rapid, hydrogen gas being given off, and a magnetic oxide formed. In the presence of many acids water is decomposed by iron at common temperatures, and when air iron is placed in contact with acid water and air at the same time, oxidation is very rapid, especially if the iron be firmly divided. In all these cases the lowest oxide of iron is formed.—(Berthier.)

An inquiry into the causes of the oxidation of iron is met at the outset with a difficulty of no mean magnitude. Were it a question under what circumstances does pure metallic iron oxidate most rapidly, perhaps the information at present afforded by modern research might answer satisfactorily the query. But the real subject of inquiry is, under what conditions do the impure iron known as bar iron and the carbide of iron known as cast iron corrode most rapidly; but as the composition of these two bodies are yet scarcely known with the usual chemical exactitude, the difficulty of answering becomes at once evident.

"Iron," says Vicat, "does not rust in dry air, nor in water deprived of air, nor even in dry oxygen at ordinary temperature. It

requires the conjoined effect of both air and water."\*

Iron, when left exposed to air and uncleansed, frequently, after receiving a complete coat of rust, suffers no further oxidation. Vicat mentions an iron fence in the city of Grenoble, which is built two hundred and fifty years, and, according to tradition, has never had a coat of paint or varnish, and yet now is only lightly covered with a thin layer of light brown-colored oxide.

This apparently self-protective and limited destructibility of iron applies only to large castings or bars, for every one knows that iron wire is rapidly corroded and destroyed, whether isolated or in contact.

Vicat has shown that in confined localities where air has no circulation, or imperfectly performed, iron suffers great loss by oxidation. The presence of free carbonic acid favors the formation of a protocarbonate of iron, which rapidly passes into the state of peroxide, and a fresh amount of protoxide requires to be formed, in order that the carbonic acid may be again combined. In examining the suspension bridge over the Drac, those portions of iron which had been imbedded in the piers were enclosed for twenty-three years in part of the space in a tight air chamber in the masonry. The oxidation was so great that the workmen were engaged seventy-five days in cleaning rust from it, and the stability of the structure much endangered. When the iron was repaired it was surrounded by a bed of hydraulic lime in paste.

The corrosion of cast iron in air, whether of normal temperature and tension of watery vapor, or whether these conditions vary, is much more simple than when immersed in water or saline solutions,

Annales des Ponts et Chaussées.

and approaches closely in its action to the influence of the same reagents upon pure metals. There is formed in regular sequence, first, magnetic oxide; second, sesquioxide; third, carbonate of protoxide. Where air has only limited access to iron, as when castings are wholly covered by fresh water, the magnetic oxide is first produced; if, on the contrary, the casting be wholly exposed to the air and wetted occasionally, the coating of rust is at once a bright red sesquioxide  $= H \circ \times F \in O$  and the rate of corrosion proceeds with rapidity, no doubt owing to the fixation of an atom of water and the displacement of the protoxide out of the magnetic oxide, thus:

2 eq. of magnetic oxide =  $2 \ F \varepsilon o \times F \varepsilon o \ would produce by fixation of 4 equivalents of oxygen and 3 eq. of water, (2) equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide, = <math>2 \ (40 \times F \varepsilon o) \ and two equivalents of hydrated sesquioxide 2 \ (40 + F \varepsilon o) \ 2 3 \)$ 

the corrosion of cast iron takes place over the whole surface, and pretty evenly, so that an uniform coating of red oxide forms after even one night's exposure, which layer is easily removed by the finger; this rapid corrosion is no doubt owing to the deposition of dew over the whole exposed surface of the metal, and as the water of the atmosphere always holds oxygen dissolved, the rapidity of oxidation is effected when corrosion has taken place, so as to form a pulverulent coating on the surface of the plate; protection does not seem to be afforded, for the loss of metal appears rather to increase, which may be due to local circuits, established by the presence of the powder, which, being a mixture of plumbago and oxide, is negation as regards the metal test sample. This mode of decomposition, however, chiefly occurs when the metal is placed in a saline solution or any comparatively good conductor of electricity.

The corrodibility of cast iron, as regards its chemical composition, depends not so much on the presence of S. P. As. or Si. as upon the carbon element and the condition of the carbon, for the tetracarburet alone does not readily oxidize, but when graphitic carbon is liberated, then the voltaic circuit alluded to is formed, by which oxidation is set up.

In fact, whatever develops the electric action favors rapid corrosion of the iron, as in water or in saline solutions the presence of a small quantity of peroxide, already formed on the surface of iron, favors the more rapid rusting of the clean surface; a graphitic iron, by forming a circuit of two solids and one liquid; irons of different quality united together, as in wrought iron when different "makes" are welded. Corrosion once set up proceeds rapidly, and an iron containing a slag, silica, or magnetic oxide always corrodes more rapidly than iron of a uniform constitution.

Bar iron and steel are more difficult to be oxidized in the open air than cast iron; that is, the act of oxidation is more difficult of commencement, and the first actions of oxidation are the formation of grey or magnetic oxide.

When oxidation does commence it is never uniformly spread over

the whole surface, but is shown in spots with larger intervals of a clear metallic lustre, which is retained long after the corroded spots have formed inequalities one-half of an inch below the level of the surface; ultimately, however, the bright surface becomes tarnished and oxidized.

One mode of oxidation of iron by fresh water has not been much alluded to by writers; it is that which arises from the flow of water through large pipes, in which after a number of years transit, a series of tuberculous eminences are formed on the outside of the pipe, which grow partly by external deposition and partly by corrosion of the surface of the pipe, which forms the base of the tubercle; the tubercles are frequently an inch or more in height, and have their base depressed two or three lines below the level of the inner surface of the main; when cut across the tubercles present a scaly section like the coats of an onion, have a dark or black brown color internally and a yellow tint outside; by exposure the whole passes into a yellow brown. These tubercles were first observed in the water pipes at Grenoble, (France,) where the supply was feruginous and calcerous after a flow of seven and one-half years. They have been also found to exist in the waters of the Oureque and the Seine, as the mains in Paris have been found tuberculated (the tubercles more wide than elevated) after a continual flow of water during twenty-four yearsbetween 1810 and 1834.\* The size and constitution of these tubercles are, to some extent, determined by the character of the waters, mineral waters augmenting them; but they appear to be formed by all waters, and are partly formed by chemical and partly by mechanical forces.

Mr. Gaudiet, in a paper on the concretions formed in the waterpipes of Cherburg, (France,) which were laid down from 1836 to 1838, mentions that the calibre of the pipe was diminished to onethird; they were of a black and greenish color, and were composed of—

The structure of the tubercles were testaceous, and when exposed to the air became ochrey red; by drying above the temperature of boiling water they lost nineteen per cent. of water. The small quantity of clay present is remarkable, and shows, says Mr. G., how little influence upon this tuberculation of iron the mechanical collections of foreign matters have in these circumstances. He also alludes to the presence of sulphate of iron indicating a secondary alteration of the iron. When the water entered the pipes it had no sulphates existing in it, so that salt had been formed at the expense of the cast iron (white metal.)

The tubercles in this case were very large, standing out from the inner surface of the tube as much as five centimetres; but this is an unusual occurrence, for the above writer mentions that the main pipe

O Soc Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, p. 8. † Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, v. 2, page 341.

(called Rose fountain) in the same city, destined for military use, laid down in 1786 and removed in 1837—'38, had tubercles also, but

not higher than .01 millimetre high.

According to Pague,\* grey cast iron is more attackable by these incrustations than bar iron or white metal. A small portion of chloride sodium hastens tuberculization so that it shows itself in one minute's time in a solution saturated with salt and carbonate of soda and afterwards diluted with seventy-five times its volume of aerated water.

The first change produced was the formation of some whitish hydrated protoxide of iron, which remained in that state a long time when in contact with the metal or with the oxide, which goes on constantly forming. This oxide is occasionally removed to some distance from the point of formation; passes by degrees to a greenish-brown color, and then an orange tint upon the superficial layer. Analysis always shows the presence of 3 oxides: Feo — Feo Feo — Feo in various proportions. The proportion of sesquioxide continues to increase a little carbonate of iron and some silica appear; the latter

increase a little carbonate of iron and some silica appear; the latter arising from oxidation of the silicide of iron. When these tubercles are formed in water holding common salt in solution, a little chloride of iron is formed; when the oxidation is well developed the casting shows a considerable amount of graphite.

The contact of metals or metallic salts which are electrically positive

with regard to iron serve to protect the latter.

The presence of the fixed alkaline earths has a similar effect. Iron immersed in lime water corrodes very slowly. As carbonic acid in a free state cannot exist in this latter solution, the delay of the rusting be partly due to the fact that no acid is present to unite with the oxide when formed; this delay occurring even though the lime water have absorbed enough of atmospheric acid to start corrosion under other circumstances.

The influence of lime in preventing oxidation is well exemplified in the case of nails and iron rod worked into the plaster of walls. The iron in cases will be found to be almost perfectly bright, and in no case which has fallen under the writer's observation has a scale of oxid formed on iron imbeded or surrounded by lime-mortar. The carbonates of the alkaline earths—at least the abundant one, chalk—does not appear to have the protective property enjoyed by the alkaline carbonates.

Where iron is in contact with vegetable acids or substances by whose decomposition this class of principles may be originated, it suffers corrosion to a considerable extent, although much less than when exposed to moist air or to saline solutions. Wherever tannic acid it oxidizes iron, and those woods which contain the most of it corrode nails to the greatest degree. All of the fine woods contain it, as also oak wood, while the African teak is comparatively free from it.

When iron is in contact with an alkaline solution, the metal becomes electro-negative and the water positive, as if chemical action had

<sup>\*</sup> Ann. de Chemie et de physique, 1836.

commenced between them, and this condition continues until communication is established—so to speak—between the iron and the solution by means of a platina wire connected to the free end of the iron.\* Iron rendered constantly negative is in the most favorable condition not to combine with free oxygen in the solution. Where common salt is added to this solution all protection ceases, since the salt is decom-

posed and a new affinity for iron is developed.

While the contact of the fixed alkalies or of the alkaline earths, either in uncombined form or as carbonates, favors the preservation of the surface of iron from oxidation, the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere favors the rapid oxidation of iron and the formation of the hydrated sesquioxide. This is well exemplified in privies and urinals where the iron work is not protected by paint. The erosion takes place very rapidly and irregularly in these places where the vapor of the ammonia reaches So extensive is this rusting that some other action besides mere absorption of oxygen must be at play. As ammoniacal gas does not in itself contain the element producing oxidation, it is obvious that this action must occur in an indirect way.

Kuhlman has proved that the presence of lime and ammonia in contact with a given quantity of air produces nitric acid. He has also shown that ammonia formed from decomposing organic matter is ultimately in the presence of bases converted into the same acid. The sesquioxide of iron, once formed, becomes the means of further oxidation to organic substances in contact with it by means of the property it possesses of absorbing ammonia and retaining it in its pores, until by contact with the atmosphere and in the neighborhood of iron undergoing oxidation the ammonia takes on a similar action, and becomes converted into nitric acid, which unites with some oxide of iron. Whether this be the true explanation or not of the fact of the rapid oxidation of iron under the circumstances mentioned, there can be no doubt.

The protection afforded by alkalies and earths proper, as lime and such substances as have a strong affinity for carbonic acid, is not given by the common earths or clays. If the latter be of fine texture and kept dry, it may be kept in contact with samples of iron and diminish the brilliancy to a very slight degree; but when the clay is moistened with water, oxidation immediately occurs, and if the nail be near the surface, proceeds rapidly. The clay evidently acts in a negative manner, the rusting of the iron depending on the porosity of the earth.

A few nails, two and a half inches long, which had laid for a year in a fine sandy clay, became coated with a layer of clay two lines thick, cemented by sesquioxide of iron. The surface, after removal of the crust of oxide, was irregularly corroded in the direction of the fibres of the metal, the oxide not scaling off as in oriforus rusting, but adhering most tenaciously, and having a granular character. A parcel of nails of the same size and form as the foregoing, placed in a coarse gravel, did not cement a coating round them as that in fine clay, but the iron oxide had escaped and tinged the bed for several inches

round, and the nails had attached themselves to a large pebble by a plastic layer of oxide, and had formed a partial coating of scale separable by knife blade. The corrosion had extended much deeper.

The amount of material which may be cemented together by a small amount of oxide of iron is, indeed, very great. Where nails or pieces of bar iron rust under ground in the presence of moisture, but at the same time undisturbed by a current of water filtering through the mass, a tenacious paste of oxide of iron, diffused through the clay, is formed, which involves pebbles of various sizes, until a considerable space becomes tinged with the red cement which, in time, hardens and produces an artificial breccia or conglomerate, resembling in every respect the pudding stone conglomerates of pre-historic periods. The metal itself becomes impacted in the mass considerably enlarged.

The difference in effect between clay and gravel is more apparent than real. The increased silicius element in gravel could exert but a small influence in increasing oxidation. The gravel being more porous, acts like a sponge, allowing more air and aerated water to come in contact with the metal, and in this way it exerts a more

oxiditing influence than fine clay.

In the experiments carried out for the department, the exposure of the test samples in cold, fresh water (of Potomac river) for two months developed but a slight amount of oxidation, so slight as to show but little difference between any of the specimens, and could afford no reliable results as to the variation of corrosion between cast and bar irons. The results are, therefore, not given here. The corrosion was mostly in the form of pulverulent hydrated oxide, very little scale being produced. (a)

When the same water is warmed, oxidation proceeds very rapidly, as shown by Tables 1 and 2. The oxidation of iron is so slow in the presence of fresh water, especially if the latter contain only a small portion of saline matter, that it would require the exposure of masses of iron of considerable size to the action of water for several years.

More information on this oxidation is allowable by the examination of castings or bars which are being in course of removal from bridges, light-houses, piers, wharves, or other positions where the metal may have been for several years in contact with water, than by

the narrow experiments which even a lifetime could supervise.

An instance of the oxidating influence of river water is adduced by Vicat (Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1853) in the case of the demolition, in 1837, of a bridge at Grenoble, which had been built in 1626, that the cramping irons, cross-ties, and other iron-work which had been imbedded in mortar were as clean on the surface as when put down. These portions of metal, which were in contact with gravel, were attacked at the point of contact. These irons were two hundred and twelve years immersed. The water of the river (Isere) is chiefly supplied from the glaciers of Savoy, waters which contain little air, and do not favor oxidation. Deep waters are never aerated like shallow streams, and oxidation occurs less rapidly in such cases.

The time which the specimens were exposed in cold fresh water not being sufficiently extended to allow of oxidation being carried out to be appreciable to the balance, it was believed that by using the water

Specific gravity 100066.

Nitric acid ..

warm the ordinary action of corrosion would be hastened, without, perhaps, developing any new source of error, and thus the delay otherwise necessary might be avoided. The temperature of the waters (both fresh and salt) in these experiments was obtained by placing dishes of the fluid in a close water bath heated by a spirit lamp placed underneath it during the entire period of exposure. The exact temperature was secured by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the liquid, and regulating the lamp as required. The fresh water used in the experiments was obtained from the Potomac river. a short distance below Little Falls, near Georgetown, D. C. analysis of this water taken from the same locality (although made upon a sample drawn some time previous) afforded the following composition:

Solid matters in one gallon	5.9126	grains.
Residue fixed after ignition	5.590	<i>"</i>
Insoluble in water	4.860	66
The fixed residue had the following composition:		
Potassa	••••	.200
Soda	•••••	.100
Lime with carbonic acid		3.484
Magnesia with carbonic acid		
Silicia		
Chlorine		.270
Sulphuric acid		.210
Organic matter		.040

Carbonic acid and loss.....

•••••••••••••••

.380

5.590

traces.

The water was collected for experiments one week after a heavy fall of rain in the month of October, 1858; when freshly collected it contained no free carbonic acid, leaving litmus, paper, and Brazilwood unaffected. The samples experimented on were all small size; a necessity arising out of an endeavor to establish a uniform rate of comparison of the irons forwarded to the department; they were mostly squares of one square inch surface, and one-fourth of an inch thick; cut with a cold chisel, and the surfaces cleaned and having a dense brilliant surface. This was deemed preferable to using the surface as it comes from the mould, as different modes of casting so alter the surface as to produce even in iron of the same make very varied results, as the nature of the surface differs. The numbers of the samples correspond to the numbers upon the tabulated sheets made up from the information given by the iron masters who forwarded samples to the department.

According to these tables it appears that in fresh water of an elevated temperature (110° F.) in the majority of instances, the Greater variety in the range of oxidation appears to have occurred with bar than cast iron, for while samples 7, 19, 21, and 12, underwent no more corrosion than the least corrodible samples of cast iron, we find Nos. 90, 104, 31, 32, 26, and 37, suffer corrosion to nearly

double the extent of many samples of cast iron.

The returns furnished do not in every case state whether cold or hot blast has been used, and no general conclusion could be drawn as to the influence of either upon the specimens under experiment; but from the information supplied it does not appear that as regards oxidization any difference is produced by the employment of either.

All of the samples indicated above as least corrodible were made from magnetic ore, while the six that suffered from corrosion so markedly were made from hematites and carbonates, especially from the

former ore.

From these results it would appear that under certain conditions magnetic oxide furnishes a non-corrodible iron; which view is still further supported by a comparison of castings and bar from same metal. Thus No. 7, made from magnetic iron, is the least corroded specimen of bar iron. No. 7 cast iron among (though not the least) the less corroded of the castings. Again, No. 1 bar corroded nearly twice as much as 7 bar, yet it still is a lightly corroded specimen. No. 1 casting suffered actually very little more corrosion, and compared with castings stood midway in the scale of corrosion. No. 19 bar suffered less than 19 casting, as also No. 21, these furnishing exceptions to the statement put forth previously, that in fresh water bar irons suffered more than castings.

The comportment of samples 7 led to the analysis of the casting and bar. The former was a beautiful specimen of the specular iron of large foliated surfaces.\* In one hundred parts they contained—

<b>O</b>	•	
	Casting.	Bar.
Iron	88.41	95.20
Carbon combined	5.50	.20
Carbon graphite	.17	.00
Manganese	4.36	
Sulphur	.10	
Phosphorus	.16	
Lime	.24	
Arsenic		
Silicum		.24
Loss	.84	
	100.00	100.00
		===

Specific gravity of casting, 7.48. Specific gravity of bar, 7.69.

<sup>•</sup> For another analysis of this iron see letter of C. E. Detmold, in Appendix.

This would indicate this cast iron to be almost wholly a tetra-carburet of iron, = F \(\epsilon\), intermixed with small proportions of silicide of iron, considerable manganese, and some sulphide and phosphide of manganese. The difference in chemical constitution of the bar from the casting is so little that the different tendency to corrosion displayed cannot be attributed to that source, but must be referred to the condition of the surface—the closer and more compressed superfices of the bar.

The manganese exists as a compound of carbon and metallic manganese, similar to the iron compounds which it replaces. Manganesian irons are well known to have a greater resisting power, as regards rusting, although it is not probable that the power is due to the actual presence of manganese, but the well-known influence which the metal

possesses to purify iron by forming a slag.

One cause why manganesian irons are less likely to oxidite may be due to the property which such possess of retaining the combined carbon and preventing its separation in the mass of metal in the graphite form as it cools; for the presence of free carbon, as frequently stated, produces voltaic circuits, and promotes decomposition. Cast irons containing much free carbon are prone to oxidite in proportion to the amount of free carbon: hence gray iron rusts sooner than mottled, and mottled sooner than white metal.

This may explain the protecting influence of manganese on cast iron, but would not explain its influence on bar. The manganese in cast iron, when being worked into bar, forms, with any foreign earthy matters present, more soluble slags than iron does, which impurities are thus removed from the bar.

Admitting that magnetic ores have some effect in producing a non-corrodible iron, yet the form of the iron seems to be all-essential. Thus the same irons (I and 7) had vastly different rates of corrosion when in bar or casting. Should this occur if the cause of non-corrosion was due to the ore? Should not the prevention of corrosion be, more properly, attributed to the condensation and less porous condition of the surface, as well as to the smoothness and protected condition of the superficial layer of the bar? Among irons of the same make this is constantly so.

Nos. 68, 73, 77, 78, 95, 20, and 26 of the cast iron specimens furnished—the least corroded samples of these, from 68 to 78 and No. 26, are made from the carbonates of the coal measures and the fossil hematites of the same geological age; 20 is from a zinc ore, and 95 is a hematite from North Carolina; 68 and 72 are from Virginia furnaces; 73, 77, and 78, of Kentucky make; 20 from New Jersey, and 26 from

Pennsylvania.

#### SECTION III.

# Action of sea water on iron.

#### CONTENTS.

Nature of sea water.

Nature and amount of gaseous element.

Analysis of saline matter of the sulphates and chlorides.

General action of sea water.

Action of metallic iron. Formation of  $T\varepsilon$ .

Oxidation of iron by sea water.

Non-formation of scale in sea water.

Extent of oxidation.

Circumstances under which hydrated oxide is formed.

Formation of carbonate, constitution of the scale.

Formation of the sulphides, analysis of scale.

Corrodibility of different irons.

Effect of spec gravity on corrosion.

Action of S. P. & C. in iron as oxidating agents.

Corrosion of bar iron the result of local circumstances.

Not always so in wrought iron.

Effects of position on rusting of bar iron.

Homogenity of the metal.

Cause of rapid destruction of cast iron.

Of the mixing of various irons.

Of chemical polarity and voltaic circuits.

Action of sea water on samples.

Different results in bar and casting, analysis irons tested.

Prof. Roger's analysis of brown hamatite.

General results of warm sea water.

Andover iron and ore, analysis of.

Analysis of a special tried sample of Andover iron.

The specific gravity and chemical constitution of sea water varies with the latitude and distance from the shore; the difference in the former case being mostly due to diminished temperature, and in the latter to the diluting effect of rivers emptying themselves into the ocean.

Laurent, Bouillon, and Lagrange (according to Mallet) assert that sea water contains 62 volumes of carbonic acid in every thousand, and Mallet found 100 c. i. of sea water of Dublin bay to yield \( \frac{1}{43} \) cub. inches of gas, monthly atmospheric air, with a trace of carbonic acid or about one volume in 70. This proportion of carbonic acid, so much less than the quantity given by the three named chemists, is more in accordance with results given by Brichoff, (Chemical Geology, vol. 1, p. 99, 114) in which at 1,994 feet deep from the surface, in the month of August, the amount of gas contained in 100 volumes was 2 04 per cent. which was made up of oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen gases, as follows:

Oxygen Carbonic acid Nitrogen

.59 Sum of oxygen and carbonic acid .67.

Brichoff asserts that the amount of air increases with the depth, and especially the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid, of which,

however, he gives no examples.

The total saline matter is in the proportion of 3½ per cent.; in 100 parts of salts, the chlorides are to the sulphates as 90 to 10: chloride of sodium constituting 74 to 80 per cent of the saline matter, so that the element chlorine is equal to one-half of all the solids.

The following analysis of sea water of the north Atlantic ocean

by Van Bibra,\* shows the proportion of each saline ingredient.

Solids in 100 parts of water	. 3.47	3.84
Chloride of sodium in 100 parts of solids	76.05	76.89
Chloride magnesium		8.05
of potassium		<b>3.33</b>
Bromide sodium		1.30
Sulphate lime	4.60	4.94
magnesia		5.49
compotash		••••••
	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00

The sulphuric acid varies in amount in sea water more than the chlorine element, which Bischoff attributes to the proximity of rivers, bringing in a large quantity of sulphates, and also to the fact that these salts are easily decomposed and the sulphuric acid removed by the action of organic matter, sulphurites being formed thereby.

The magnesian chloride is converted into carbonate of magnesia under the influence of organic vegetation and the chlorine set free. Ordinarily this latter unites with some calcium to form chloride calcium, which is then decomposed by the sulphate of magnesia to form chloride of magnesium and sulphate of lime; but in the presence of iron this change does not occur. The free chlorine unites with the iron to form chloride of iron; this, being a very deliquescent salt, is rapidly dissolved and removed from the corroded metallic surface, and the play of affinities commences over again.

The observations of Dr. A. A. Hays on the action of sea water on copper sheathing of vessels and on copper coins† show that the oxidation of that metal is due to the decomposition of the chlorides, in the presence of free oxygen and metal. These chlorides are removed by solution, and only the insoluble sulphurites remain attached as a crust to the surface of the metal. The same reaction occurs when iron is the metal, with modified circumstances, inasmuch as cast-iron is not a pure metal, but a carburet alloyed with other electro-negative substances.

It would thus appear that the predominating chemical action of sea water on iron is that of a chloride, and its ultimate effect is to remove rust of the iron, as a chloride; but this is not its immediate effect, which is that of oxidizement, almost at a minimum; a portion of magnetic oxide being first formed, which itself is partially converted

American Journal of Science, vol. ii, 2d sec., p. 242 and seq. Annal der cheim u Phar. T. 77, p. 90.

into a hydrated sesquioxide; but the sulphates, which constitute ten per centum of the saline matters, now exert their influence, and some sulphate of iron is formed, thus reacting on the chloride of sodium of sea water, forms a chloride of iron. Some of the iron is removed in this form by the mass of sea water. The carbon is gradually separated, and attaches itself to the surface, as does also the silicium, which has been oxidized and deposited as silica. A portion of the iron remains as a sesquioxide attached to and coating the graphite sponge; and lastly, there may exist a trace of silicate iron.

Mr. Hatchett examined a cannon at Plymouth, England, which had been long\* immersed in sea water. He found it incrusted to the depth of an inch with a substance having all the appearance of plum-

bago and consisting of oxide of iron 81,

plumbago 16,

in 100 parts. M. H. also observed that anchors and other articles of wrought iron were only superficially oxidized, while those of cast iron

suffered from galvanic action.

When iron is exposed to the action of common salt in solution, after a few days a portion of the metal is removed and deposited after a while as red oxide and a coating of this oxide with a dark brown powder underneath. Numerous little semicircular pits are present on the surface of the coating, which is a mixture of the different oxides and of the carbon separated by the oxidation. The oxides chiefly formed are the magnetic and the sesquioxide; the former is always present under the above circumstances.

The action of a solution of salt is therefore similar to that of sea water in so far as regards simple oxidation of the iron, but the changes produced and combinations formed are much more complex in the case

of sea water.

The action of sea water on metallic iron is due, in the first instance, to the amount of saline matter which it contains dissolved; and next, to the amount of gases held in solution by it. The latter cause acts more immediately by oxidizement of the metal, but is limited in its extent. The saline matter of the sea coming into play and exerting the action of decomposition arising from electrical disturbances to a much greater extent, which may be due to the circumstance that the chloride of iron formed by the reaction of common salt water upon oxide of iron is readily removed as soon as formed, and thus a fresh surface of metal is left for oxidation.

This rapid formation of chloride of iron, leads to the destruction of the iron in a much shorter time than when merely subjected to the action of gases in a very weak saline solution, such as occurs in river

water.

The first action of sea water on iron appears to be simply oxidation: a coating of gray colored magnetic oxide, in a pulverulent form, is deposited on the surface of the sample; no bubbles of hydrogen, however, are perceptible; the layer of oxide is non-adherent and preserves this want of tenacity throughout, being at all times easily removed by the fingers; neither does it perceptibly increase by daily ex-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>o</sup> Sic in Quarterly Journal of Science, vol. 12, p. 407.

posure, while at the same time the weight of the sample is gradually diminishing, and the presence of iron in the sea water is easily recognizable by tannic acid. It may be that the rapid formation of chloride of iron, gradually removing small particles of oxide, soon after they are deposited, tend to prevent the consolidation of the layer of oxide into a scale, as occurs in the case of iron under river waters; and this non-adhering oxide being liable to be removed by slight friction, as by currents, &c., leaves no protection on the newly exposed surface of iron; whatever may be the true reason of this fact, there is no doubt that scales of oxide do not form under sea water.

The oxidation of the metal rarely proceeds to the formation of a hydrated oxide, stopping at the point of constitution of oligist iron.

I have not observed the formation of a hydrated oxide, unless when a portion of the metal was exposed to the action of the atmosphere. So long as the sample was wholly immersed in the water only the gray oxide was produced, but when, as by removal or evaporation of the fluid, so as to expose a surface of the sample to the air, then did the oxide become lemon red.

The same observation has been made as regards the union of carbonic acid with the rust: so long as the sample was fully immersed, and some inches below the level of the fluid, I did not observe that the rust yielded carbonic acid, but when the sample was removed from the solution and exposed some hours, in few instances, and days in others, then the addition of acetic acid always evolved a few bubbles of carbonic acid. When the scale is examined in quantity after being well washed with water, it yields faint traces of chlorine; probably owing to a portion of chloride of iron remaining attached to, or united with the oxide, (which may be conveniently termed a chlor-oxide,) so that the scale or rust of iron would appear to be made up of,

1. Magnetic oxide, 2. Anhydrous " | 1st formed, constituted internal layer and 3. Hydrate " | greatest amount of scale.

4. Proto-carbonate of iron, Last formed, extended layer least in 5. Chlor-oxide of iron, amount.

The chloride of iron chiefly passes in solution into the mass of sea water; the proto-carbonate does not long remain as such, but is decomposed, either by the sulphates or by organic matter in sea water, and a sulphurate of iron is produced; this change does not, however, occur in pure sea water. Chevreuil (Comptes Rendus, 1853) pointed out this ready formation of sulphide of iron, whenever iron, organic matters, and sulphates were brought into contact, as in the dust and mud of paved streets, and showed that in this case, as in most other instances of corrosion of iron, magnetic oxide is first formed, the sulphate of lime is reduced to a sulphide of calcium, and this latter converted into the iron sulphide, by the reaction of either the proto or sesquioxide.

Mallet, in his 2d report to the British Association, on the oxidation of iron, (s. 171,) having remarked that in foul sea water this formation of carbonate of iron occurs, led me to allude particularly as to its formation in pure sea water, with the negative result as above

stated.

That the formation of carbonate of iron may nevertheless occur in pure sea water is evident from the above observations, for should the iron exposed be of such quality, (as a bar or rod,) and so situated as to be exposed to the air at ebb tide, it is obvious that then a carbonate

would be formed as well as a hydrated oxide.

When a portion of this scale or coating is removed from the surface of a test sample and heated with acetic acid no effervescence is produced, showing that no appreciable amount of carburet of iron has been formed; when further treated with aqua regia a minute quantity of a dark powder remains undissolved, which, when washed with water from the pipitt and transformed to a plate of platinum and heated in the spirit-lamp flame, is readily consumed, leaving a slight gray trace of ash behind. This combustible substance represents the carbon (combined and graphitic) of the iron. Whatever silicum may have been present was acidified by the aqua regia, (if not previously by the act of oxidation,) and remained as ash on the surface of the platinum plate.

The results of these experiments show that bar iron suffers corresion in sea water more rapidly and to a greater extent than cast iron. The tendency of steel to be corroded is intermediate between bar and cast iron. Viewed merely as a compound of carbon and metal the increased presence of the more positive element gives a protecting

influence.

The rate of corrosion being inversely to the amount of carbon, as shown by the following table of the amount of carbon present in the three conditions of iron:

Generally speaking, those irons which had the highest specific gravity resisted oxidation most, though this must be restricted by the nature of iron. Thus it is true of cast irons that those whose specific gravity was high generally resisted corrosion better than those of lower gravity; which is, perhaps, but another mode of expressing the fact that the purer the carburet of iron the less likely is it to corrode; the sulphide and phosphide it contains the less corrodible. The presence of a silicum compound in the iron does not appear to act so decidedly in rusting the iron. If it be interspersed in the mass of iron a voltaic circuit is produced and corrosion occurs; but if, as is often the case, a gloss of silicate exists on the surface, the iron is preserved bright, rather than corroded by its presence.

The presence of sulphur and phosphorus compounds in cast iron promote oxidation by the formation of voltaic circuits, in which these compounds play the negative part to the more positive tetra-carburet of iron. Graphitic carbon also acts negatively and produces local circuits, and appears to act even more energetically, and in this respect, than sulphur and phosphorus compounds. The cast iron which is freest from this form of carbon is the least oxidizable, and its power of resistance increases as it approaches the type of the tetra-carbide—

 $\mathbf{F}$ .  $\varepsilon_4$ . c.

It is by the chemical action arising from local voltaic circuits that cast iron suffers corrosion in sea water, the extent of corrosion being in relation to the impurity of the iron, and the rusting being spread more equally over the whole superfices than occurs with bar irons. In these experiments it has been frequently observed of bar iron that over several inches of the length of the bar no rusting has taken place, while in patches the whole surface is rusted deeply; this occurring when the strength of the saline solution was the same, and the position of the bar horizontal, so that it can hardly be set down as produced by difference of chemical constitution, but, perhaps, from difference of structure or density, where the fibres were not brought so closely together as in the brighter parts. That chemical constitution is not the sole cause of corrosion of iron, especially of wrought iron, is shown by the fact that difference of position of the bar will produce different degrees of oxidation.

The corrosion of wrought iron proceeds irregularly if a portion of the bar or stancheon be placed under different conditions, as when one extremity is immersed in a clay or mud bottom and the remainder in fresh or salt water. When such clay or mud is charged with vegetable matter, the sulphates are decomposed into sulphide by the organic substances present, and a coating of sulphide of iron formed. Sometimes only crystals of pyrites are deposited here and there along its surface, and as it corrodes passes into the cavities thus formed; local voltaic action is then set up and corrosion proceeds more rapidly when the bar is of the same thickness throughout. Of course its weak point is immediately transferred to this extremity, and hence, in practice, the lower end of iron beams intended for subaqueous supports should be made of greater weight than the upper portions.\*

The homogeneity of a metal is one of its most essential conditions for its prevention from rusting; and as this homogeneity is less preserved in bar iron than in castings, the former are more easily cor-When bars of different "make" are welded together there is not only, as in cast iron, a mixture of sulphide and phosphide mixed with the metal, but fibres of one make of iron are disseminated through the mass of another make of iron, and hence different polar arrangement of the fibres, the whole bar becomes a galvanic circuit, not merely on its surface, as in the case of cast irons, but also to its

more intimate structure, leading to a more rapid corrosion.

It is doubtful if the practice of mixing ores, which is adopted by the iron manufacturers for the sake of improving the quality of the metal, is one which results in the obtaining suitable metal castings for submarine structures, inasmuch as a greater variety, though, perhaps, not a greater amount, of foreign ingredients are introduced into such irons. And the same objection may be advanced with more force against the practice of uniting irons of different "make" to form an improved bar, since all of these irons so made preserve their electrical polarities in the united bar, and conduce to develop voltaic circuits resulting in oxidation.

The formation of voltaic circles is at present explained upon the

<sup>\*</sup> Mallet, 3d report.

hypothesis of chemical polarity, whereby elementary atoms are supposed to array themselves into two classes, the basyles and the halogens. To the former belong hydrogen and the metals, to the latter chlorine and the other non-metallic bodies; these terms corresponding, also, to positive and negatively electrified bodies. A compound like water or chlorhyodic acid, formed of two elements, represents a small magnetic bar possessing opposite properties at each end, and by which proximity they are held together and preserved in force. water the oxygen is called the halogenous or negative element and the hydrogen the basylus or negative, and these two atoms are held together by the mutual affinity of these opposite polarities just as, for the integrity of a magnet, it is necessary that two distinct polarities should be in close relation. In chlorhyodic acid the chlorine is the halogen and the hydrogen the basyl. If a bar of iron be plunged in this chlorhyodic acid, the iron dissolves and hydrogen is given off as a gas—case of simple decomposition, where one basyl (iron) replaces another basyl, (hydrogen.) But the manner in which this decomposition is effected is not rendered evident in simple circuits, where one metal and one executing fluid only is used. When two metals are partially immersed in the acid solution and their free ends brought into contact, the decomposition of the acid proceeds and the hydrogen is given off on the surface of the least positive of the basyles. if iron and copper were the two metals engaged, the chlorine of the acid would unite with the iron and the hydrogen would escape as a gas from the surface of the copper plate, even though the two metals be several inches apart; as many atoms of acid intervene between the electrodes or ends of the two metal plates, it cannot be the same atom of acid which has been broken up, unless it be supposed that the electric fluid circulated through the liquid and carried the atom of hydrogen across to the copper electrode. But such a view is not now sustained by the facts, and the belief that the decomposition is transferred through a chain of particles is more in accordance with the actual phenomena. This transfer extends from the zinc to the copper, and may be conceived by this diagram, in which each particle of chlorhydric acid is represented by the letters cl and h, initials of the component atoms, chlorine and hydrogen. The chlorine (cl.) of particle

The chlorine (cl.) of particle 1 in contact with the iron, combining with that metal; its hydrogen h combines, the moment it is set free, with the chlorine of particles 2, as indicated by connecting bracket below, and liberates the hydrogen of that particle,

which hydrogen forthwith combines with the chlorine of particle 3, and so on to 4, when the last liberated atom, not having any more chlorhyodic acid to act on, rises as gas, and is given off at the copper plate.

Now if, in the above diagram, common salt, chloride of sodium, be substituted for the chlorhyodic acid, the chlorine of the first particle of salt would attach itself to the iron, while the sodium would be set

free and appear at the copper plate; but as its affinity for oxygen is very great, it decomposes a particle of water at the edge of the copper plate, forms soda, and remains in solution while the hydrogen of the water atom escapes. Chloride of iron is produced in either case, which, being soluble, is removed from the surface of the metal, leaving a clean place to be again attacked by another decomposition.

This illustrates the action of salt water on iron, and serves to explain why saline solutions act more energetically than fresh water, and why bar iron suffers more than cast. For, in the case of fresh water, the oxygen, either of the air dissolved in the water or of an atom of water itself, unites with the iron and forms an oxide which is insoluble, and remains as a coating upon the surface of the metal, and prevents or greatly retards further union of oxygen with iron;

hence the minor oxidation occurring in fresh water.

When cast iron is acted on by a saline solution, as common salt, a chloride of iron is also formed, as in the case of bar iron, but to a lesser extent; for at the same time the carbon of the casting separates out from combination with the fron, and, for a time, delays the action of the common salt upon the iron. It is only for a time, however, for the carbon on the surface, having a different chemical polarity from the metal, produces electrical actions of induction, whereby decomposition of the iron is produced. Similarly is it with the coating of oxide on bar iron; the iron and thin layer of oxide become polar, the iron acting as a basyl and the oxide as a halogen, the two elements of a pile are produced and galvanic phenomena accelerate the decomposition, the iron acquiring sufficient power to decompose water treely.

All of the elementary substances possess, in a greater or less degree, property of polarity, already explained, and they may be classified as ranged in the following list, abstracted from Sir R. Kane's Elements of Chemistry:

Halogens. Negative. Palladium. Oxygen. Mercury. Potassium. Fluorine. Chronium. Silver. Sodium. Lithium. Copper. Lead. Bromine. Rhodium. Tin. Iodine. Stronlium. Bismuth. Calcium. Sulphur. y uranium. Osmium. Cobalt. Magnesium. Selenium. Platinum. Nickel. Tellurium. Glucinium. Titanium. Iron. Yttrium. Nitrogen. Gold. Manganese. Thorium. Phosphorus. Molybdenum. Cadmium. Aluminum. Arsenic. Fungsten. Zinc. Zinconium. Antimony. Columbium. Hydrogen. VLanthanium. Silicon. Carbon. Corium. Boron Positive. Basyls.

The most powerful halogenous bodies are placed first on the list in the first column, and those most basylous in the fourth. Any substance in the list is basylous with regard to any others toward which

the arrow points, and halogenous in relation to any from which the arrow is directed.

Thus iron is negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column, and all below it in the third, carbon is positive or basylous to iron, while negative or halogenous to all in the fourth column. When both iron and carbon are so circumstanced that both may unite with oxygen, carbon exerts a protecting influence over uniting itself with the oxygen and thus preventing the union of iron with oxygen until the last portions of carbon have obtained oxygen; this is what occurs in the manufacture of metallic iron, the carbon thus at high temperatures acting as potasium or sodium would at low temperatures. But as carbon has no affinity for oxygen at low temperatures, it possesses no protecting influence beyond what is effected by its aggregation on the surface in a pulverulent form.

In operating on the samples in no case was the natural face of the iron as it came from the mould left on the metal; a clean bright metallic surface was obtained by the cold chisel; it was deemed that a greater uniformity in the samples as compared with each other was thus obtained; for as the nature of the surface influences very much the rate of corrosion, causes samples of the same chemical constitution to differ considerably, such a condition, if left its full force, would neutralize the results by introducing a new element of corrosion and pre-

vent any composition being approximately true.

The samples for examination were treated in exposing them to salt water in a great degree similar to that adopted in the testing in warm fresh water. Having the weight indicated and presenting a comparatively large surface, they readily showed incipient oxidation. The sea water was warmed (for the high temperature experiments) in pans placed in a drying chamber and regulated by a thermometer. The loss of water was supplied by the addition at intervals of an equivalent of distilled water.

For the sake of uniformity, the samples were as nearly as possible of the same size, (one inch square and one-sixth of an inch thick;) squares of this size were cut at the department for experiments at high temperatures in the air; this line of experiment was not carried out.

The exposure of the samples to the action of sea water occupied the same period as in the case of fresh water. At the close of the experiment the filtered salt water showed the presence of iron largely to reagents, and a thin layer of rust, (red oxide,) coated the bottom of the vessel.

In this, as in all other forms of experiment where immersion was concerned, samples of bar were exposed in one vessel, and of castings in another; and thus a source of error was avoided arising from possible production of galvanic circuits by proximity of irons of different constitutions.

The result of the immersion in sea water at 60° Fahrenheit goes to show a greatly augmented rate of corrosion above what takes place in fresh water.

While compared with fresh water at 110° Fahrenheit the corrosion, although increased, was not so well marked; a result interesting in itself so far as the actual and relative rate of corrosion in these cases is

concerned, but still of not much practical value, since, in point of fact, the conditions given in tables 1 and 2 are rarely ever in practice followed out; for iron is rarely ever kept exposed to a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit; and although some experiments in sea water were conducted at ordinary temperatures, yet they were performed in small basins or troughs were the water was constantly still. This does not hold good in the open sea, where currents, waves, and tides are continually changing the layers of liquid in contact with the iron, and thus producing a more rapid means of oxidation than can take place in experiments on a small scale.

Of the two conditions of iron bar iron was corroded much more than castings. In the case of bar, the rusting varied between .165 and .010 per square inch of surface, and that of cast iron .155 and .010

per square inch.

The averages in the latter case leaning to the minimum, while in

the former it verged in the maximum.

The test samples of bar least corroded were Nos. 1, 7, 19, 20, 90, 39, 11. All of these excepting 39 had their ore of magnetic oxide mostly in whole, but in two instances mixed with other ore.

Among the cast irons Nos. 7, 1, 11, 21, 68, 20, 22, 95, 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, suffered least in the order given In this case there are 4 specimens of a like number standing at the top of each list, viz: 1, 7, 11, and 21; these are irons having magnetic oxide as their ores. The analysis of No. 7 has been already given when describing the action of fresh water. That of No. 1 was as follows, in 100 parts:

	Bar.	Cast, white.
Iron	.98	95
Combined carbon	1.37	4.66
Graphite	• • • • • •	traces.
Silicum		.02
Sulphur		••••••
Phesphorus		•••••
Manganese		• • • • • •
Copper		•••••
Arsenic	• • • • • •	• • • • • •
	99.37	99.68

The proportion of carbon in this casting is not sufficient to form the whole mass into tetra-carburet, the least corrollible of the carbides; but the extreme purity of both casting and bar may be sufficient reason why it stands so high on the list.

Castings Nos. 69, 92, 24, 25, 28, 29, have either brown hematite or a mixed hematite and carbonate from the (lower) coal measures; as in all of these ores sulphur and phosphorus exist in considerable amount, their little tendency to corrosion could not be attributed to their purity. They also contain, besides water, silica, lime, sesquioxide of manganese, and oxide of copper. Yet many irons made from the ore possess fair power of resisting corrosion. Of this No. 63 forms an

example. This bar specimen lost .120 per square inch, and had the following constitution:

Iron	96.77
Combined carbon	.11
Graphite	•••••
Manganese	2.11
Silicum	
Phosphorus	.04
Zinc	
Arsenic	•••••
Loss	.29
	100.00

The composition of the ore from which the carbon is made is given as followaby Professor Rogers, in the first Report of Geology of the State of Virginia, for 1836:

### Porous brown hematite.—Shenandoah.

Carbonate of iron	71
Carbonate of lime	
Carbonate of magnesia	1.90
Silica	13.50
Alumina	6.25
Iron pyrites	1.58
Phosphoric acid	
Loss	97
	100.00

As neither phosphorus nor manganese found in the sample is recorded here, they may have been overlooked, and perhaps the former was introduced by the fuel.

The result of exposure to sea water at an elevated temperature has been in a general way to confirm the result previously arrived at by immersion in cool salt water, namely, the greater oxidizement of bar iron; the samples losing by two months' exposure at  $110^{\circ}$  F. from  $\frac{41}{100}$  to  $1\frac{3}{100}$  grains per square inch, while the samples of cast iron, similarly circumstanced, lost from  $\frac{23}{100}$  to  $\frac{79}{100}$ , or little more than one-half that of bar.

The samples which suffered least by oxidation were Nos. 21, 7, 11, 90, 19, and 107. Among bar irons and among castings were 21, 20, 19, 24, 11, 7, 18, and 52. Now, of the bars, all except the last number were made from magnetic oxide, although some are from brown hematite and ore (20) from Franklinite ore. First among both characters of irons stands No. 21. On looking back to tables 3 and 4 it will be found that this iron, under other circumstances, has proved its capability of resisting oxidation; it was deemed desirable to make a chemical analysis of this iron, but as the sample examined was but

one variety of many forwarded by the manufacturers, (the Trenton Iron Company,) the remarks made will be understood as referring only to iron of this constitution.

The assorted samples of iron forwarded to the department by this company was the most complete of any received, and would in themselves turnish material for assays which would no doubt yield valuable results, selected as they have been from samples purchased by the company in the ordinary course of their business, remelted and cooled at various intervals of time.

The test specimen examined was labelled "Audover lamellated,"\* both in pig and bar, and was constituted in 100 parts as follows:

## Andover lamellated iron.

	Pig, white.	Bar.
Iron	91.004	96.028
Graphite	traces.	•••••
Combined carbon	5.390	.214
Phosphorus	.051	.044
Sulphur	.005	.0020
Aluminum	******	•••••
Calcium	traces.	•••••
Silicum	.700	.460
Manganese	2.610	3.140
Magnesia	•••••	•••••
Fixed alkalies; loss	.240	.112
	100.000	100.000
~		
Specific gravity	7.248	7.476

This iron presents the characters of high gravity, great chemical purity as regards freedom from carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, and the presence of an unusual proportion of manganese. This metal is present in the ores of this locality to a large extent.

It is a constant associate of magnetic iron, and becoming reduced in the furnace intermixes with the iron; from its affinity for silica, and forming therewith a very fusible slag, it aids in removing the silica of the ore and places more iron at the disposition of the carbon to unite with it.

The composition of the Andover ore varies in the amount of foreign matter. An examination of it made by Professor Beck, and published in the Geological Survey of the State of New York, discloses but a minute proportion of manganese, the ore was of a light red color with crystals of magnetite imbedded, and was composed in 100 parts of—

<sup>\*</sup>This make, according to the statement of Messrs. Cooper & Hewit, is formed from Irondale ore 2 and Andover 2. Both ores are magnetic oxide chiefly. For analysis of these ores see letter of Mr. Joseph C. Kent to Major Anderson, U. S. A.

					Andover iron ores.	
					No. 1.	No. 2.
Peroxide of iron -	-	-	-	•	70.72	76.97
Insoluble silicous matters	-	-	-	•	28.51	8.04
Alumina	-	-	-		1.14	1.78
Carbonate of lime -	-	-	-	-	0.57	8.14
Manganese -	-	-	-	-	Traces.	Traces.
Carbonate of magnesia	-	-	-	~	•••••	3.74

Mr. Kent, in the letter already referred to, gives the analyses of several ores from the same locality, in five of which the proportion of

manganese present was much greater than shown above.

The letter of Mr. Mushet to the "Engineer," referred to in a previous portion of this report, did not come to hand in time to ascertain whether titanium was present in the Andover iron, or whether the acid existed in the ore. A new set of experiments are needed to determine this.

In connexion with Andover iron it was deemed necessary to examine a sample of bar iron forwarded by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., having this label attached, "Crude billet puddle from a broken screw-file after one year's immersion in salt water without appearance of oxidation. Made from Andover ore with one reheating, by the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., and referred to in Major Anderson's letter of February 6, 1857."

By chemical analyses it yielded the following in 100 parts:

Iron -	•	-	-	-	97.870		
Graphite	-	-	-	-	•••••		
Combined carl	oon	•	-	-	.042		
Phosphorus	-	-	-	-			
Sulphur	•	-	-	-	.007		
Aluminum	•	•	-	_			
Calcium	-	-	-	-	.004		
Silicum	-	-	-	-	.007		
Slag -	-	-	•	-	.012		
Manganese	•	•	-	-	1.876	Spec. gravity,	7.54
Magnesia	-	-	-	-	Traces.		
Potash and so	da	-	•	-			
Loss	-	•	-	-	.082		
				_	100.000		

Comparing this sample with the analysis of the Andover lamellated iron previously given, it differs in the much smaller quantity of manganese and the corresponding increased amount of iron. The specific gravity is higher, however, than this alteration would justify, and this alteration must be due to the treatment which the bar received, partly by reheating, which always increases the density of irons, and partly by the additional rolling, condensing the superficial layers. Where this sample had been broken and bent over on itself the fibres were of a silvery whiteness and of a silky fineness.

The high specific gravity and the fine fibre are the prominent

physical characters of this iron.

#### SECTION IV.

## On the surface protection of iron.

CONTENTS.

Classification of causes of corrosion.
Porosity of iron.
Chemical composition.
Metallic coatings.
Varnishes.
Cements.
Hydrocarbon coating.

The amount of corrosion which the various irons undergo under diversified conditions has been already pointed out, and it has been indicated that the purity, density, homogenity, and smooth surface of the metal exert great influence in resisting rusting. But even the presence of iron under these conditions would ultimately oxidize, and although it may not be pertinent in this report of experiments (whose object was to determine what are the conditions and characters of iron which have the greatest resisting power) to enter at large on the subject of the prevention of oxidation generally, yet, as regards this metal in particular, a slight notice of the means at present recommended may not be deemed out of place.

It is obvious that in many cases the quality of iron most suitable for durability may not be conveniently had, and that inferior qualities must be adopted. To render this poorer iron more durable and unchangeable is to render the use of iron more universal, and the

employment of castings more general.

The oxidation of metallic iron, (whether bar or cast) as regards the substance itself, depends on two causes.

1. The porosity of the mass.

2. The impurity present in the sample.

It is unnecessary here to enter into all the proof of the porosity of iron; that even thick castings are porous is shown by the trial-tests to which the large street mains for water supply, by the depth to which the carbon penetrates into the inner surface of cast iron gas retorts, when the manufacture of gas has been carried on for some time, are subjected. M. Mauj, engineer, describes in the Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, (1st ser., vol. 8,) the method of testing the mains in Paris in 1834, which consists in filling them with water and subjecting them to a pressure of ten atmospheres by a hydraulic press. Detailing the effect of this pressure, he states that frequently on applying the pressure a light oozing or sweating takes place through some of the pores of the metal. Whenever a jet occurs, no matter how weak it may be, the main is put aside; when it merely sweats the pipe is again submitted to a similar pressure after a few days interval, where it often happens that no further sweating occurs. This cessation the writer attributes to a light oxidation filling up the pores.

In preparing a smooth surface of either sheet metal or castings before being varnished, it is found admissible to cover the surface well with linseed oil and rub it in, and subsequently heat by baking or charring the oil, so that its superficial pores at least may be filled up.

The experiment on the Parisian mains teach us that oxidation may pass through several inches of iron, especially of castings, and that should such be placed in conditions where moist air or moisture can attack them they will inevitably oxidate, not merely superficially, but throughout the mass; it is obviously good practice to prevent this by coating the surface, not so much to prevent the metal from the approach of air and moisture to the mere surface, as to fill up the pores and prevent penetration to any considerable depth below the surface.

Mr. Mallet, in his 3d report to the British Association, divides the method of protecting the surface of iron into two classes: the first being the use of paints, varnishes, and thin sheets of metal, adherent to the surface; the second being the application of such means as develop electrical action and place the iron as the negative element. That talented physicist leaned toward the second class as affording the best protection, and indicated the nature of the alloy and the mode of application which he deemed most advisable. It was chiefly in the coating of ships' bottoms which he then recommended, a triple alloy of zinc, mercury, and potasium or sodium. I am not aware that practical success has attended its adoption, or if it has ever been extensively applied, but à priori reasoning would lead us to believe that the oxidation of an alkaline metal like sodium or potassium must take place rapidly in sea water, and must place the iron subsequently in a worse condition than before its application.

Where large samples of iron are not exposed—where it is merely bar, wire, or castings as pipes and rod, I am inclined to think that

the first class of protectives would prove most efficient.

Of this class the metallic coating, when it is perfectly and thickly laid on, would appear to be most efficient. The objection to its use is, that the thin film of coating scales off, and the iron underneath then rusts faster than without any coating. This occurs even with zinc, which is electro-positive as regards iron, and should therefore protect the iron from oxidation; but in practice the electrical protection of zinc has been found worthless when the iron is under water, and its mechanical protection is very slight from the usual thinness of the zinc coat and its brittleness, which prevents its durability.

The difference between conditions of oxidizement in air and in saline solutions is shown by the use of zinc as a coating for iron. When exposed to atmospheric influences merely, galvanized iron suffers but little oxidation; but when exposed to a saline solution, as by immersion in sea water, zinced iron corrodes somewhat less rapidly than uncoated iron does; but when organic matter is present, as in muddy waters, the corrosion is much greater than of unprotected iron.\*

Copper possesses much more elasticity than zinc, and is capable, therefore, of adapting itself to the uneven and unequally expanding surfaces of iron. When under water or beneath the soil it is open to

the objection that if the coating be detached at any point, there the corrosion of the iron goes on with rapidity, increased by the presence of the electro-negative copper; but when the coating is thick and not capable of detachment, this objection has no force. Several modes of laying on copper on iron have been described and patented, (in the United States.) The method of E. G. Pomeroy, which consists in cleansing the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then immersing it in a solution of alum previous to dipping it into a bath of melted copper, appears to furnish a close and pure coating of copper which may be of any thickness desired.

The coating of clean iron with paints appears to afford very little protection to the metal when exposed to sea water; the coating is soon removed by friction and oxidation, and the lead used in the paint acts injuriously by hastening oxidation. The list of varnishes comprise those of caoutchouc, copal, asphalt, mastic, turpentine, Stockholm gas tar, drying oil, wax and suet melted together, &c.; but not one of these remain any length of time (not even one year, says Mallet,) attached to the metal. The least efficacious are those which have oxide of lead as a base, which passed into a sulphuret.

The bituminous varnishes, as asphaltum, coal tar, &c, so much praised by Mr. Mallet, when laid on hot, have everything to recommend them. When required, paints are the means adapted for preservation.

In place of coal tar, which is a heterogeneous mixture of acids, bases, and neutral substances, either the native petroleum now so abundantly collected in Pennsylvania, or the artificial coal oils obtained by the distillation of coal, might be used. These substances have this advantage over vegetable oils, that they do not contain oxygen, nor have any tendency to oxidize, and on that account form one of the most eligible menstrua for a paint substance being applied. As they do not readily thicken or dry, it would be necessary to dissolve in the oil, by heat, a portion of asphaltum, sufficient being used so that when cool the whole will indurate. It should be applied quite hot, with a brush, and the surface of the metal should not be so reduced as to suddenly cool the varnish.

M. Minard supports the statement of Vicat about the value of mortar of quick lime, by the fact evinced on examining, in 1809, the foundations of the rope-yard of the port of Rochfort, built about the year 1680. The mortar in the interior of the masonry was as soft as if freshly prepared. It scarcely effervesced with acids, and had the caustic taste of quicklime. The iron work which it surrounded was perfectly free from oxidation, and had the grayish-blue tint of good sheet iron.

The practice of soaking the surface of cast iron and steel with linseed oil has, as stated, been found to be a good preventive against oxidation. In place of linseed oil, any of the coal oils, or even the residues after the distillation of coal oils, might be used as a substitute. These residues, which now command little price, are loaded with paraffine, and have so high a boiling point that when applied to metallic surfaces they adhere tenaciously to it when cold.

There is little doubt that the anti-oxidating influence of coal tar is due to the paraffine it contains. Paraffine itself is now a compara-

tively cheap article, and might be applied in various ways to the practice of iron surfaces. Small articles might be soaked in a bath of melted paraffine, which undergoes no change by exposure to air, no matter how prolonged. Larger articles might be coated with melted paraffine, and baked below 212° for a few days, to allow of the paraffine soaking into the pores of the metal. As paraffine has a low melting point, (about 110° Fahrenheit,) does not contain oxygen, and has no active affinity for oxygen or any other element, it deserves an extended use in this direction.

#### SECTION V.

# Remarks and suggestions upon the experiments.

Considering the circumstances producing and accompanying oxidation, one might, without reflection, be led to believe that iron comported itself like other metals; and judging from the electrical relations of matter influencing chemical combination, by which less corrosion results where only one metal is concerned, that a pure metal would suffer less than an alloy—would thereby be led to overlook the true conditions of the case of iron.

For cast iron, incorrectly called iron, is a carbon compound, so also is steel, and bar iron alone approaches that character of a pure metal which might be contrasted with other metals, as copper, zinc, &c., which can be more readily obtained pure.

The result of this difference of composition between bar and cast iron is that they undergo oxidation in very different degrees under similar conditions, the difference being as great as occurs between any

two metals of very different chemical characters.

Exposed to an imperfect conductor, as air and fresh water, the two varieties do not differ much; but when surrounded by a good conductor as a saline situation, the bar iron suffers most, because being really a metal, it becomes much more electrically positive than the salt in solution, the chemical action is carried on at its expense. Cast iron not being a metal, but a true salt, (a carbide) has different electrical relations, and when placed in saline solutions does not become to the same extent electrically positive with regard to the saline matter, and although it does finally undergo corrosion until it loses nearly all its iron, yet the rate of destruction is generally much slower than that of bar iron.

It should, therefore, be recollected that it is not always the strongest iron which will resist oxidation best; the iron well adapted for many structural purposes, on account of possessing the necessary strength or other quality, will often make a poor figure beside an iron inferior to it in that respect, because the latter could better resist the action of chemical forces tending to oxidate it. Iron intended for guns requires to possess one class of properties, for architectural purposes another, and for capability of endurance unaltered by chemical agents, yet a third class. It is fortunate that many of these qualities are found in the same metal, and hence the great and increasing value of iron.

"The properties of metals," says Major Wade, " which are most material in the manufacture of cannon, are tensile strength, hardness, and specific gravity;" now the latter is the only property of the three which is material in regard to the capability of the metal to resist oxidation; the experiments detailed lead to the belief that the qualities which an iron should possess to resist its tendency to form new combinations are high specific gravity, homogeneity of surface, and chemical purity; by the latter term is understood an uniform constitution; thus a cast iron of chemical purity is that where composition is wholly a tetracarburet of iron, without admixture of sulphides, phosphides, &c, while that of bar iron refers to the greatest amount of uncombined metal with a minimum of carbide and slag.

Exposed to air alone, bar iron appears to undergo oxidation less rapidly than castings, the same holds good of exposure to fresh water at ordinary temperatures. It is difficult at present to decide how much of this superiority of bar iron is due to chemical constitution, and how much to closeness of surface since the preservative influence of the latter is well known. This is the case with a few of the irons operated on, thus No. 104, (Elowah, Geo.,) bar and casting acted very differently with sea water and warm fresh water; the cast iron suffering considerable corrosion and ranking low, while the specimen of bar resisted oxidation better than many irons made from similar ores, the difference being doubtless due to the greater closeness of the surface of the bar; an indifferent iron may be well rolled and made to assume a fine fibre, and thus mechanical treatment may be made to

supply the place of chemical purity.

The frequent formation of tubercles in the water mains of cities led French chemists to recommend that the inside of the pipes should be coated; and the report by Messrs. Gueymard and Vicat, of experiments made at Grenoble in 1834—'35, and '36, in order to prevent the deposit of tubercles on the inside of the water mains of that city, show that, of all coatings examined which belonged to the class of earthy substances, hydraulic cement was the most effectual, as it had been the most economical. The coating, to be uniform, must be two and a Half millimetres thick. The mode of application consisted in closing one end of the pipe with the prepared mortar, and then pushing it along with a piston or rod, armed with a brush, until it reached the other end; the rod was then drawn back, when the brush swept the mortar back over the inside and placed it again as at the commencement. It was passed to and fro several times. A layer of finer mortar may be afterwards passed over the whole. It requires three or four days to harden.

Vicat asserts that so long as a mortar is in the pasty state, and until it becomes dry and hard, it possesses the property of preventing oxidation of iron. A mortar may remain naturally in this condition for more than one hundred years. Lime water has been found soft and in a quick state after five hundred years† by Alberti, and after eighty

years by Johnst.

<sup>\*</sup>Report of Experiments on Metals for Cannon. Published by authority of the Secretary of War, 1856.

<sup>†</sup> Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 1st series, vol. 12.

<sup>†</sup> Vicat in Annales des Ponts et Chaussées, 3d series, vol. 5.

There is no experimental result to support the opinion that the excellence of bar iron in its power of resisting oxidation depends on its fibrous structure, or, in other words, in its purity. Bar iron has been shown by these experiments (as, indeed, had been shown previously by Mallet,) to suffer more by corrosion in saline solutions than cast iron; but as bar iron is a much nearer approach to pure metallic iron than castings, it is evident that the purity of a metal is no safeguard against oxidation. It is the nature of the surface which appears to determine the greater or less amount of corrosion. Where it is close, dense, and uniform in structural character, and this is accompanied by a high specific gravity, then the corrosion will be at a minimum in bar iron.

Where conditions of surface are the same, or where they are of the kind most favorable to resist, then oxidation occurs most rapidly in those irons which possess metallic combinations capable of acting as halogens to the iron present; and reviewing the action of the various irons examined, the following conclusions were arrived at:

1. Ores containing manganese produce least oxidizable iron.

2. Ores containing magnetic oxide produce iron not easily oxidizable.

3. An iron containing S. and P. is liable to oxidize.

4. An iron containing free carbon very liable to oxidize.

5. The difference between not and cold blast iron not apparent.

6. The presence of siliceum not objectionable, the silicide of iron appearing to resist oxidation as well as the carbide; but when this element exists as silicic acid in the form of slag, the latter acts very injuriously, by loosening out and leaving cavities in which corrosion is set up.

From the comportment of iron referred to throughout this report, the following indications for the practical employment of this metal have been deduced:

1. For submarine purposes castings are preferable, where a manganesion iron of density is not attainable.

Where immersion is under fresh water, there appears no superiority arising from chemical composition; a homogeneous surface is the chief necessity.

2. In all irons immersed it appears desirable that the surfaces should be protected by coatings. Two varieties of iron, (as cast and bar,) or even separate makes of iron, ought not to be placed in contact in

subaqueous structures.

3. Where rods or pillows of bar or castings are required to be sunk under ground or deep in wood-work, it will be advantageous to have a packing of mortar or lime paste immediately in contact with and surrounding the metal, and in no case should iron work be enclosed in hollow chambers of masonry.

In many cases, while samples of cast and bar iron were forwarded by the manufacturer, yet the two samples were not produced from the same ore, and hence, although useful so far as an experiment on either bar or casting was concerned, yet it prevented any comparison being made as to the comparative rates of oxidation of different characters of iron made out of the same ores. Indeed, to enable this question (as also many others) to be truthfully decided there would require to be samples of cast or wrought irons made with special reference to the

object in view.

It is not thought that these experiments conclusively prove any one circumstance connected with the comportment of iron; safe conclusions cannot be drawn from one single series of experiments, especially in an inquiry where so many conditions have to be observed, one and not the least important of which is *time*. It is only upon repeated experiment, protracted over a number of years, that results truly reliable can be obtained.

It is to be regreted that Congress did not make a more liberal appropriation, whereby continuous attention could be devoted to the experiments, and by which means a more suitable collection of samples might be obtained for experiment. Indeed, this report, short and necessarily imperfect, demands that this subject be again examined, both upon the results obtained as herein shown, as well to verify as to determine how far electrical action aids or controls corrosion—whether that action arise from chemical impurity or from external sources.

The application of the microscope to ascertain the mechanical state of aggregation of the metal and the various forms in which free carbon presents itself in castings, has not been pursued to any great extent or with any decided success, as hitherto, yet it is believed that much information is to be derived from such an investigation, and facilities should be afforded as by a renewed appropriation for that purpose.

The electrical relations of bar and cast iron towards other metals in weak saline solutions, as fresh and salt water, has not been studied extensively; at the same time these are the conditions in which structural requirements place iron very frequently. This subject, also,

would require a large series of experiments for elucidation.

#### SECTION VI.

#### CONTENTS.

Table 1.—Tabular result of action of fresh water on cast iron at 110° Fabrenheit.

Table 2.—Tabular result of action of fresh water on bar iron at 110° Fahrenheit.

Table 3.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Table 4.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Table 5.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Table 6.—Tabular result of action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Tables 7 to 12.—Synoptical view of the nature and locality of the various samples of iron forwarded, and of the several circumstances connected with the manufacture.

#### APPENDIX.

Extract of letters of Messrs. Detmold, Kent, Wade, and Cooper, Hewit & Co.

TABLE 1.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion.		
			Total loss.	Loss per square inch.	
1	119.	118. 974	026	. 013	
7	117.8	117. 7⊀6	. 014	. 007	
11	118.8	118. 778	. 022	.011	
12	120.	119. 977	. 023	. 011	
19	121.	120. 985	. 015	. 007	
21	121.	120. 986	. 014	. 007	
<b>2</b> 3	118.6	118. 463	. 037	. 018	
26	115.6	115. 521	. 079	. 039	
31	116.7	116, 630	. 070	. 035	
32	114.8	114. 728	. 072	. 036	
35	114.	113, 960	. 040	. 020	
37	117.8	117, 721	. 079	. 039	
39	119.	118, 941	. 059	. 029	
63	121.	120. 960	. 040	. 020	
90	115. 6	115.550	. 050	. 025	
104	118.	117. 950	. 050	. 025	
107	124. 5	124. 460	. 040	. 020	

TABLE 2.

Action of river water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

No. of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by corrosion.		
	specimen, in grains.	exposure, in grains.	Total loss.	Loss per sq. inch in grains	
	120.	119. 972	. 028	. 014	
	118.	117. 974	. 026	. 013	
,	118.	117. 960	. 040	. 020	
11	119.	118. 980	. 020	.010	
18	118.	117. 958	. 032	. 016	
19	119.6	119. 571	. 029	. 014	
80	216.	<b>213,</b> 580	1.420	.010	
11	120.5	<b>12</b> 0. 460	. 040	. 020	
2	119.	118. 969	. 031	. 018	
14	118.6	118. 574	. 026	. 013	
5	117.5	117. 478	. 023	.011	
86	117.4	117. 381	. 019	. 009	
28	118.	117. 983	. 017	. 008	
29	118.	117. 980	. 020	.010	
31	119.4	119. 384	. 016	. 008	
35	120. 2	<b>120</b> . 170	. 030	. 015	
B7	1	<b>118.560</b>	. 040	. 020	
39	118.5	118.466	. 034	. 017	
19	119.8	119.764	. 036	.018	
32	118.4	118. 366	. 934	. 017	
3	119.	118, 958	. 042	. 021	

# TABLE 2—Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in graius.	Weight after exposure, in grains.	Loss by corrosion.		
			Total loss	Loss per sq.	
54	120.	119. 965	, 035	. 017	
55	118.	117.975	. 025	. 012	
56	117.4	117.365	. 035	. 017	
39	118.	117.970	. 030	. 018	
8	118.2	118. 180	. 020	. 010	
59	118.	117. 977	. 023	. 01	
3	117.	116. 980	. 020	. 010	
4	117.3	117. 265	. 035	. 017	
6	118.	117.972	. 028	. 014	
6	116.8	116.776	. 024	. 012	
77	115.	114 980	. 020	. 010	
8	116.	115. 979	. 021	. 010	
2	117.	116.971	. 029	. 014	
6	121.	<b>120. 9</b> 81	. 019	. 009	
)6	119.4	119.364	. 036	. 018	
04	121.5	1 <b>2</b> 1. <b>4</b> 69	. 031	. 015	

TABLE 3.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after exposure.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
	118. 7	118. 670	. 030	. 018
	118.	117. 980	. 020	.010
11	118.4	118. 280	. 120	. 060
12	119.	118.840	. 160	. 080
19	121.	120. 980	. 020	.010
21	120. 02	<b>1</b> 19. <b>99</b> 0	. 030	. 018
<b>33</b>	118.	117.870	. 130	. 068
B6	115.9	115.720	. 180	. 09
31	116.	115.850	. 150	. 07
32	114.6	114. 440	. 160	. 080
35	114.	113.790	. 210	. 10
37	117.6	117. 370	. 230	. 11
89	118. 18	118. 100	. 080	. 04
63	125.5	125. 260	. 240	. 12
90	115.	114.830	. 170	. 08
104	117.	116, 770	. 230	. 11
107	128. 6	128. 370	. 230	. 16

TABLE 4.

Action of sea water, at 60° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

Number of sample.	Weight of specimen, in grains	Weight after experiment.	Total loss by corrosion.	Loss per square inch.
1	119.	118. 970	. 030	. 015
6	117.	116. 930	. 070	. 035
7	118.6	118. 580	. 020	. 010
11	119.4	119.360	. (40	.020
18	117.4	117.340	. 060	. 030
19	120.	119, 930	. 070	. 035
20	280.	279. 955	. 045	. 021
21	121.	120. 970	. 030	.015
22	119. 2	119, 160	. 040	. 020
24	118.5	118. 430	. 070	. 035
25	117. 6	117.530	. 070	. 038
26	117.8	117 700	. 100	. 050
<b>2</b> 8	118.	110 100	070	
<b>2</b> 9	118. 2	118. 130	. 070	. 034
31	118.9	118.830	. 070	. 030
85	120.	119.800	. 200	. 100
87	119. 118.5	118.780	. 220	. 110
<b>5</b> 9	121.	118. 320	. 180	. 090
52	120.4	120. 720 120. 110	. 280	. 14(
	119.	118.740	. 290	. 140 . 130
53 54	119.3	119.050	. 260 . 250	. 130
55		118.970	. 230	. 168
66	118.9	11 680	. 230	. 110
<b>69</b>	119.	118.840	. 160	. 080
68	1 -	117. 670	.030	. 018
69	118.	117. 950	.050	. 02
73	116.	115.860	. 140	. 07
74	116.6	116. 470	. 130	. 06
75	117. 2	117. 080	. 120	. 060
76	115.	114. 890	. 110	. 50
77	113.	112. 900	. 100	. 50
78	114.	113.910	. 090	. 048
92	118.	117. 940	. 060	. 030
95	121.	120. 960	. 040	. 920
96	118.6	118. 370	. 230	.118
104	120.	119.743	. 257	. 128

TABLE 5.

Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on bar iron.

Number of specimen.	Weight of specimen, in grains.	Weight after experiment, in grains.	Loss by corrosion, in grains.		
			Total.	Per square inch.	
1	118.7 118.	118. 04 117. 51	. 66	. 330 . 245	
12	118. <b>4</b> 119. 121.	117. 89 118. 24 120. 45	.51 .76 .55	. 255 . 380 . 275	

# TABLE 5—Continued.

Number of specimen.	Weight of	Weight after	Loss by corre	don, in grains.	
	specimen, in grains.	experiment, in grains.	Total.	Per square inch.	
21	120, 02	119. 61	.41	. 208	
23	118.	117. 21	. 79	. 395	
26	115. 9	115, 16	.74	.370	
31	116.	115. 23	. 77	. 385	
82	114.6	113. 81	. 79	. 395	
35	114.	113. 11	. 79	. 395	
37	117.6	116. 28	1. 38	. 690	
39	118. 18	116. 81	1. 37	. 685	
63	125.5	124.77	. 73	. 365	
90	115.	114.31	. 69	. 345	
104	117.	116. 49	. 51	. 225	
107	<b>128. 6</b>	128. 0	. 60	. 300	

TABLE 6.
Action of sea water, at 110° Fahrenheit, on cast iron.

1	119.	118. 60	. 40	. 200
6		116.51	. 49	. 245
7	1	118. 21	. 39	. 195
11		119. 03	. 37	. 135
18		117.	. 40	. 200
		· · ·		
19		119.74	. 26	. 130
20		219.77	. 23	. 115
21		120. 7 <b>7</b>	. 23	. 115
22		118.58	. 62	. 810
24		118. 18	. 32	. 160
25		117. 10	. 50	. 250
26		117. 19	. 61	. 305
28		117. 27	.73	. 365
29	118.2	117.54	. 66	. 330
31	118.9	118. 25	.75	. 375
35	120.	119. 16	. 84	. 420
37		118. 21	.79	. 395
39	118.5	117. 91	. 59	. 295
42		120 84	. 46	. 230
52	1	120.	.40	. 200
53		118. 21	. 79	. 395
54		118.64	. 66	. 330
55		118.66	. 60	. 300
56		119. 20	.70	. 350
59		118 25	.75	. 375
68	117.7	117.	.70	. 350
69	1	117. 21	.79	. 395
73		115. 19	.81	. 405
		115. 87	.73	. 365
74				
75		116.50	.70	. 350
76		114.15	. 85	. 420
77		112. 22	.78	. 390
78		113, 18	. 86	. 430
92		117.54	. 46	. 230
95		120.31	. 69	. 345
96		117.81	. 79	. 395
104	119.	118, 19	.81	. 406

#### APPENDIX.

No. 1. Extract of letter from C. E. Detmold, esq.

No. 2. Extract of letter from Major W. Wade.

No. 3. Extract of letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq.

No. 4. Extract of letter from Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

## No. 1.

Extract from letter of C. E. Detmold, esq., to Henry Atkins, esq., president of New Jersey Zinc Company.

The peculiar characteristics of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company are not only its remarkable structure and color, but its chemical constitution, which shows that it has absorbed the maximum amount of carbon, chemically combined, with which iron will combine; for, according to Karsten and other eminent metallurgists, "the combination of carbon with iron attains its maximum, or the point of saturation of iron with carbon, beyond which there is no further absorption, is reached when the iron has been combined with from 5.25 to 5.75 per centum of carbon. This is found only in the most perfect specular iron."—(Karsten Met. of Iron, 3d ed., vol. 1, p. 383, 158.)

Scheuer gives the contents of carbon in specular iron as varying from 5.10 to 5.80 per centum, and says that it is "that iron which has saturated itself entirely in the blast furnace process with carbon, without having at the same time taken up any notable quantities of other substances."—(Scheuer, Chemical Principles of Metallurgy, 1853, vol. 2,

p. 51.)

The analysis of the iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company shows it to contain 5.48 per centum of carbon, a mean, therefore, of the maximum determined by Karsten and Scheuer. Now, it is a perfectly ascertained fact that the tendency of iron to oxidize is precisely in inverse ratio to its contents of chemically combined carbon; in other words, the more carbon the iron contains, chemically combined, the less easily is it attacked by rust, "while iron with lamellar fraction (specular iron) is scarcely at all subject to rusting, and all other white iron is less subject to this alteration of its surface than either steel or gray iron."—(Karsten, vol. 1, p. 367, 149.)

"White iron rusts much less easily than gray, and this again much less than bar iron, provided the gray iron does not contain any notable quantity of sulphur. Specular iron resists oxidation extraordinarily long." Again: "The white pig iron is, or, in other words, the more chemically combined carbon it contains the less easily is it attacked by dilute acids. At the ordinary temperature specular iron is not acted upon by sufficiently dilute muriatic or sulphuric acids until after

several weeks' immersion."—(Scheuer, vol. 1, p. 565.)

Valerins, in his Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Manufacture of Pig Iron, says, (p. 33,) "while iron resists oxidation by moisture

remarkably well, the same with mottled iron, as is demonstrated by the perfect preservation of cast iron cannon constantly exposed to atmospheric changes; but gray irons rust the more readily in proportion to their porosity. The English guns, made of mottled iron, and left at St. Sebastian, in Spain, after the siege of 1813, remained there in battery on the sea-shore, without the least covering of paint. In 1824 they exhibited not the least sign of damage by rust. One piece, the trunnions of which had been knocked off, had been abandoned on the beach, where it was submerged at every tide; notwithstanding this circumstance, so powerfully calculated to favor oxidation, this gun had not been much more affected by it than the others. But it was very different with the Spanish guns, which were cast of gray iron. The rust had eaten deep into them, and was flaking off in thick scales."

All the above demonstrates that the two qualities in iron essential to enable it to resist oxidation, namely, maximum proportion of carbon chemically combined and density, are possessed in a most eminent degree by the iron manufactured by the New Jersey Zinc Company. But here it is proper to state that this iron, by itself, is not suitable for castings. It is chiefly employed for conversion into bar iron, and is largely employed by the Troy Iron and Nail Works, Troy, New York; the Pembroke Iron-works, Maine, and the Greenwich Iron-works, Connecticut, for mixing with other inferior irons; the quality of which is greatly improved by the admixture of ½ to ½ of the New Jersey Zinc Company's iron. It is used to a large extent for the manufacture of boiler rivets, wire, and the finest qualities of bar iron.

Experiments, however, have been made at the foundery of Mr. Alger, in Boston, for mixing the New Jersey Zinc Company's pig iron with other irons of inferior quality, for the purpose of castings; and the results have shown most conclusively that such a mixture produced castings of much greater strength and density; and, applied in the way as an admixture to other pig irons in castings, there cannot be a doubt that the specular iron of the New Jersey Zinc Company will communicate its valuable qualities of resisting oxidation and density to other irons of inferior grade, just in proportion to the quantity of admixture.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. DETMOLD.

NEW YORK, December 22, 1857.

No. 2.

Extract from letter of Major W. Wade to Charles Knap, esq.

PITTSBURG, September 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I see in the Intelligencer of the 4th instant a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting iron masters to send to him samples of iron, with a view to their being tested, in order to ascer-

tain the susceptibility of different kinds of iron to corrosion, or their

capacity to resist the corrosion of oxygen.

This is a very important matter, and I am glad to see that the government is undertaking the investigation of it.

\* \* \* With regard to the corrosibility of cast iron, I suppose it may be influenced, not only by the character of the ores from which it is made, but in a higher degree by the processes of treating the ores in the smelting furnaces, and in a much higher degree by the treatment which the crude pig iron may afterwards receive in the foundery.

I have never made any experiments with a special view to this matter, but casual observations have led me to believe that all the varieties of corrosibility in cast iron, from an extreme susceptibility to a maximum resisting power, may be obtained from the same uniform parcel of pig iron by different methods of melting, casting, and cooling it in the foundery. The manner of cooling it will, of itself, ma-

terially affect its capacity to resist corrosion.

Again: much will depend upon the kind of surface which is exposed to corrosion, whether it be the original natural surface which is formed in the mould, or whether that be removed, and another inte-

rior surface be exposed.

There is a wide difference in the susceptibility of these kinds of surfaces. Wrought iron may be similarly affected by a different treatment in the processes of manufactue, but with this material I am less

acquainted.

Now, in order to accomplish the objects proposed by the Secretary, by obtaining results which shall be reliable and complete, all these particulars, with others, should be known and specified in the report of the experiments. All the plans for conducting the operations, including the collection of samples, should be arranged accordingly; and they should, I think, be made to include both cast and wrought iron.

It appears from the letter that the Secretary contemplates the collection of statistics concerning the history, position, and capacity of all the ore deposits and iron-works of the country, and of the quan-

tity, description, and prices of their products.

It would greatly facilitate the collection of the information desired, and also the arrangement of the results of the experiments in the final report of them, if all the particulars needed were named, classified, and explained, in printed blank forms, to be filled up by the contributors.

As the purposes contemplated by these experiments are of such high importance, all who are engaged in the production or manufacture of iron in the United States should contribute all in their power to promote the successful prosecution of them.

Time is a very important element in investigations of this kind, and it appears to me that the experiments should be continued for several years, with the same samples, in order to be completed.

Yours very truly,

W. WADE.

### No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Joseph C. Kent, esq., to Major Anderson, U.S.A.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., January 17, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I find, on referring to our books, that we sent in 1854 to Van Cleve, McKean & Co. two kinds of iron—one made from pure Andover ore, and one from equal proportions of Andover and Roseville ores; it is supposed that the iron you allude to was cast from those lots of iron.

On receiving the small specimens from Mr. Hewitt, I decided at once, and unhesitatingly, that it was made from Andover ore; the peculiar characteristics of Andover iron were plainly visible, these are a striated appearance in the grain of the iron, the striae sometimes radiating from a centre, and overlapping each other in a lamellated form, exposing brilliant faces. In eight years' close observation of the grain, fracture, color. and general physical properties of cast iron, I have remarked the above properties in Andover iron only, and so familiar have they become that, on one occasion when our iron was mixed with that of another establishment, I was enabled to separate it by those tests alone. I will, however, observe that an examination under a magnifyer of the specimens strengthened the decision, and the chemical examination which I also made confirmed it by the detection of a notable quantity of manganese combined with the iron.

You will naturally inquire why the Andover ore should make iron differing in its properties from that made from other ores. Passing by the historical reputation of this ore for making steel in the period of our revolution, I shall dwell only on what our own experience has been.

We commenced using it in the year 1849, and found that the iron produced from it possessed unusual properties; the pig iron was highly lamellated, the crystals sometimes measuring several inches across their faces; the bar iron made from it possessed great strength. The pig iron has been puddled with anthracite coal, and then drawn down to No. 36 wire.

These facts early awakened my interest, and, desirous of discovering all the constituents of the ore, I made careful and extensive analyses of all the different varieties from the Andover mines. Among these I subjoin the following:

			==						
			99	99	98	98.5	100	100	100
					_		-		
Lime	•	•	• • •	•••	•••	11	•••	•••	•••
Carbonic acid	-	-	•••	•••	•••	18	•••	•••	••
Magnesia -	•	-	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	2	•••
Oxide zinc	•	-	•••	1	•••	•••	6	•••	•••
Alumina -	-	•	•••	•••	3	1	2	2	3
Silica -	•	•	6	6	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	10	8	30
Carb. lime	-	•	•••	12	<b>35</b>	• • •	16	16	12
Oxide mangan	<b>ese</b>	-	3	10	• • •	34	4	2	15
Protoxide of ir		•	•••	• • •	•••	1.5	• • •	• • •	•••
Peroxide of iro		-	90	70	<b>30</b>	•••	61	70	40
-		_	No. 1.		No. 3.	No. 4.		No 6.	No. 7.
projeth and lett	O W IN	5							

In addition to the above principal ores, a great number of minerals occur in the mines; and the mineral variously denominated "silicate of manganese," "carbo-silicate of manganese," "manganese spar," "photozite," and "rhodenite," and containing variable proportions of spaltic iron ore, abounds in Andover ores.

These minerals occur also in the celebrated Swedish, Siberian, and

Bussian ore beds, which furnish the finest iron in Europe.

I have demonstrated, by a great number of experiments, that the large proportion of manganese in these ores determines the peculiar character of the iron.

That the Andover iron possesses the property of resisting oxidation to a remarkable degree, when placed in contact with salt water, I

proved by the following experiment:

In a strong solution of chloride of sodium I immersed two pieces of pig iron—one made from Andover, the other from an ordinary iron ore—and kept them immersed for thirty days. On withdrawing them, the Andover iron was free from rust and unattacked by the saline solution, but the ordinary iron was covered with a thick coating of oxide.

The iron made from Andover ores possesses great strength, not only in the pig, but also when worked into wronght iron, and in the latter state its other good qualities—extreme ductility, malleability, and tenacity—have long been a subject of comment.

The analyses above given show the large proportion of manganese in the Andover ores. I now propose to examine the influence of this

mineral on the iron.

Ordinary cast iron is contaminated by the presence of sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium.

The affinity of sulphur for iron is so great that it cannot be prevent-

ed from combining when it is present in the furnace.

Silicic acid and the phosphates are reduced only at a high temperature. It is evident, then, that, to produce good iron in the blast furnace, the ores and coal must be free from sulphur, and the ores reduced at a low temperature, to avoid the reduction of silicic acid and the phosphates, and thus prevent them from uniting with the iron.

The silicate of manganese is the most fusible material we have among our furnace fluxes. The great affinity of manganese for carbon, and the favorable conditions which it produces in the blast furnace for the reduction and carburition of the iron at a low tempera-

ture, render it of inestimable value in the metallurgy of iron.

The product of manganesian iron ores worked in blast furnaces is usually a peculiar iron known as lamellated iron, (fonte blanche lamel-

leuse,) which I have before described.

This iron always contains a large percentage of carbon, and in a great number of examinations I have never yet failed to find manganese combined with it. It may be regarded as pure carburet of iron, in which the carbon is combined with the iron in the highest proportion in which the former combines with the latter in metallurgic operations.

From the above observations we shall expect to find this iron free from the evil influence of phosphorus and silicium; and the following

analyses, made by eminent European chemists, prove that the purest iron is that made from manganesian ores:

		Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur. P	hosphorus.	Silicium.	Manganese.
No.	1	89.718.	5.14	0.002	0 08	. 0.56	4.50
No.	2	89.80	5.41	Trace	Trace	. 0.37	4.24
No	3	89.63	3.82	0.05	0.05	. 0 17	6.95

The above analyses are of iron made from manganesian ores. In the analyses by the same chemists of iron made from other ores the contents—sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium—are almost invariably higher.

With the foregoing facts for a basis, I am convinced that the iron which has so well resisted oxidation on exposure to salt water is a

product of manganesian ores.

We are aware that specimens of iron exposed for a great number of years in the sea have been found completely decomposed, with the exception of a small portion of carburet of iron, which has resisted

decomposition.

The iron I would make, therefore, to resist oxidation would be a true carburet of iron, comparatively free from all impurities, of great density, and of such fluidity as to enable at to run smoothly into any form without exhibiting points, depressions, air-bubbles, or roughness

of any kind.

I do not think that the actual presence of manganese in the iron itself is indispensable to this end. I regard its office as that of an efficient aid in the furnace to afford the requisite conditions for the product on of this peculiar quality of iron; nor will it invariably produce these conditions without great care on the part of the iron-master, for, though it will enable him to smelt the ores at a low temperature, and consequently produce the iron free from some of the worst impurities, it will not prevent him from raising the temperature to a point incompatible with this end. The agent is effective only if properly managed.

It is inconceivable that iron contaminated with sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium, should withstand the action of salt water. The great affinity of these substances for oxygen must cause a rapid de-

composition of the iron which contains them.

Berthier gives the following analysis of an iron made in France:

Iron.	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosphorus.	Silicium.
91.90	1.40	0.30	<b>2.3</b> 0	4.10

Here we have an iron which, in accordance with my theory, should prove extremely oxidizable on exposure; and Berthier, without adducing any cause, remarks of it that it suffered oxidation with extreme

rapidity when exposed to a moist air.

I have recently made a great number of assays with different ores, and find that the iron made from manganesian ores contains variable proportions of manganese in combination with the iron. The specimens have a high specific gravity, which increases with the proportion of manganese combined; the lowest specific gravity was 7.40, and the highest 7.60.

You will draw the inference from the remarks I have made that the iron best adapted to resist oxidation is a carburet of iron, free as possible from all impurities, (and especially from sulphur, phosphorus, and silicium,) close-grained, smooth, and of high specific gravity; and that the ores for the production of this iron are the manganesian ores, free from sulphur, and worked with the necessary skill in the blast furnace. With these conditions all fulfilled, I have no doubt we shall arrive at the desired result; and I shall feel proud to have thrown any light upon the subject you are so worthily investigating.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH C. KENT.

Major Robert Anderson, U. S. Army.

### No. 4.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your circular of August last, we have forwarded, on behalf of the Trenton Iron Company, for whom we act as agents, samples of ore, pig iron and wrought iron, representing the materials used in our works in the manufacture of the varied articles which we produce. Our apology for the delay is to be found in the desire to furnish the department with reliable specimens, so that the results arrived at may be achieved with certainty and success. One box is forwarded from Trenton direct, and the other we send from New York.

We have to state that our experience goes to show that the presence either of zinc or manganese, or both, in the ores, has great influence in overcoming the liability of iron to rust, and we therefore recommend that especial attention be given to this point. The "ring" of iron in the New York box is made from the "Andover" ore, which contains both zinc and manganese, and it is recommended that a careful test be made with this specimen.

We now proceed to furnish other information demanded in the circular in some detail, premising that all the works and property of the company are in the State of New Jersey, and at points in direct communication by canal and railroad with New York and Philadel-

phia.

The Trenton Iron Company was organized in 1847 by virtue of a charter granted by the State of New Jersey. The design of the projectors was to erect a complete establishment for the manufacture of iron from the ore into pig, and the various forms of bar iron. To do this are necessary, 1st, ore; 2d, blast furnaces; 3d, puddling and rolling mills; and no establishment can be considered complete unless these three departments of the business are suitably adapted each to the other, and on a scale sufficiently large to insure economy of management and manufacture. The Trenton Iron Company are now the proprietors of such an establishment, adequate in all its parts for the manufacture of 20,000 tons of wrought iron per annum. Professor Wilson, the industrial commissioner of Great Britain to this country in connexion with the World's Fair, remarks, in his report to the British Parliament: "In New Jersey the largest works are at Trenton,

belonging to the Trenton Iron Company. This may be looked upon as the leading establishment of the United States, not only in regard to its production, but also in regard to its working arrangements. About 20,000 tons of iron are consumed annually in the production of rails, chairs, and wire. The latter forms an important portion of their trade."

It being unnecessary to add any general remarks as to the efficiency of the works to such testimony borne by the most competent authority after a thorough examination of the various establishments for the production of iron in this country, we proceed at once to describe the property in the natural order above indicated.

## 1. ORE LANDS.

The main reliance heretofore of the company for ore has been the Andover mines, in the county of Sussex, seven miles from the Morris canal, with which they are connected by the Sussex railroad, now in full operation, transporting several hundreds of tons of ore per day. Thence by canal to the furnaces is 32 miles. The company own about one hundred acres of land in fee, and the mine rights are nearly one hundred acres more, covering the line of the vein for more than a mile. No ore of similar character has ever been found off the company's land. The mine was wrought long before the revolution, its products being chiefly exported to England; and during the war of independence the continental army was entirely supplied with iron and steel from the old Andover works. After the revolution they remained unwrought until reopened by this company, who have removed and smelted 150,000 tons of the ore with extraordinary success. posit was so extensive as to excite doubts as to the regularity of the vein, but the mining operations of the present year have shown the certainty of the vein as well as its abundant richness. The value of this ore consists in its superior quality, being the only iron ore in the country that, smelted with anthracite coal, will produce iron capable of being reduced to wire; in the economy with which it is mined, and the truly admirable manner in which it acts in the blast furnace, not only smelting with great facility, but acting as a rectifier of other ores. In this connexion, Professor Wilson remarks: "At the establishment of the Trenton Iron Company, at Easton, I found three large furnaces in operation, two of them having a diameter of 20 feet, and one recently erected with a diameter of 22 feet, giving an average production of from 500 to 600 tons per week. In looking over the working returns of the furnaces, all of which were most liberally exposed to me by the managing partner, I found some extraordinary runs, amounting to upwards of 240 tons per week from the 20 feet furnace, and continuing at that rate for several weeks together."

"The Andover (New Jersey) ores (magnetic oxide) which are largely used by this company, have been long celebrated for the superior

quality of the iron they produce."

From the presence of zinc and manganese in these ores, it is believed that the iron made from them will be found less oxidizable than any other samples submitted by this company.

The cost to the company of the Andover mines—real estate, houses, shops, adits, shafts, and mine drafts—is \$9,629 93. The cost of the ore delivered at the furnaces is as follows:

Mining and transportation to canal	<b>\$</b> 2 00 32	per ton.
Freight on canal, average	28	66
Cost of blast furnace	2 60	"

About two and a quarter tons make one ton of iron.

#### BOSEVILLE MINES.

These mines are situated about three and a half miles from the Andover mines, and about five miles from the canal. A branch on a descending grade of four miles in length will connect them with the Sussex railroad. The company own the mines and about five hundred acres of land in fee. The mine rights extend over about three hundred acres more. The company have worked these mines for eight years to a moderate extent. The iron made from this ore is of very superior quality for remelting, a fact so well known in the market that it commands a higher price in consequence. These mines and the lands and houses cost \$23,375. The quantity of ore is exceedingly great, and the company are only limited in their mining operations by the quantity they can get carted to the canal. The average cost is as follows:

Mining and carting Tolls and freight to furnaces	<b>\$</b> 1	<b>40</b> <b>60</b>	per ton.
Cost at furnaces	2	00	"

Three tons are required to make a ton of iron.

#### RINGWOOD RSTATE.

Long before the revolution a company was formed in England whose leading object was the manufacture of iron in the American colonies. This company, known as "The London Company," with unlimited resources, and after a careful preliminary examination in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, resolved to place its works at Ringwood, in the State of New Jersey. Here land was bought, roads made, mines opened, blast furnaces erected, stores, grist and saw mills started, and, in fact, a colony established. The products were forwarded to the owners in London, and the works throve until the revolution stopped their operations. After the close of that struggle the property passed into the hands of the late Martin J. Ryerson, esq., of Pompton, who realized from it the largest fortune that was ever made in the iron business in New Jersey. This company purchased it of his descendants, under the pressure of sheriff's sale, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The estate consists of

about eleven thousand acres of land, thirty-five miles from the city of New York, and twenty-five miles from Piermont, on the Hudson river. The Erie railroad passes within three miles of the tract, and the navigable Pompton feeder of the Morris canal is distant about eight miles from the lower line of the estate, which covers in all about seventeen square miles of surface. It has mines almost without number, and the quantity of ore may be regarded as literally inexhaustible. The ore is the black magnetic oxide, more uniformly pure and rich than any other ores in the State. There are two forges on the estate driven by water power, and sites for many more, or for other works. There is a saw mill, and houses scattered over the property sufficient to provide for the workmen. It is traversed by roads made by the old London Company, who have also exposed many of the mines, from which it is estimated 500,000 tons of ore have been removed, scarcely doing more than fairly to expose the deposits to view. There are 2,000 acres of farm land of various grades of quality, and the balance of the tract is covered with a heavy growth of timber, by converting which into charcoal the company are enabled to turn out a very superior iron for wire, and to furnish to their wire mill a full supply of raw material. A large sample of this iron in the bloom is sent, so that the relative oxidizing properties of charcoal iron may be ascertained.

The "Ringwood" ore has been thoroughly tested at the company's furnaces. It works admirably, and produces iron of the best quality for the forge. With the railroad constructed, the cost of the ore at the furnaces will be as follows:

Mining Railroad to canal - Tolls on Morris canal Freight	-	- - -	-	\$1 00 25 45 60
Cost of furnaces	-	-	-	2 30

One ton and a half of this ore has been found to make a ton of iron. A comparison with the Andover and Roseville ores required to make a ton of pig iron at our furnaces shows the following results:

2½ tons Andover, at \$2	60	•	-	- \$5 85
3 tons Roseville, at \$2		•	•	- 6 00
1½ tons Ringwood, at \$2	30	•	-	- 3 45
				3) 15 30
				5 10

Thus showing that Ringwood will be the cheapest source of supply for ore for the furnaces, and, we are confident, cheaper than that possessed by any other iron company on the seaboard. It will be observed that the average of the three ores combined would cost \$5 10 for sufficient to make one ton of iron, and if the branch road to Roseville is constructed, this average will be reduced to \$3 85 per ton;

making the Ringwood ores still the cheapest. It is safe to say that, with the railroad constructed, we can procure all the ore required by the company for many years to come, if not forever, from the present property of the company, at a cost not exceeding \$4 25 per ton of pig iron made at the works.

#### OTHER MINES.

The company own or control, in addition, the following mines, from most of which samples are furnished for experiment:

1. Scofield mine—a large vein capable of producing about 10,000

tons per annum.

2. A group of mines known as the "Muir," "Hibernia," and "Beach" mines—all yielding rich ores of analogous character, and making a superior quality of iron. The capacity of these mines is very great.

3. The "Dell" mine, from which 25,000 to 30,000 tons of ore can

easily be extracted per annum.

- 4. The "Irondale" mines, which yield about 20,000 tons per annum.
  - 5. The "Dickerson" mine, yielding about 10,000 tons per annum.
  - 6. The "King" mine, yielding a rich ore, but of small capacity.

All the above mines yield magnetic ores, and, from the nature of the veins, are in all probability inexhaustible. They are simply limited in their annual capacity by the number of men who can be economically employed. They are all on the line of the Morris canal, by which cheap and easy access is had to the furnaces.

In addition to the above, the company possess mines of hematite or secondary ores in Pennsylvania, on the line of the Lehigh canal, but do not work them extensively, as the ores are found to be more

expensive and not to yield so good an iron as the magnetic ores.

### 2. BLAST FURNACES.

The blast furnaces of the company are in the county of Warren, on the banks of the Delaware river, about one mile below the borough of Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh river and canal. The real estate comprises about forty acres of land, through the centre of which runs the Morris canal, connecting with the coal region of the Lehigh on the one side, and the ore regions of New Jersey on the other; making this site the cheapest point at which coal and ore can be delivered, with a view to making iron for the New York and Philadelphia markets. To the former the outlets are two in number—by the Morris canal and the Central railroad of New Jersey-which pass through the company's land, directly in front of the furnaces. delphia is also reached by two channels—the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, and the Belvidere Delaware railroad, which passes in the rear of the furnaces, and was located with express reference to the transportation of the pig iron thence to Trenton and Philadelphia. Besides the Lehigh canal, reaching to the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley railroad is completed, and the extension of the Central

railroad, by way of the Water Gap, to the Lackawana coal fields, is in actual operation. The company is thus enabled to receive daily supplies of fuel.

The cost of transporting by railroad the pig iron from the furnaces to the rolling mill at Trenton is \$1 per ton; to Philadelphia, \$1 50;

and to Elizabethport, \$1 74 per ton.

The turnaces are three in number: One, 19 feet in the boshes and 42 feet high; one, 20 feet in the boshes, and 55 feet high; one, 22

feet in the boshes and 55 feet high.

No expense has been spared in their construction. The engines were built at the Allaire Works, at a cost of \$40,000. The total cost of the whole property, including the real estate, is \$250,000. The capacity to make iron, with due allowance for contingencies, may be safely set down at over 20,000 tons per annum. The cost of the furnaces is therefore about \$12 per ton on the annual product.

The cost of making pig iron, when the Ringwood road is done, may

be safely estimated as follows:

•	Ore Two tons coal, at \$3 50	0	-	-	-	<b>\$</b> 5	00
	Limestone -	•	••	-	•		<b>25</b>
	Labor and incidentals	•	-	•	-	4	00
	<b>x</b>				•	16	25



## 3. ROLLING, PUDDLING, AND WIRE MILLS.

# Property at Trenton.

Following the Delaware river from the blast furnaces, by way of the Belvidere railroad—a distance of fifty miles—the mills of the company are reached, situated in the city of Trenton, the capital of the State. The investments of the company at this point are as follows:

Rolling mill,	cost	•	-	•	•	- 1	324,299	<b>30</b>
Real estate	-	•	-	-	•	_ `	32,348	05
Basins -	-	-	•	-	•	•	16,046	90
Capital stock	of Trento	n Water	Power	Compan	Ŋ	•	71,000	00
Wire mill	-	•	-	-	_	-	95,973	10
Railroad -	-	•	•	-	•	-	25,441	17
Chair patent	•	•	•	-	•	~	10,721	38
_								

Total cost of permanent investments at Trenton - 575,830 08

These will be described in their order.

### 1. BOLLING AND PUDDLING MILL.

This mill is among the largest, if not the largest, in the United States. It contains twenty-two double puddling furnaces and six double heating furnaces.

The machinery is complete for the manufacture of railroad iron of the various patterns in general use; of railroad axles and chairs; of bars and rods; of forging bars, and wrought iron beams. Its capacity to turn out iron may be moderately estimated at 15,000 tons per annum. It is now actually turning out iron at more than that rate. The mill is driven in part by water power, having three wheels, and in part by steam, having two large engines operated by the waste heat from the furnaces. No pains or expense has been spared to make the mill perfect in its arrangements. It has connected with it commodious blacksmith, pattern, and machine shops, for doing the repairs of the works, and is perfectly found in tools and patterns. Its largest produce during the last two years has been railroad iron; but the directors have aimed to confine its work to articles which command the highest price, inasmuch as the admitted superiority of the iron made by the company opens a better market than is furnished by rails, in which public sentiment improperly justifies the use of inferior iron. Hence a very large amount has been expended in perfecting the machinery for the manufacture of wrought iron beams. This machinery is now in daily successful operation, and we have reason to believe that the demand for beams will ultimately absorb the entire product of the mill. They have been used with great economy and success in nearly all the buildings erected during the last three years by the United States, and in a large number of private buildings.

### 2. REAL ESTATE AND BASINS.

This comprises, including the basins, about twenty acres of land in various parts of the city, with a considerable number of dwellings for the workmen and superintendents.

#### 3. THE WIRE MILL.

This mill is capable of turning out about ten tons of brazier and wire rods, and five tons of wire per day. It stands at the junction of the canal and railroad, on six and a quarter acres of valuable land, and occupies the most eligible manufacturing site in the city. It is in complete running order, making the various kinds of wire, from the smallest to the largest sizes. The gross sales from this mill, for the six months from January 1 to July 1, were about \$140,000.

#### 4. THE RAILBOAD.

This road has been constructed for the purpose of connecting the blast furnaces with the rolling mill, so that no transhipments of iron may be necessary. It also connects the wire mill with the rolling mill, and over it all the coal and other raw materials required by the company pass. It is a mile in length, and is constructed with a large number of branches at the basin and mill, so as to save all rehandling of stock.

#### 5. WATER POWER.

The water power in the city of Trenton is supplied by a canal debouching from the Delaware river, and extending a distance of seven miles into the heart of the city. It is a first class work, with solid stone river walls, and of sufficient capacity to earn, at the present rates of rental, about \$30,000 per annum. Its present annual revenue over and above the expenses of maintenance is about \$11,000 per annum, chiefly on perpetual leases, which are a lien on the mills, of which thirteen are supplied with power.

The entire cost of the permanent investments of the company is \$989,851 70. The amount of active capital used in operating the

works is about \$700,000.

The company have a paid-up capital and surplus of about \$1,100,000. The balance is suplied by a funded debt of \$350,000, and the ordinary

credits procured in carrying on the business.

The company has never suspended operations or payment. The existing derangement in business, however, has pressed upon their resources with great severity, and unless there is a decided revival in business at an early day, it will be impossible to continue the works in operation.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### LIST OF SAMPLES FORWARDED.

## 1. Ores.

Red Andover, Dell, Blue Andover, Scofield, Compact Ringwood, Hibernia, Specular Ringwood, Irondale, Roseville, Hematite.

# 2. Pig iron, made from ores as specified.

Scofield, pure; Dell, pure; Andover, pure; Andover, lamellated; Hibernia, pure; Irondale, pure; Irondale, \$; Roseville, \$; Irondale, \$; Roseville, \$; Hematite, \$; Irondale, \$; Andover, \$; Irondale, \$; Roseville, \$; Dell, \$; Hematite, \$; Dell, \$; Andover, \$; Ringwood, \$; Ringwood, \$; Andover, \$; Dell, \$; Andover, \$; Irondale, \$; Dell, \$;

Specimens of wrought iron made from each kind of pig iron are also sent. The ring sent from New York, is made from lamellated

"Andover" pig.

COOPER, HEWETT & CO.

It is obvious from the foregoing report and its accompanying table and appendix that the full result sought to be obtained by the department has not been reached; yet sufficient information has been elicited to show the importance of the inquiry to the vast interest represented by the specimens, as well as its significant utility to government in the many and varied purposes for which the different departments now make use of iron.

A course of experiments is therefore earnestly recommended to be regularly and systematically continued from year to year, and the results promulgated as often as any facts of value are ascertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. M. CLARK,

Acting Engineer in Charge of Treasury Department.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.—Statement of the expenditures and receipts of the marine hospital for the fiscal year

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
Maine.					
Passamaquoddy Machias Frenchman's Bay Penobscot Waldoborough Wiscasset Bath Portland and Falmouth	Robert Burns* A. F. Parlin Thomas D. Jones John R. Redman* John H. Kennedy Thomas Ounningham Joseph Berry Moses Macdonald	94 29 13 2 24 32 110	94 26 17 2 39 39 27 25	Private boarddodododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo	\$3 00 2 50 to \$3 00 2 00, 2 50, to \$3 2 50 3 50
Saco	Alpheus A. Hanscom*. John Cousens* Luther Junkins Jonathan G. Dickerson D. F. Leavitt	2 2 4 31 89	89 31 89	Private boarddododododo	3 00
		495	410		
Portsmouth	Augustus Jenkins	33	32	Private board	2 25
VERMONT.					
Vermont	Isaac B. Bowdish			Private board	2 50
MASSACRUSETTS.					
Newburyport Gloucester Salem and Beverly Marbichead		3	1	Private board	3 00
Boston and Charlestown. Plymouth Fall River. Barnstable New Bedford. Edgartown	James S. Whitney Wait Wadsworth Phineas W. Leland S. B. Phinney O. B. H. Fessenden	996 253 31	947 29 61	Hospital	3 50 3 00
Nantucket	• •• ••••••	1,282	1,212		
RHODE ISLAND.					
Bristol and Warren Providence Newport	James A. Aborn	71	80 14	Private boarddodo	
		95	99		
CONNECTICUT.					
Middletown New London New Haven Stonington	Benjan in P. States	23 45	19 94 54	Private boarddoHospital society	3 50
Fairfield	. William S. Pomeroy	88	99	Private board	3 00
NEW YORK.				•	
Sackett's Harbor	William Howland*	1	1	Private board	. 300
Genesie	Piny M. Bromley Orville Robinson*	89	93	St. Mary's Hospital Private board	
Buffalo Creek	. Warren Bryant	277	267	Hospital of Sisters of Charity.	
Oswegatchie		1	1	Private board	2 50

fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in the ports of the United States ending June 30, 1860.

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Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$1,026 00 414 84 362 50 47 50 818 32 \$81 50 4,081 51 61 50	\$589 75 161 00 117 50 13 50 244 00 462 45 999 97 14 50	\$391 55 143 90 89 10 112 20 339 78 13 05			\$19 37 7 17 5 69 61 11 92 13 55 64 69	\$18 00 12 00	3	\$1,956 67 796 91 574 79 61 61 1,204 44 1,369 50 5,486 15 89 94	\$664 33 472 75 668 86 556 21 871 53 118 85 227 99 1,580 52 122 55
77 83 145 85 847 89 1,002 42 9,767 66	8 00 97 50 377 44 679 60 3,695 91	25 15 127 55 1, 172 28		•••••	89 56 9 04 13 71 16 99	6 00 18 00 18 00 72 00	1 3 3 3	206 54 1,384 59 1,717 01 14,864 54	88 03 32 70 365 26 486 41 6, 255 93
835 03	208 75	179 90			19 39	12 00	3	1,944 99	176 38
6 00	58 25 92 00	19 30			2 49			30 79	150 31 435 37
38 50 19,928 70 4,657 50 474 00	19 95 2,442 82 1,414 00 140 50	973 95 1,400 95 110 60	<b>\$1 00</b>		75 04 7 37	19 00 49 00 94 00 19 00	45 5 9	83 62 22,937 08 7,581 49 744 47	879 00 99 19 14, 480 43 87 35 632 85 1, 293 83 802 48
1,676 U0 26,090 70	348 75 	3,001 35	1 00	34 74	25 79 353 49	18 00	58	33,983 53	393 43 94 86 19,909 10
146 50 1,989 68 404 00	33 50 500 50 84 50	99 10 557 10 121 90	1 00		9 05 30 61 11 78	6 00 12 00 12 00	2 2	908 15 3,090 89 633 48	103 96 890 64 291 93
9,540 18 361 61 296 50 954 50	100 95 163 75	96 70 119 85	1 00		5 15 5 89 9 51	6 00 6 00	5	3,932 59 590 41 591 99 969 01	795 97 774 46 893 80
50 57 1,681 18	12 00 276 70	4 00 150 55		•••••	91 92	19 00		67 94 9,141 65	157 40 601 34 3,999 97
19 00 197 50 3,563 45 3,913 80	7 00			••••••	19 1 96 35 95	19 00	<b>9</b>	19 19 199 48 3,631 40 4,001 42	98 78 90 96 1,013 99 40 90 2,561 50
30 00	4 00	2 40			36			36 76	597 <b>83</b> 329 79

	·		<del>,</del>			
Districts.	Agents.	Beamen admitted.	Beamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.	
NEW YORK—Continued.						
New YorkChamplain	Augustus Schell* Henry Smith Theop. Peugnet* Oscar F. Dickinson*	10	769 11 9 1	City Hospital Private boarddodo	\$4 60	
New Jersey.						
Bridgetown Burlington Perth Amboy Great Egg Harbor Little Egg Harbor Newark Camden	William S. Bowen* Henry J. Ashmore Amos Robins Thomas D. Winner* Isaac S. Jennings Edward T. Hillyer Thomas B. Atkinson	3	4		3 00	
Philadelphia	Joseph B. Baker	497	442	City Hospital	3 50	
Presque Isle	Charles M. Tibbals	119 119 558	19 113 567	Private board	3 00	
DELAWARE.						
Wilmington	Jesse Sharpe*	1	1	Private board	3 50	
maryland.						
Baltimore Annapolis Oxford Vienna Town Creek Havre de Grace	Tench Tilghman William S. Jackson James R. Thompson		• • • • • • • • •	·····		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.						
Georgetown	Henry C. Matthews	15	16	Wash. Infirmaty	3 00	
Richmond	Timothy Rives	137 14 64 90 13	49 134 16 63 16 14	Private board	3 50	
NORTH CAROLINA.	Index W Costs			Transfer!		
Camden  Edenton  Plymouth  Washington  Newbern  Ocracoke  Beaufort  Wilmington	Lucien D. Starke.  Edmund Wright  Joseph Ramsey  Henry F. Hancock  William G. Singleton.  Oliver S. Dewey  James E. Gibble  James T. Miller	79 6 38 56 3 199 297	74 6 38 60 3 197 308	Hospital Private board do Hospital Private board Beamen's Home	3 50	

MENT—Continued.

Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Faneral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$16,674 86 161 15 31 71 12 56	\$45 75 7 00 7 50	\$18 20 10 80 4 50		••••••	\$169 48 2 25 49 31	<b>6</b> 00	<b>39</b>	\$17,117 34 997 35 50 00 31 17	\$43,648 58 410 70 256 00 235 21
94,617 33	71 95	35 90			950 63	339 00	59	95,314 11	49,013 54
36 85	90 05 19 25  109 30	7 70 25 86			4 08	6 00	1	418 71 64 44 483 15	1,187 86 144 60 1,963 48 770 00 554 43 307 76 617 59 4,845 65
8,697 41 128 96 6,088 74	14 00 63 90 833 33	28 90 12 10 215 56	1	<b>96</b> 81 25	95 56 2 03 86 15	135 00 57 00	<b>90</b>	9,651 49 905 59 7,289 78	5,911 40 170 49 1,663 35
14,914 41	910 53	255 86	9 00	681 25	183 74	192 00	98	17,146 79	7,745 17
59 50	•••••••	17 85		••••	77		••••	78 12	1,046 79
5,146 56				••••••		65 00	13	•••••	4,776 67 389 03 467 30 963 17 99 68 153 71
5,146 56			*******	••••	57 10	65 00	13	5,968 66	6,849 56
252 91					2 58	6 00	1	261 49	432 60
918 17 2,693 65 235 00 992 00 959 00 631 00	1,065 00 60 00 110 15	919 19 97 90 66 45			9 18 40 00 3 21 3 97 2 52 9-37	95 00 12 00		997 35 4,049 77 395 41 409 57 954 52 947 17	510 01 3,130 96 169 79 496 46 :/37 94 996 53 530 94 793 55
4 951 90		500 07			69.04	97.00		# 900 20	71 80
1,938 00 64 50 381 00	385 00 98 00 149 50	371 40 99 75 114 00			90 18 1 15 6 44	94 00	4	9,038 58 116 40 650 94	6,966 51 496 98 151 56 342 37 133 70
1,650 68 98 57 1,940 40	840 00 19 50 618 50	109 91 7 50 485 55			96 05 48 30 52	6 00 18 <b>90</b>	9	2,631 94 49 05 3,092 97	303 71 65 60 47 80 409 <b>23</b>
5,303 15	2,033 50	1,110 41		•••••	84 82	48 00	16	8,579 88	1,950 94

## No. 11.—STATE

<del></del>	<del> </del>	<u> </u>	·		
Agents.	Beamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation	Rate per week.	
William F. Colcock John N. Merriman Benj. R. Bythewood	394 35	978 31 319	City Council Private board	<b>94</b> 90	
John Boston John J. Defour Woodford Mabry	275 47 399	353 47 400	Private hospital	3 50	
Joseph Sierra John P. Baldwin Alonzo B. Noyes Thomas Ledwith Robert J. Floyd Felix Livingston Andrew J. Decatur	154 106 9 96 48	149 93 6 25 46	do do	3 50	
Thaddens Sanford	690	667	Hospital	••••••	
Robert Eager	81	73 228 301	Hospital	**************************************	
	0.00	0.000			
Robert N. McMillan*	3	3,269	Private hospital	*************	
	2,352	2,978			
Hamilton Stuart Darwin M. Stapp Francis W. Latham	416 60 	400 57 457	Private hospital Private board	7 00	
				i	
Jesse Thomas	31 369 393	89 342 381	City Hospital do	9 50 3 00	
	<u></u>		_		
Walter N. Haldeman William Noien	374	360	Hospital	**************	
	William F. Colcock John N. Merriman Benj. R. Bythewood  John Boston John J. Defour Woodford Mabry  John P. Baldwin Alonzo B. Noyes Thomas Ledwith Robert J. Floyd Felix Livingston Andrew J. Decatur  Thaddeus Sanford  Thaddeus Sanford  Francis H. Hatch John Robb  Francis H. Hatch Darwin M. Stapp Francis W. Latham  Jesse Thomas Henry T. Halbert	William F. Colcock	William F. Oolcock 294 278 John N. Merriman	William F. Oolcock	

MENT—Continued.

						<u> </u>			
Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Horpital money collected.
\$4,969 00 300 00	<b>\$</b> 151 50	<b>\$</b> 90 90		•••••	#43 78 5 64	\$108 00 24 00	18 4	<b>\$</b> 4,420 78 579 04	\$2,167 76 50 16 4 80
4,569 00	151 50	80 80	••••••		49 42	132 00		4,992 82	2,222 79
6,649 50 188 00 6,837 50	1,457 00 94 00 1,551 00	1,330 10 56 40 1,386 50	<b>\$</b> 150 00		97 06 3 37 100 43	121 00	20	9,804 66 341 77 10,146 43	1,440 56 62 00 30 75
	1,351 00							10,140 45	
5,590 74 9,574 08 1,803 66 996 00 891 50	1,000 00 1,000 00 767 15 111 00 282 00	868 87 148 84 86 20 267 45			74 61 38 01 95 70 5 09 14 51	79 00 78 00 6 00 19 00	19 13 1 2	7,536 92 3,838 93 2,596 51 506 99 1,467 46	371 40 1, 189 91 106 49 398 09 635 04 138 31 90 30
11,685 98	3,160 15	1,373 36		••••	157 85	168 00	28	15,945 34	2,858 84
12,806 20	2,025 00	1,935 55			169 65	198 00	23	16,497 40	3,986 93
4,428 92 4,566 93 8,995 85	1,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00	49 18 375 13 417 31			55 05 62 02 117 07	36 00 60 00 96 00	5 10	5,569 15 6,064 08 11,626 23	335 50 131 60 467 10
37,969 51 37 50	3,679 80 8 75	3,356 82 3 90	•••••	•••••	400 00 50	522 00	78	45,228 13 50 65	16,965 64 331 98
37,307 01	3,688 55	3,360 72			400 50	592 00	78	45,278 78	17,997 60
9,395 (0 661 61	298 75	173 85			96 05 10 83	210 00 18 00	35	9,701 05 1,093 04	1,543 46 974 45 18 37
10,056 61	928 75	173 85			106 88	228 00	35	10,794 00	1,836 98
554 95 9,653 50 3,908 45					5 54 27 40 39 94	88 00 88 00	30	560 49 2,768 90 3,329 39	941 00 1,050 50 1,291 50
8,554 78 6,998 30 15,553 08	1,740 00 1,869 50 3,602 50	896 75 448 92 1,344 97		••••••	113 34 94 95 907 39	144 00 98 00 242 00	18 15	11,448 87 9,501 07 20,949 94	1,940 75 981 75 2,223 50

## No. 11.—STATE

Districts.	Agents.	Seamen admitted.	Seamen discharged.	Mode of accommodation.	Rate per week.
Onto.  Cincinnati	T. Jefferson Sherioek Emery D. Potter George S. Patterson Robert Parks		414 45 13 936 708	City Hospital Sisters of Charity Private board Hospital	#3 00 to #5 00 4 50
Detroit	Robert W. Davis Jacob A. T. Wendeli	176 18 194	909 18	Hospital Private	3 09
Evansville	Charles Denby John B. Norman	303	303	Hospital	•••••••••••
Chicago	Bolton F. Strother Benjamin L. Dorsey Daniel Wann*		368 41 409	Hospital Private beard	3 00
MISSOURI.  St. Louis  ARKANSAS.  Napoleon	Daniel H. Denavan	579: 239	455	•	•••••••••
IOWA. Burlington	Philip Harvey		2		•••••••••••••
WISCONSIN. Milwaukie OREGON.	George W. Clesen		107	Private board	3 00
Oregon	John Adair				******
San Francisco	T. B. Storer	•••••	• • • • • • •		
WASHINGTON TERRITORY Puget's Sound	Morris H. Frost				

## MENT—Continued.

			<u> </u>		]	<u> </u>			1 4
Board and nursing.	Medical services.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses	Clothing.	Other charges.	Funeral expenses.	Deaths.	Total expenses.	Hospital money collected.
\$8,588 57 1,114 69 923 06 5,594 99	\$66 00 1,003 33	<b>8</b> 75 75 794 85			\$86 97 11 15 3 65 76 86	\$108 00 36 00	18	\$8,783 54 1,125 84 368 46 7,436 09	\$2,687 47 131 79 531 70 1,678 45
15,591 31	1,069 32	800 60			178 63	144 00	94	17,713 86	5,029 4
5,031 16 349 79 5,380 95	1,600 00 197 55 1,797 55	489 62 94 98 513 90		••••	70 71 5 79 76 43	54 00 54 00	5	7,945 49 577 34 7,892 83	1,684 67 990 40 1,905 07
4,509 91	800 00	294 40			56 02			5,660 33	38 00 79 00
4,509 91	800 00	294 40			56 02			5,660 33	110 00
7,409 71 340 52	999 98 177 50	453 38 36 00	••••••		88 93 5 54	30 00	5	8, 982 00 559 56	2,493 7 73 9 1,058 6
7,750 23	1,177 48	489 38	•••••		94 47	30 00	. 5	9,541 56	3,626 4
19,950 91	1,000 00	831 54			148 79	92 00	51	15,023 17	6,943 9
5,538 94	1,000 00	297 77	•••••	••••	•••••	60 00	11	6,896 71	
1,167 78	1,995 00	10 80		•••••	83 03	••••••	•••••	2,925 60	69 8 10 6
1,167 78	1,025 00	10 80		••••	<b>53</b> 03		••••	2, 225 60	80 44
1,517 81	945 75	129 60			96 06	19 00		2,631 22	934 1
**************************************	•••••		••••••	•••			•••••••		217 77 71 30 10 6
		•••••	**********	••••			····	•••••	299 7
<b>32,</b> 170 43	6,199 95	3,490 29	**************************************		425 34	742 00	50	42,958 01	11,907 60 88 00 4 80 113 90
<b>32,</b> 170 43	6, 199 95	3,490 29	•••••		425 34	742 00	50	49,958 01	19,113 7
•••••	•••••	••••		••••			•••••		570 9

Recapitulation by States of the expenditures and receipts on account of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Btates.	Beamen admitted.	Seamen direcharged.	Board and nursing.	Medical ser- vices.	Medicines.	Travelling expenses.	Clothing.	Other charges.	Puneral ex- penditures.	Deaths.	Total amount.	Hospital money collected.
Maine	495	410	_	_				\$157.39	<b>973</b> 00	13	\$14,F64 54	_
New Hampshire	8	8	838 68	208 75	179 90	•	:	8		က	1,944 80	176 36
Vermont	2 3	14	38		2				•		20	
Massachusetts	1,20	1,212	3			8	2 2			3	3	3
Ebode 1-jand	2 3	38	3			8	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			9	3	526
Connectical	8.5	25.	3			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•••••		3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		3,41	
New LOFK	1,185	31,1	35							73 -	407	7
New Jersey	33.5	2 2				2	AB) 05	183 74	10.00	- 8	17 148 20	4,045 65
Delactor	}-	3	5			3	_			3	_	
Maryland	317	333						57 10	65 00	2	5. 968 68	
District of Columbia.		18	959	•	•					-	3	
Virginia	068	- 55	8	2	•					• •	Ş	
Worth Carolina	200	200	8							18.	27.5	
South Carolina	378	300	9	151				49 42		8	ŝ	
Georgia	25.	9	2	55		150 00				8	\$	ž,
Plorida	343	318	88	160						8	3	
Alabama	069	667	808	3				_		S	197	9-6
Missispli	GE.	8	8	9,000	417 31					15	25	467
Louisiana	9,352	27.72	8	889			•			78	278	5
Texas	92	457	88	<b>9</b>			:			R	ĕ	8
Tennesses	3	<u>8</u> 8	8	•	•	•	•			2		3
Kentucky	374	98	3		_	•	•			g	3	3
Obio	674	85	Š			•	•	178 63		<b>54</b>	713	5,120 41
Michigan	\$	<b>E</b>	曩				••••••			10	8	g
Indiana	200	8	8			••••••	•	3	•	•	8	110
Illinois	3	<b>8</b>	3		-	••••••	•	-		20	3	
Missouri	573	\$\$	12,950 91	7,000 00	ž Ž	•	•		8	51	15,023 17	_
Arkansas	253	Ž	3			•	••••••	•	_	11	8	•
IOWA	93	<b>~</b>	167			•••••	••••••	ප ස	•	:	ž	-
Wisconsin	<b>5</b>	107	517		_		•••••		12 00	OR.	2,631 23	23 11
Oregon							••••••			•		3
Colifornia	1,380	1,314	32, 170 43	6, 193 85	8,458 %	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:		3 2 2	8	42,958 01	12, 113 75
w seniagon lemony	•		:		:		:	:		:	•	
											*	
	14, 104	12,731	293, 590, 69	45, 139, 46	23, 340 47	161 00	715 99	3, 606 64	3, 863 00	615	370,410 95	173,073,09
									}	}		
				A	-	-	-					

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

P. BIGGER, Register.

## A.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, First Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

· Accounts adjusted.	No. of accounts.	Amount of receipts.	<b>8-</b>
Collectors of customs	1,667 314	\$54, 156, 212 30, 993	
the United States		589	42
Aggregate of receipts		54, 187, 795	10
Collectors and disbursing agents of the treasury	890	4,630,410	20
Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors. Additional compensation of collectors, naval officers, and sur-		790, 572	08
Accounts for refunding duties and claims for net proceeds of	20	5,931	
unclaimed merchandise	232	73,341	
The judiciary	837 <b>20</b>	952, 606 1, 390, 585	
Treasury notes presented for funding and received in payment	445	15, 391, 198	
or duties	3	318	
Claims for property lost in the military service of the United		010	
States	72	40, 267	61
Inspectors of steam vessels for travelling expenses, &c	146	<b>26,</b> 106	81
Accounts for redemption of United States stocks	2	2, 146	
Salaries of officers of the civil list paid directly from the treasury Superintendents of life-saving stations on the coast of the			
United States	28 730	27,074	
Superintendents of lights	810	750, 189 409, 662	
Support, &c., of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.		13, 274	
Commissioner of Public Buildings	153		
Support of Insane Asylum of Washington	3	31, 274	63
tives and the departments of the government	309	712, 635	
Coast survey		326, 916	
members of the Senate and the House of Representatives  Treasurer of the United States, for general receipts and ex-		935, 865	
penditures  Designated depositaries for additional compensation  Construction and repairs of public buildings, light-houses,	1	66, 199, 755 1, 047	79
beacons, &c	750	1,819,780	
Territorial accounts	1	90,070	
Disbursing clerks for paying salaries		1,819,780 21,850,695	
Mint accounts		24, 213	
Disbursing agent California land claims	4	7,461	
Texas  Accounts of public printers and of contractors for furnishing	16	6,511	01
paper for public printing, and for binding and engraving, &c.	109	304,588	30
Miscellaneous accounts	331	6, 363, 225	
Aggregate payments		125, 630, 648	78

Number of reports and certificates recorded	718
•	12, 570

T. L. SMITH, Auditor.

8,003

1,331

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

B.

Statement of the operations of the Second Auditor's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, showing the number of money accounts settled, the expenditure embraced therein, the number of property accounts examined and adjusted, together with other duties pertaining to the business of the office; prepared in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The number of accounts settled is 2,174, embracing an expenditure of \$9,972,757 31, under the following heads, viz:

Indian affairs	2,874,417	86
Ordnance department	1,457,791	
Medical department	65,287	
Quartermaster's department	26,614	
Expenses of recruiting	55,537	
State and private claims	92,269	
Relief of S. J. Hensley	96,375	
Printing books of tactics	3,750	
Contingent expenses of Adjutant General's department	459	
•		
	9,972,757	31
Property accounts examined and adjusted		,484
Private claims suspended or rejected	••••••	442
Requisitions registered, recorded, and posted	_ '	,819
Army recruits registered		,914
Dead and discharged soldiers registered		,122
Letters, accounts, &c., received, briefed, and registered	5	,042
	`	

In addition, the following statements and reports were prepared and transmitted from this office, viz:

Letters written, recorded, indexed, and mailed.....

Certificates of military service issued to Pension office......

Annual statement of Indian disbursements, prepared for Congress in duplicate, for the year ending June 30, 1859, comprised in 950 sheets foolscap.

Annual statement of the "recruiting fund," prepared for the adjutant general of the army.

Annual statement of the contingencies of the army, prepared, in

duplicate, for the Secretary of War.

Annual statement of the contingent expenses of this office, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual reports of balances, for one year and three years, to the

First Comptroller.

Quarterly reports of balances to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Second Comptroller.

Annual report of the clerks and others employed in this office for the year 1859, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report to the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount expended in removing the New York Indians to Kansas.

A statement of expenditures and payments from 1831 to 1856 under

treaty with the Choctaws of 1830; and

A statement of payments made to Chippewa Indians, from 1838 to 1853, inclusive, under treaties of July 29, 1837, October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.

The bookkeeper's register shows the settlement of 1,382 ledger accounts which have been regularly journalized and posted in the ledgers, which, as well as those for the appropriations, have been duly kept up.

T. J. D. FULLER, Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, October 20, 1860.

C.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Third Auditor's Office, November 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of this branch of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, as follows, viz:

### BOOKKEEPER'S DIVISION.

11,687,492 54

#### REPAYMENTS.

Amount of counter-requisitions by transfers	\$1,040,714 74,037 967	48
	1,115,718	57
The total amount of settlements during the fiscal year, comprised in 2,300 reports, was	14,591,815	42
Viz: Accounts settled out of advances made and charged to disbursing officers and agents	14,591,815	42

The operations of the various subdivisions of the office may be stated in detail as follows:

## QUARTERMASTER'S DIVISION.

From the 1st of July, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860, there were received and registered 769 quartermaster's accounts, involving an expenditure of \$7,872,681 25. During the same period 726 accounts were settled, involving an expenditure of \$6,893,875 07, leaving at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1860, 204 unsettled accounts, as follows, viz:

Remaining unsettled June 30, 1859	161 769
Total  Deduct the number settled as above stated	
Total number unsettled	204

of which a large number are the accounts of officers who have rendered accounts exhibiting balances due them, but have failed satisfactorily to explain how the balances originated, and are consequently suspended for such explanation. Nearly all the above accounts are accompanied by property accounts, showing the purchase, application, and expenditure of the public property in the service, which are settled conjointly with the money accounts.

Five hundred and sixty-four property accounts, unaccompanied by money accounts, have been settled out of the number received within the year, viz: 599.

#### SUBSISTRNCE DIVISION.

In this division there were audited and reported to the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury, during the year, 672 accounts of officers disbursing in the commissariat, involving an expenditure, on account of subsistence of the army, of \$1,829,017 82. The number of letters written, connected with their settlement and other business of the division, was 539.

### ENGINEER AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER DIVISION.

The accounts transmitted under the regulations of officers of the army and agents of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer bureaus, the office of exploration and surveys of the War Department, and the accounts received from the War Department of officers and agents disbursing under direction of the Secretary of War, are assigned to this division for adjustment.

The 221 accounts adjusted within the year, including sundry additional special statements, involved the sum of \$3,437,405 72. The business of a miscellaneous character, transacted during the year, consisted of 152 letters written and 23 requisitions drawn.

### PENSION DIVISION.

To this division are assigned the keeping and settlement of accounts of agents for paying pensions, the settlement of claims on account of arrearages of pensions and unclaimed pensions for a period exceeding fourteen months, made payable by law at the treasury, with other miscellaneous reports and extensive correspondence.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were rand registered, letters	eceived 1,570
Letters written during the same period	1,754 325
Pension agents' accounts on hand, June 30, 1859 Pension agents' accounts received during the fiscal year, end-	37
ing June 30, 1860	189
	226
Of these there were settled during the year	206
Leaving on hand unsettled	20

Pension claims received during the year	457 355
Leaving suspended and disallowed	
Amount of expenditures involved in the pension agents' accounts settled was	39,309 78 19,892 97

### DIVISION ON CLAIMS.

In this division during the fiscal year 390 claims requiring investigation, statements, and reports under special laws, were received and registered, involving an aggregate amount of \$286,884 09, and of these and others previously filed 769 were reported on, involving the sum of \$285,327 96, of which \$244,840 15 was allowed. It is proper to remark that the large proportion of these claims were paid under special acts of Congress, or by direction of the proper head of department, in which cases the duties of this office are merely administrative and are comprised in the stating of the account and observance of other formalities, preparatory to obtaining a requisition on the Treasury for the amount allowed. In some of the cases, however, written reports were made and other investigations, involving much time and labor. Seven hundred and fifty letters were received, and five hundred and eighty-four letters were written. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six other papers, connected with claims and other business of the division, were received, registered, and filed. Five hundred and nineteen pages copying on foolscap, and eight hundred and seventyfive pages of letter correspondence were filled, as well as one thousand three hundred and forty-three statements, reports, and awards made, the reports having been to the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, and Second Comptroller, as well as on calls by Congress. A number of claims, under the act of March 3, 1849, providing for lost horses, &c., still remain unsettled, notwithstanding the active and constant employment of one clerk on their investigation, who has disposed of a considerable number during the year.

#### COLLECTION DIVISION.

The operations of this division from the 30th September, 1859, to the 30th September, 1860, were as follows:

Total balance outstanding September 30, 1859, as stated in last report, exclusive of amount in suit and balances which accrued prior to the year 1820 From which deduct amount closed by settlements and payments into the treasury during the year, including amount paid on judgments	\$1,012,238 51 128,665.31
Balance due September 30, 1860	883,573 20

During the year there were 239 letters received and registered, with a brief of contents, and 127 letters written and recorded.

### BOUNTY LAND AND SOLDIERS' CLAIMS DIVISION.

In this division 488 communications, relative to pay, pension, and bounty land claims, were investigated and disposed of, which included claims of widows and orphans under the acts of the 3d of March, 1802, 16th April, 1816, first section of the act of 3d February, 1853. Of the number of claims presented 21 were allowed—in all \$1,240 83. Six thousand seven hundred and nineteen bounty land claims, and 222 invalid and half-pay pensions cases were examined and certified to the Commissioner of Pensions, and 547 lette-s were written.

I would add that the clerical force of this office has been reduced from ninety to sixty-one clerks under the first section of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government; approved 23d June, 1860, chap. 205, which permanently transfers the twenty-nine clerks, theretofore legally attached to this office, but detailed on duty, by order of the Secretary, in other offices of the Treasury Department to the several offices in which they have been doing duty, and thus reducing the future estimates of appropriation for the clerical force of this office in the sum of \$39,200. Considering that the sixty-one clerks actually employed in the office were sufficient for the discharge of the duties devolving

upon it, the reduction has been made under my suggestion.

Notwithstanding the diminution of the clerical force and the increase of business, keeping pace with the growth and expansion of the country, I am gratified to say that the current demands upon the office have been discharged with promptitude. The only arrearages that now exist are the remnants of the accumulations of former years, some of them running back to a period cotemporary with the Mexican war. The claims for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, which, in the years 1849—'50—'51, had accumulated to the number of several thousands, and were constantly increasing for several years, have been largely diminished by adjudications, either favorable or adverse, and thus removed from the docket entirely. And the same may be said of the great mass of accounts and arrearages of other descriptions with which the office was clogged immediately following the Mexican war.

During the last year an unusual and very laborious duty was imposed by the House of Representatives in relation to the claims growing out of Indian hostilities in 1855—'65, in Oregon and Washington Territories. These claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of six millions of dollars, had been reported by a commission or board, which was in session about a year, with a corps of clerks, and the expenses incurred by it in examining and reporting upon the claims alone amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. The papers connected therewith coming to this office, and application being made to Congress for payment, as reported by the commission, at the instance of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, an examination was made of said claims, and the

result thereof communicated in a letter or report dated January 10, On the 8th February following a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives directing me to re-examine and report to the House at the next session of Congress the amounts due and properly allowable, agreeably to certain rules and regulations as to rates of pay, &c., prescribed in said resolution. No additional clerks were authorized to be employed, nor was any appropriation made to cover any expense that might necessarily be incurred in discharging the duty imposed. The business was promptly taken in hand, and from four to ten clerks were most of the time engaged in examining, transcribing, and analyzing the various accounts, vouchers, muster and pay rolls connected with the claims, making abstracts and statements, and also investigating the records of this office, involving an examination of the accounts of all the disbursing officers of the regular army stationed in these Territories during the period in question. Considerable correspondence was also had with officers of the military as well as the civil service, and information sought from every available source. Eleven large volumes of imperial paper, comprising from three to six hundred pages each, were filled with a complete record of said claims, classified and arranged so as to show the nature and description of each claim, the amount thereof as reported by the commissioners, and the amount allowed by me. My report was transmitted to the House on the 7th February last, just one year from the date of the passage of the resolution, and the conclusions arrived at were set forth therein at some length, from which it appeared that said claims would be reduced to two millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and fifty-five cents, being a reduction from the amount originally reported of three millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and fortyeight dollars and eighty-one cents. During the session the Senate passed a bill appropriating the sum of three millions four hundred thousand dollars in payment of said claims, but no decisive action was had in the House of Representatives, the Committee on Military Affairs reporting a bill reducing the appropriation to the amount reported by me as above stated, but which did not come to a final vote in the House. Thus it would appear that the labors of the investigation have not been in vain, and that so far as action has been had by Congress the conclusions and recommendations contained in my report, resulting in a large reduction on the claims, have been substantially approved.

Whatever final disposition may be made of these claims, it is manifest that some specific legislation should be had with reference to such cases in the future. It is admitted to be the duty of the general government to protect the citizens of the States and Territories in their persons and property, alike from foreign invasion and the hostile incursions of marauding savages within their borders. For these purposes a regular force is maintained at vast expense, not indeed on a scale sufficiently large to meet emergencies that may arise on extraordinary occasions, but affording a nucleus around which the volunteer militia may be brought into the field. When such emergencies have occurred in the former history of the country, and it became necessary

to call out the volunteer militia, provision has been made for the payment of all the expenses necessarily incurred thereby, Congress, however, reserving the right to determine the principles upon which the claims should be adjusted and payment thereof made. But of late years a new method has been devised, by which all control over the matter will be practically taken from Congress or the Executive. Indian hostilities are prosecuted on the frontiers and in newly settled portions of the country by the local authorities calling out volunteers, without the authority or assent of the general government, and even in opposition to the wishes of its officers. These local authorities thus not only assume to be the judge of the necessity of such a proceeding, the mode and manner of prosecuting the hostilities, but the extent to which they shall be carried and the amount of expenditure to be incurred, and then look to Congress to provide out of the national treasury for the liquidation of all the claims they have contracted and may see proper to present. By recognizing such a right the general government will be placed in the position of an involuntary debtor to claimants with the origination of whose claims it had nothing to do, and who exercise the perogative of creating the indebtedness as well as fixing the amount thereof, and thus it will be left entirely defenceless and at their mercy. It is easy to see the opportunities that will thus be presented for spoliation of the national treasury. Trifling expeditions and forays on the border may be magnified into hostilities on a large scale, involving the expenditure of vast amounts of money, causes that are perhaps beyond control are constantly operating to make such collisions and hostilities inevitable, and they will doubtless continue, to a greater or less extent, until the Indian race within our borders shall become entirely extinct or reclaimed to civilization. But in the absence of salutary checks, the opportunities for personal aggrandisement and speculation will of themselves operate as incentives to produce such a state of affairs on every occasion and pretext. Especially will this be the case, if it be once understood that persons who render services or furnish property on such occasions will be permitted to set up claims against the general government, for such property and services, at prices above what they are actually worth in cash, and obtain payment thereof without full and thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected therewith. I therefore beg leave to repeat the suggestion submitted in a former report, of the "necessity of some general legislation by Congress, prescribing some rules and regulations for calling out volunteers on special exigencies and mustering them into service, requiring some sort of regularity and conformity to army regulations with respect to pay, allowances, &c.; and also providing for an early adjustment and payment of expenses necessarily incurred, according to fixed principles, enforcing strict accountability, and the usual scrutiny and investigation of the proper officers of the United States." If such provisions were made as suggested, and enforced in all such cases in the future, just and honest claims would be paid without material delay to the persons who rendered the service or furnished the supplies, and at a great saving, as I believe, to the treasury.

I deem it proper to add in this connexion that at the last session a

bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the State of California prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty, in which an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars was made, and it was provided that "upon presentation of the certificate of the treasurer of the State of California, countersigned by the governor and comptroller, showing the amount appropriated and actually paid out by the said State in accordance with an act of the California legislature approved April \* \* it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to 16, 1859, \* draw his warrant in favor of the authorized agent of said State, (taking his receipt therefor,) upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same out of the appropriation hereinbefore made." And another section made provision for the redemption by the United States of certain bonds issued by the said State, and in like manner provided that "it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War (upon the presentation of any of said bonds) to draw his warrant in favor of the holder or holders thereof for the amount due upon the same upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby directed to pay the same," &c. Thus it will be perceived that no opportunity is given for an investigation into the character of the claims allowed, either as to rates paid for services, supplies, &c., or of the necessity of incurring the expenditure; the action of the local authorities, either in making payment or issuing bonds, being held to be conclusive and binding as against the United States. A precedent for this is found in the act approved August 18, 1856, which directed the assumption by the United States of bonds bearing seven and twelve per cent. interest, and amounting in the aggregate to over nine hundred thousand dollars, issued by the State of California in payment of expenses incurred by said State in the suppression of Indian hostilities prior to January 1, 1854. A subsequent examination of the papers connected with the claims, in this office, showed that the prices for services of volunteers and everything connected with the hostilities were of the most extraordinary character, the compensation of the private soldiers being at the rate of five to six dollars per day, besides subsistence and other allowances in proportion. It does not appear what rates of pay have been allowed by the State in the more recent hostilities, for payment of which claim is now made, but the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, after considering the matter, have reported the bill back, directing an audit of the accounts of the State for payments for the services of volunteers and for supplies, transportation, &c., by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, fixing the rates of pay for the volunteers "the same as were paid for services in the same grade and for the same time in the United States army serving in ('alifornia,' and further providing that "the Third Auditor, as to all principles not expressly settled by this act, shall be governed in auditing and settling said claims by the principles adopted in his report upon the claims of the Territories of Washington and Oregon of the 7th of February, 1860," &c. At the present time a large volunteer force is understood to be in the field in New Mexico, called out by the local authorities, in prosecuting hostilities against certain tribes

of Indians, and, in the course of time, the claims for expenditures made and liabilities incurred will be presented to Congress for payment. But until such provision is made by law the persons who thus render their services or furnish supplies must go unrecompensed, depending on the recognition of their claims at some future time by Congress, and in the meantime speculators and agents intervene by the purchase of the claims at heavy discounts, the rate depending on the prospects for speedy payment as well as the necessities of the holder. Were provision made by law for all such cases as they arise in future, it can hardly be doubted that great advantage would result to the persons engaged in such services, where the services were approved by the proper authority, and Congress would be in a great degree relieved from the pressure of such claims, for the thorough investigation of which in their details it is incapable by its organization and mode of action, as well as the multiplicity of business constantly pressing upon it during the period of its sessions. It would supersede, also, the necessity for such investigations as have been recently required, which consume much time and are necessarily conducted. under great disadvantages, prolonging the time of settlement and producing dissatisfaction and embarrassments growing out of the delay of payment as well as transfer of claims that would not otherwise exist.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. ATKINSON,

Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

D.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fourth Auditor's Office, December 3, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to report to you the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last.

This report would have been presented at an earlier day but for the fact that during the time occupied in the removal of the office to its present location and the re-arrangement of its files, there was, necessarily, a partial suspension of its business.

The total number of accounts audited is 666, consisting of 320 re-

ported and 346 certified accounts.

The amount of disbursements involved in those settlements is \$17,517,439 58.

This sum may be arranged under the following div	isions: viz:	
Expenditures on account of the navy	\$16,618,068	70
Expenditures on account of the marine corps	713,833	
Expenditures on account of pensioners	113,037	86
Expenditures on account of steamship—foreign mail	•	
service	72,500	00

Among these accounts are those of paymasters of the navy, the paymaster and quartermaster of the marine corps, and navy agents, embracing minor accounts to the number of 58,098.

The number of advance and pay requisitions registered is 780,

amounting to \$11,856,201 98.

The number of transfer and refunding requisitions issued and registered is 155, amounting to \$326,608.

The number of letters received and registered is 5,252.

The number of letters written and recorded, embracing reports to the heads of the Treasury and Navy Departments and Second Comp-

troller, is 5,673.

The number of allotment tickets granted by officers and others in the naval service is 1,867. An abstract of each of which, exhibiting the name of the grantor, his rank, the monthly sum allotted, number of months, date of first payment, and the place where payable, was entered in the appropriate books.

At the close of each quarter of the year a report was made to the Second Comptroller, exhibiting the names of those disbursing agents of the Navy Department who had failed to render their accounts within the period prescribed by the act of 31st of January, 1823—showing, also, the nature and extent of the default in each case.

Quarter-annual reports were made to the Secretary of the Navy, showing the amounts which had been passed to the credit of the navy

hospital fund on the books of this office.

A report was made to the Secretary of the Navy showing in detail the items of expenditure charged to the appropriation for the contin-

gent expenses of the navy.

A statement was prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy of the amount received during the year by each officer of the navy and marine corps, on account of pay, rations, travelling expenses, servants, forage, quarters, &c.

All the cases of application for bounty land, which were referred to this office by the Commissioner of Pensions for evidence of service in the navy on the part of the applicants, received prompt attention.

Applications by seamen for admission into the naval asylum at Philadelphia were numerous. As a service of twenty years is required as a qualification to entitle an applicant to such privilege, and as the service is, in many instances, performed at intervals of time extending through a period of thirty-five or forty years, much time has been occupied in the examination of such cases.

The removal of the office into "Winder's building" having been completed, it affords me pleasure to be able to say, that the rooms assigned for its use are sufficient for the accommodation of the clerks

and the methodical arrangement of its files.

Its location in the fourth story of the building renders it rather difficult of access, and its separation from those offices with which it has such constant intercourse is attended with much inconvenience. But these drawbacks are fully compensated by the relief from the

serious embarrassments under which it labored for want of suitable accommodations while located in the navy building.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. HUNTER,

Fourth Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fifth Auditor's Office, November 21, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the opera-

tions of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

There have been adjusted in this office and transmitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, one thousand three hundred and forty-seven (1,347) accounts of the various classes of public expenditure by law referred to this office for statement, and during the period embraced in this report the number of letters written in relation to the examination and adjustment of accounts has amounted to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (2,777).

The current work in all the divisions of this bureau has been performed punctually and well, but few accounts lie over, and in all such cases the reason of delay is to be found in the fact that they were either wholly unsupported by vouchers or the vouchers were so incomplete and unsatisfactory as to preclude an accurate statement.

I have appended to this report four statements, marked respectively A, B, C, and D, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

Statement A exhibits in detail the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States, mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States" for the year ending December 31, 1859. From this statement it appears that the total of salaries paid to one hundred and thirty-three consular officers for the period last mentioned is two hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$263,206 98,) and that they have returned fees for the same time amounting to the aggregate sum of one hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and and ninety-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$110,896 78,) which has been applied towards the payment of salaries. The balance of its destitute seamen abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounts to a total of two hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, (\$220,982 69,) towards the payment of which the sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, (\$45,920 35,) received by the consals for extra wages upon the discharge of American seamen in foreign ports, has been applied, leaving the net

cost to the government, upon this account one hundred and seventy-five thousand sixty-two dollars and thirty-four cents, (\$175,062 34.)

By comparing this statement with the corresponding one for the year ending June 30, 1859, it will be observed that the cost of "relief and protection" of our destitute seamen for the period embraced in this report is less by the sum of forty seven thousand four hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$47,406 98,) than during the previous year. This result is caused in part by an increase in the amount of extra wages, and in part by the more economical administion of the fund appropriated by law.

The practical utility of a statement of this kind of salaries, amounting to one hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, (\$152,310 20,) was paid by the treasurer of the

United States.

A comparison of this statement with the corresponding one, appended to the last annual report from this office, will show that the amount of fees now shown to have been collected is greater by the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$12,513 37,) than was reported for the year ending December 31, 1858, thus justifying the remark in my last report that there is "a steady though gradual approximation of the revenues of the government from this source, towards the disbursements on account of the consular system."

Statement B exhibits in detail the amount of disbursements on account of destitute American seamen in foreign ports, and the amount of extra wages and moneys received by the United States consuls at the

ports specified.

By this statement it is shown that the cost to the government of the care and protection, which was first prepared to accompany my last report, has been so frequently manifested that I have prepared two additional statements with the view of showing, completely, the affairs

and operations of this office.

Statement C exhibits the number and cost of transportation of destitute seamen from foreign ports to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1860, from which it is shown that the number of seamen brought home was one thousand and forty-nine, (1,049,) at the aggregate cost to the government of twelve thousand and eight dollars and fifty cents, (\$12,008 50.)

Statement D shows the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries, charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and sending them home for trial, with the witnesses for prosecution, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

It thus appears that the number of criminal seamen sent home for trial was forty-eight, (48,) at the aggregate expense to the government of two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$2,332 96.)

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient,

B. FULLER, Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. Statement of the amount of salaries paid to and fees received from the consular officers of the United States mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1859.

### CONSULATES, WHERE LOCATED.

	CONSULATES, WHERE LOCATED.									
					A,					
							Salaries		Fee	<b>s</b> .
1	Amoor river	•	_	•	•	-	\$1,000	00	<b>\$</b> 34	
	Amsterdam (a)		-	-	-	-	942		360	
3	Acapulco	-	-	_	-	•	2,000		854	
4	Amoy -	-	_	-		•	3,000		271	
5	Athens -	_	_	_	_	•	1,000		_	25
	Antwerp (b)	_		_	_	•	3,052		1,236	
7	Aux Cayes	_	_	_	_	_	500		351	
_	Alexandria	_	_	_	_	_	3,500		66	_
	Aspinwall	_	_	_	_	_	2,500		2,749	
	Apia (c)	_	•	•	-	-	•		•	
	Aix-la-Chapell	_	-	-	•	•	902		70	
11	TIX-19-OHabeti	.6	•	-	-	•	2,500	UU	1,803	VV
				7	В.					
<b>10</b>	<b>D</b> 1			•	•					
	Bordeaux	-	-	-	-	-	<b>T</b> /	00		14
	Belfast (b)	-	-	-	-	-	2,358		2,663	
	Basle -	-	-	-	-	-	2,000			00
	Beirut -	-	-	-	-	•	2,000	<b>00</b>		13
	Bremen -	•	-	-	-	•	2,000	00	518	00
17	Batavia -	-	•	-	-	•	1,000	00	<b>298</b>	<b>23</b>
18	Bahia -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	00	486	99
19	Buenos Ayres	-	-	-	•	-	2,000	00	1,828	76
<b>20</b>	Bay of Islands	(d)	-	-	-	-	931		211	
	•	•								
					C.					
21	Cork (b) -	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,718	86	\$757	49
	Cape Town	-	-	•	•	-	1,000		380	
	Cadiz -	-	-	-	-	•	1,500		582	
	Callao -	•	-	-	-	-	3,500		1,541	
	Candia -	-	•	-	-	-	1,000		_,0	
	Canton -	•	•	-	-	-	4,000		410	40
	Cape Haytien	-	-	•	•	-	1,000		174	
$\overline{28}$	Corbija -	-	-	_	-	_	500	00	48	
29		•	-	•	•	_	767	34	1	
	Carthagena	_	•	_	•	_		00		
31	Constantinople	<i>(</i> 3)	-	-	-	_	4,267			
32	Calcutta -	(0)	_	_	_	-	•		2,741	
V Z	~wavuuvo ~	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	VU	4, (21	JU
				•	D.					
53	Dundee -				-		<b>40 0</b> 00	ΩΛ	<b>\$1</b> 000	ΛΛ
	Demarara	-	•	-	•	•	\$2,000		<b>\$1,998</b>	
<b>34</b>	Damalala	•	-	-		-	2,000	VV	289	ZY

					E.			
							Salaries.	Fees.
35	Elsinore -	•	-	-	-	-	<b>\$1,500 00</b>	<b>\$</b> 122 49
					F.			
36	Frankfort-on-	the-N	<b>Main</b>	-	•	•	<b>\$3,</b> 000 <b>00</b>	\$539 00
37	Fayal -	-	•	-	-	-	750 00	455 73
38	Foo Choo	-	-	-	•	-	3,500 00	194 17
	Falkland islan	ads	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	<b>59 52</b>
40	Funchal -	-	-	•	•	-	1,500 00	68 41
					G.			
41	Geneva (b)	-	-	-	-	•	1,569 29	190 00
42	-	-	-	-	-	•	•••••	*****
	Guayaquil	-	•	-	-	•	750 00	77 87
	Glasgow	•	•	-	•	-	3,000 00	2,865 12
45	Genoa (b)	•	-	-	-	-	1,860 00	587 08
					H.			
46	Havre (b)	_	_	_	_	-	6,494 50	3,647 86
	Honolulu	•	•	-	•	•	4,000 00	3,979 72
-	Hamburg	-	•	-	-	•	2,000 00	1,198 71
	Havana	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	7,641 33
<b>50</b>	Halifax	-	-	-	•	•	2,000 00	1,452 09
51	Hong Kong	•	•	•	-	•	3,500 00	4,184 38
					J.			
<b>52</b>	Jerusalem	-	•	•	•	•	1,500 00	12 00
					K.			
<b>5</b> 3	Kingston (b)	-	-	-	-	-	2,233 98	690 63
					L.			
	La Guayra	-	-	-	•	•	1,500 00	237 14
	Leipsic -	•	•	•	-	•	1,500 00	1,196 65
	La Rochelle	•	•	•	-	-	1,500 00	705 06
	Leeds -	•	•	-	-	•	2,000 00	1,644 00
	Lahaina -	•	-	-	_	-	3,000 00	789 05 785 00
RN UN	Lyons - Lanthala	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00 1,000 00	32 46
	Leghorn -	-	_	_	_	-	1,500 00	522 01
62	London -	•	-	•	-	-	7,500 00	5,626 17
	Liverpool (g)	-	-	-	-			
<del>-</del> -	£ (3 /							

					M.			
					•		Salaries.	Fees.
64	Marseilles	•	-	•	-	-	<b>\$2,500 00</b>	<b>\$1,420 02</b>
65	Munich	-	-	•	•	-	1,000 00	102 00
66	Montreal	-	-	-	•	-	4,000 00	406 16
67	Messina -	•	•	-	•	•	1,500 00	292 17
<b>68</b>	Moscow -	•	-	-	•	-	2,000 00	•••••
69	Malaga -	•	•	-	-	•	1,500 00	563 39
70	Maranham	•	-	•	-	-	1,000 00	110 98
71	Mauritius	•	•	-	•	-	<b>2,500 00</b>	442 74
72	Manchester (b	<b>(</b> )	•	-	-	•	2,267 38	840 50
	Matanzas (b)	•	-	-	-	•	2,815 93	1,357 22
74	Monrovia (h)	-	-	•	•	•	986 11	138 00
75	Melbourne	•	-	•	-	-	4,000 00	1,429 75
76	Matamoras	•	-	÷	•	•	1,000 00	1,859 75
77	Mexico (i)	•	-	-	. •	-	500 00	391 59
78	Montevideo	-	•	-	-	•	1,000 00	980 12
					N.			
79	Nassau -	•	•	-	••	-	2,000 00	992 34
80	Naples -	-	-	-	-	•	1,500 00	588 70
81	Ningpo -	-	-	-	-	-	4,000 00	50 25
	O1				_		2,000 00	00 20
					0.			•
82	Oporto -	•	-	-		_	1,500 00	264 50
	Omoa -	-	•	•	_	_	1,000 00	53 00
	Odessa (j)	-	•	-	•	-	•	
					P.		••••••	•••••
QK	Drings Edwar	٠,٠	Taland		-•		1 000 00	408.01
	Prince Edwar Para -	u B	твіяна	•	•	•	1,000 00	496 91
_	Panama -	-	•	•	•	•	1,000 00	352 79
	Paris -	_	•	-	-		3,500 00	885 02
_		•	•	•	-	•	5,000 00	6,292 00
	Ponce - Port au Princ	•	•		•	•	1,500 00	402 34
	Paso del Nort	_	-	-	•	-	2,000 00	404 85
	Palermo -	<i>A</i> G	•	-	-	•	500 00	8 00
	Pernambuco	-	-	-	-	•	1,500 00	640 51
	Paita -	_	-	-	_	-	2,000 00	1,750 58
07		•	•		•	•	<b>500 00</b>	313 99
					R.			
95	Revel (k)	-	•	-	•	-	1,916 65	21 93
96	Rotterdam	-	-	•	-	•	2,000 00	1,079 24
	Rio Janeiro	-	•	•	•	•	6,000 00	3,364 14
98	Rio Grande	-	-	-	•	•	1,000 00	648 32
					8.		•	
ga	St. Jago, Cap	م مار	Varda		_		7,050 00	24 64
100	Sabanilla	~ ut	A OLUB	_	-	_	500 00	34 64
	Shanghai	_	_	_	-	-	4,000 00	373 83
TAT	name mor	-	-	-	-	_	<b>2,000 00</b>	1,565 96

	Salaries.	Foes.
102 Simoda (l)	\$263 88	\$27 37
103 San Juan del Norte (b)	2,249 99	235 37
104 St. Thomas (b)	4,622 21	1,588 61
105 Spezzia	1,000 00	13 52
106 San Juan del Sur (b)	2,201 44	12 96
107 Stutgard	1,000 00	264 00
108 Stettin	1,000 00	9 00
109 San Juan, P. R. (m)	1,783 32	172 64
110 St. Petersburg	2,000 00	177 00
111 St. Croix (n)	662 50	91 47
112 Smyrna	2,000 00	741 55
113 Southampton	2,000 00	179 26
114 St. Domingo	1,500 00	99 42
115 Singapore	2,500 00	1,068 63
116 Santiago de Cuba	2,500 00	418 41
117 St. Paul de Loando	1,000 00	74 11
T.	,	,
118 Trieste (b)	2,163 04	435 89
119 Tunis (b)	3,950 17	•••••
120 Trinidad de Cuba	2,500 00	419 44
121 Tampico	1,000 00	677 07
122 Turk's Island	2,000 00	801 47
123 Tabasco	500 00	160 40
124 Tripoli	1,500 00	•••••
125 Talcahuano (b)	1,474 64	788 81
126 Tumbez	500 00	399 04
127 Tahiti	1,000 00	170 81
128 Tangiers	3,000 00	••••••
<b>V.</b>		
129 Vera Cruz	3,500 00	770 01
130 Venice	750 00	770 91 27 38
131 Vienna	1,500 00	_
132 Valparaiso (o)	2,250 00	1,120 00
	2,200 00	2,299 61
<b>Z.</b>		
133 Zanzibar	1,000 00	203 62
Total amount of salary paid to 133 con-		
sular officers for the year ending Decem-		
ber 31, 1859	263,206 98	444444
Total amount of fees returned by them		************
during the same period	••••••	110,896 78
Amount paid by the Treasurer of the		,
United States	•••••	152,310 20
	263,206 98	263,206 98
Thursday Dan a passesser		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fifth Auditor's Office, November 19, 1860.

## NOTES.

- (s) Consul absent twenty-one days without leave, for which period no salary was paid him.
- (b) The excess of salary paid over and above the salary per annum provided for this consulate is for time occupied in receiving instructions and making the transit in accordance with the eighth section of the act of August 18, 1856.

(c) To 25th November, since which time no returns have been received.

(d) An interval of eight days—from 29th May, the day following George R. West's death to 5th June, the day on which James Busby entered upon his duties—also, eighteen days absence of the consul without leave, for which periods no salary has been paid.

(e) From 25th April, when J. Judson Barclay entered upon his duties, to December 31,

and for thirty days to W. L. Ellsworth for receiving instructions.

(f) Vacant.

(g) No returns for the year 1859.

(h) An interval of five days between the day of John Z. Forney's death and the day on which John Seys entered upon his duties, for which period no salary was paid.

(i) No returns for the third and fourth quarters.

(j) Incumbent not a citizen of the United States, and by section twenty-one of the act of August 18, 1856, not entitled to salary.

(k) An interval of twelve days, from 1st to 12th January, inclusive, for which no salary

was paid, Charles A. Leas, the present consul, having been paid from January 13.

(1) From 1st to 19th January, subsequent to which Townsend Harris has been paid as minister resident, &c.

(m) C. De Ronceday was paid for twenty-three days receiving his instructions, forty-seven days for making the transit, and from April 20 to December 31 at his post.

(a) From February 12 to December 31, the returns from January 1 to February 11 having

been necessarily included in the annual report for 1858.

(e) Return of fees for the year complete, salary paid to September 30, 1859.



Statement showing the amount of money reported to have been disbursed for the relief of seamen, and extra wages and money received by American consuls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Name of consulate.	Disburseme	n <b>ts.</b>	Money received.
Alicante			\$224 00
Amoy		ΛΛ.	90 00
_ ▼	1		30 00
AntiguaAntwerp, (three quarters)	1,202		30 00
			15 00
Aspinwall			15 00
Aux Cayes	168	70	
Bahia, (two quarters)	86	30	260 43
Bangkok Barbadoes			6 60 326 65
Batavia, (three quarters)			295 90
		00	54 00
Bathurst			
Bermuda			936 00
Bombay, (two quarters)			237 71 48 00
Bremen		96 96	45 00
Bristol			516 72
			1
Cadiz	1, 232		866 00
Calcutta, (three quarters)		83	435 71
Callao			4,342 87
Campeachy			900 95
Cape Town			200 25
Cienfuegos	21	50	
Constantinople		-	
Cork, (three quarters)			
Curaçoa		00	171 60
Dundee	115		************
Elsinore		-	280 17
Falmouth			84 75
Fayal, (two quarters)			1,509 27
Foo-Choo		00	
Genos.			460 50
Gibraltar	•		109 50
Glasgow	142		154 00
Gottenburg		50	****
Grand Cayman		09	
Guayaquil	135		35 00
Halifax	450		66 92
Havana			2,084 83
Havre			1, 207 50
Hamburg	188		108 00
Hilo	4,460		878 00
Hobart Town	141		
Hong Kong, (three quarters)	2,856		1,006 26
Honolulu	49,460		5,985 00
Kingston, Jamaica	146		87 00
Laguayra	99		
Laguna de Terminis			********
Lahaina, (three quarters)	25, 678		720 00
La Rochelle			189 00
Lecas			
London, (two quarters)	•		
Lyons		00	••••••
Malaga	193		142 00
		-	•
Maranham	32	83 00	

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

# STATEMENT—Continued.

	]	ts. Money received.
Marseilles	\$818 6	50 \$184 80
Matanzas	628 0	_
Manritius	2,895 3	
Mazatlan, (one quarter)	166 8	36
Melbourne	494 8	36 537 <b>73</b>
Messina	40 0	00
Minatitlan	121 8	30
Montevideo	1,508 3	39 <b>495</b> 8 <b>2</b>
Montreal		
Nagasaki	24 0	
Naples	154 8	
Nassau, N. P.	2, 147	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	56 0	
Ning-po		25
Oporto		
Paita		1,656 00
Palermo		
Panama	2,301 2	
Paramaribo		36 00
Pernambuco		72
Plymouth		
Point de Galle		
Port Stanley	,	
Prince Edward's Island.		
Puerto Cabello		
Rio de Janeiro		
Rio Grande del Sur, (two quarters)		
Rotterdam		
Sabanilla		20
San Juan del Norte		16 00
San Juan del Sur	•	
San Juan, P. R.		
Santiago		
Bhaoghai		
Lidney, (three quarters)	,	
Ringapore		1
Smyrna		
Southampton		
St. Domingo, (two quarters)	607 3	39 227 00
St. Helena	1,311 4	1,235 56
St. Jago de Cuba		
St. Petersburg		50 45 00
St. Thomas		21 595 <b>00</b>
Tabasco		00
Tahiti		396 00
Talcahuano		1,685 00
l'eneriffe	10 7	54 00
Prieste		1
Prinidad	17 8	
Fumbez	10, 186 5	
Furk's Island	212 9	
V 4 174 74 144	10,080 5	
	214 3	<b>37</b>
Vera Cruz.	1	3 A
Vera CruzZanteZante	183 7	
Valparaiso	1	
Vera Cruz	183 7	00

## STATEMENT—Continued.

The following sums were paid for the relief of seamen, otherwise than by the consuls, viz:  To Isaac M. Brown, owner and master of the schooner			
"Mechanic," for blankets furnished destitute seamen by order of the consul at Lanthala  To John Gibson, purser of the United States frigate "Merrimack," for provisions and clothing to destitute	\$122	00	
seamen	67	43	
seamen To Royal Greenland Mercantile Company, for subsistence	52	40	
of destitute seamen	70	56	***********
Total disbursements	220, 982	69	
Less extra wages	45, 920		
Paid out of the treasury	175, 062	34	

Statement showing the amount expended in arresting American seamen in foreign countries charged with the commission of crime on American vessels, together with the expenses attending the examination of the same by the consul, and the expenses of sending them home for trial with the witnesses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Consulate where expense originated.	No. of seamen arrested.	Amount expended.	K-
Amsterdam Bathurst Bordeaux Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope Fayal Gibraltar	13 2	118 125	
Havana Liverpool Marseilles Monrovia Nantes	1 2 1 2	75 118 60 238 192	00 00 00 75 54
Nuevitas  Palermo  Puerto Cabello  St. John's, N. B  St. Helena	1	60 92 146 116	00 00 75 60 00
St. Thomas	1 48		50

C.

Statement showing the number of "destitute American seamen" sent to the United States from their several consulates during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Alicante, W. L. Giro Amoor river, P. McD. Collins Antigua, R. S. Higginbotham Antwerp, A. D. Gall Aspinwall, C. J. Fox Aux Cayes, R. Loring  B.	2 a 16 4 54	\$10.00 20.00 270.00 40.09 540.00
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Bahia, J. S. Gillmer.  Balize, taken from a wreck.  Barbadoes, N. Towner.  Barrington, N. S., J. Robertson.  Bathurst, D. R. B. Upton.  Bay of Islands, G. R. West.  Batavia, H. Anthon, jr.  Bermuda, H. B. Brown.  Bremen, J. R. Diller.  Bristol, England, S. Ward.  Buenos Ayres, Wm. H. Hudson.	5 10 15 3 2 1 522 1	60 06 50 00 100 00 150 00 20 00 10 00 299 00 10 00 40 00
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Cadiz, T. T. Tunstall Callao, Wm. Miles Calcutta, C. Huffnagle Canton, O. H. Perry Cardenas, G. Harris Cape of Good Hope, G. S. Holmes Cienfuegos, C. D. Fowler Constantinople, James McDowell Curaçoa, M. Jesurun Cuidad Bolivar, John Wulff	2 1 1 31 10 7 2 4	10 00 20 00 10 00 10 00 310 00 100 00 70 00 20 00 40 00
28	D.  Demarara, A. V. Colvin	3	30 00
29	E. Elsinore, J. P. M. Epping	1	10 00
30 31 32	Falkland Islands, W. H. Smiley	5 1 c74	50 00 10 00 1,510 00

# STATEMENT—Continued.

No.	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	G.		
33 34	Gibraltar, H. J. Sprague	4 1	\$40 00 10 00
	H.		
35	Halifax, A. Pillsbury	4	30 0
36	Havana, C. J. Helm	•	200 0
37 38	Havre, W. H. Vesey		290 <b>0</b> 130 0
39	Hong Kong, J. Keenan	3	860 0
	I & J.		
40	Inagua, D. Sargent	18	180 0
41	Jacmel, Charles Moraria.	ī	10 0
	K.		
42	Kingston, Jamaica, R. A. Harrison	9	90 0
	L.		
43	Laguayra, Andrew J. Smith		10 0
44	Laguna, G. T. Ingraham, jr., consul and agent	7	140 0
45 46	Lahaina, Anson G. ChandlerLiverpool, England, Beverley Tucker		70 0 <b>3</b> 50 0
47	Liverpool, Nova Scotia, J. D. Davis	3	18 0
48 49	Loando, J. G. Willis London, R. B. Campbell		60 0 <b>90 0</b>
	<b>M</b> .		
50	Macao, G. Nye.	1	10 0
51	Malta, W. Winthrop	e 1	15 0
52	Marseilles, Alexander Derbes	5	<b>5</b> 0 0
53 54	Malaga, J. S. Smith		10 <b>0</b> 10 <b>0</b>
55	Matanzas, Hugh Martin, jr		140 0
<b>56</b>	Mauritius, G. H. Fairfield	f 5	45 0
57	Mazatlan, Edward Conner	4	40 0
58 59	Messina, F. W. Behm Minatitlan, A. C. Allen		30 0 70 <b>0</b>
60	Montevideo, Richard H. Gayle		130 0
	N.		
61 62	Nassau, Bahamas, I. J. Merritt		2,211 7 10 0
	P.		
63	Palermo, H. H. Barstow		100 0
64	1		150 0
65 66	Para, Eben P. Bailey		30 Q 10 Q
67	Plaister Cove, N. S., J. G. McKean.		10 0
68	Pernambuco, W. W. Stapp	. 31	310 0
69	Philippine Islands, C. Griswold	.! 1	10 0
70	Prince of Wales Island, C. C. Currier	. 1	10 (

## REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## STATEMENT—Continued.

No	Consulates and names of the consuls.	No. of seamen.	Amount.
	R.		
71 72	Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott		\$20 00 10 00
	s.		
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86	Sabanilla, W. B. Storm Sagua la Grande, J. W. Vanderkeift San Juan, P. R., C. DeRonceray Saint Christopher, J. R. Thurston St. John's, N. B., C. Whitaker St. Helena, G. W. Kimball St. Thomas, R. P. Waring St. Domingo, Jonathan Elliott St. Jago de Cuba, S. Cochran St. Jago, Cape Verd Islands, W. H. Morse Shanghai, W. L. G. Smith Singapore, J. P. O'Sullivan Smyrna, E. S. Offley Southampton, William Thompson	12 2 11 6 16 122 2 2 8 1	10 00 120 00 20 00 209 00 60 00 160 00 240 00 10 00 80 00 10 00 10 00
87	Sierra Leone		
	Т.		
88 89 90 91 92 93 94	Tabasco, E. P. Johnson Tahiti, Vicessimus Turner Talcahuano, Albert G. Blakely Trieste, S. S. Remak Trinidad de Cuba, J.R. Hooken Trinidad Island, E. B Marache Turk's Island, J. B. Hayne	8 1 6 6	160 06 20 06 80 06 10 06 60 06 170 06
	₹.		
95 96 97	Valparaiso, William Trevitt  Vera Cruz, R. B. J. Twyman  Victoria, brought home by J. R. Lock, master of the bark Forward  Z.	2 11 5	20 00 110 00 50 00
	<del></del> ,		20.00
98	Zanzibar, D. H. Mansfield	3	30 00
99 100	Picked up at sea	m 14 3	120 75 30 <b>0</b> 0
		1, 049	12,008 50

J. T. FARRINGTON, W. H. JOHNSON, Justices of the Peace.

### REMARKS.

- a 7 at \$10 each, 5 at \$20 each, and 4 at \$25 each; brought in British versels.
- b 3 at \$10 each, 8 at \$13 each, and 11 at \$15 each; brought in British vessels.
- c 41 at \$10 each, 5 at \$24 each, and 28 at \$35 each; they being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
  - d 14 at \$10 each, and 1 insane man at \$150.
  - e An extra \$5 allowed, on account of putting the master to inconvenience.
- f 4 at \$10 each, and 1 at \$5, he having been left at the Cape of Good Hope on account of sickness.
- g 116 at \$10 each, 2 at \$13 each, 6 at \$10 50 each, 5 at \$11 20 each, 61 at \$12 each, and 11 at \$15 each, brought in British vessels; and \$9 75 paid for funeral expenses of one man.
- A 2 at \$10 each, and 9 at \$21 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- i 12 at \$10 each, and 10 at \$12 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
  - k 7 at \$20 each; brought home in a British vessel.
- 1 2 at \$10 each, and 7 at \$20 each; being over and above the number required by law to be taken.
- m Being 9 men for 9 days, at 75 cents per day, and 5 men for 16 days, at 75 cents per day.

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Treasury Department, November 12, 1860.

F.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1860.

Sir: In view of the fact that I have furnished the Postmaster General with an official report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, presenting in elaborate detail everything connected with the financial status of the Post Office Department of general interest to the public, to whom it will be submitted by the Postmaster General in connexion with his annual report, I beg leave to present the following brief synopsis of the chief labors, so diligently and faithfully performed by the efficient corps of clerks employed in this office during the past fiscal year, and have the honor to direct your attention to the report referred to for details.

The general operations of the office have embraced within their ample field the examination, comparison, and re-statement of the postage stamp and stamped envelope accounts of 28,539 postmasters by the clerk's in charge of the receipt from the Post Office Department of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and preparation of these returns for the examiners, who have completed their examination, and made such corrections as were found to be necessary, and delivered the accounts to the registrars within the period fixed by the department regulations. The examiners discovered and corrected errors in 18,429 accounts, whereby the balance in each case in favor of the United States was increased more than fifty cents, and carefully prepared copies of these accounts as rendered by the postmasters, and as audited and corrected, were sent out by the clerks in charge of the "error accounts."

The registrars entered analytically, in their proper order, the postal results exhibited by the accounts previously examined, and delivered their books to the bookkeepers for entry of the balances found due from or to postmasters upon the ledgers of the office, without regard to any payments made by them to the United States during the quarter, as such payments are required by department regulation (section No. 271) to be carefully excluded therefrom; and the entries of payments made on account of said balances are therefore made primarily in books kept by the clerks in charge of the "miscellaneous business," by the "collecting division," and by the "pay clerks" in charge of contractors' accounts, and transferred from thence, in their proper order, to the ledgers.

The number of miscellaneous entries made in the ledgers during the year was:

Of balances due to or by postmasters	109,925
Of balances due to mail contractors	
Of balances due to special contractors and mail messengers	
Of balances due to special agents, route agents, and miscel-	
laneous	2,712

Of payments made by postmasters on "collection orders"	
issued to mail contractors	64,986
Of payments made on "special collection drafts"	3,854
Of payments made on "special collection drafts"	10,777
Of payments made upon warrants drawn upon the treasury	9,606

The "pay division" has audited and reported to the Postmaster General the balances arising upon 34,892 accounts of mail contractors, embracing the amounts due for their services, together with the interest allowed by an act of Congress, approved 15th February, 1860, upon the deferred payments for mail service during the quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1859, the computation of which, and special reports to the Postmaster General of the amounts due to contractors, largely increased the labors of the clerks in this "division."

The labors of the clerks of the "collecting division," and the success met with in their efforts to collect the revenues of the department in the hands of late and delinquent postmasters, by correspondence upon disputed items of accounts, and by the institution of suits in all cases of failure to obtain an amicable adjustment within the period fixing the liability of the sureties upon their official bonds, are so fully set forth in my report, before referred to, as to render it unnecessary to report them in this.

The number of letters received during the year was 102,004, and

the number prepared, recorded, and mailed was 65,276.

Only three appeals have been taken to the First Comptroller of the Treasury from the decisions of the office during the year, in two of which the decisions of the office have been sustained, and the third is still pending.

The entire business of the office is in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, the duties of each particular desk being fully up to

the requirements of the department regulations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THOS. M. TATE, Auditor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, November 28, 1860.

Sir: Enclosed herewith please find a statement exhibiting an outline of the current business of this office during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL, Comptroller.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury. Statement exhibiting outline of current business, office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The following-named warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury have been countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted, to wit:

472 stock warrants.

1,869 quarterly salary warrants.

1,895 treasury (proper) warrants.

3,023 treasury (interior) warrants.

2,509 customs warrants.

2,380 war pay warrants.

507 war repay warrants.

875 navy pay warrants.

261 navy repay warrants.

959 interior pay warrants.

86 interior repay warrants.

32 treasury appropriation warrants.

33 interior and customs appropriation warrants.

25 war and navy appropriation warrants.

17 Texas debt warrants.

2 treasury funding warrants.

117 land covering warrants.

891 customs covering warrants.

1,069 miscellaneous covering warrants.

The accounts described as follows, reported to this office by the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been revised and certified to the Register of the Treasury, to wit:

Diplomatic and consular: Embracing accounts of foreign ministers, for salary and contingent expenses; of United States secretaries of legation, for salary; of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, for salary, and disbursements for relief of destitute American seamen; for passage from foreign ports to the United States of destitute and criminal American seamen and witnesses; of United States commissioners under reciprocity treaty, &c.

1,273

2,513

<sup>17,022</sup> aggregate number of warrants.

Salaries: Embracing accounts for salaries of United States supreme, district, and territorial judges; attorneys, marshals, local inspectors, the clerks and other employés in the several executive departments, &c	1,268
Public debt: Embracing accounts for redemption of United States stock and treasury notes; interest on public	4.5.4
debt, &c	491
Public printing: Embracing accounts for public printing, binding, and paper	112
Mint and branches: Embracing accounts of gold, silver,	
and cent bullion; of ordinary expenses, repairs &c	53
Territorial: Embracing accounts of governors of Territo-	
ries, for contingent expenses, erection of public build-	
ings, and purchase of libraries; of secretaries of Terri-	
tories; for legislative and contingent expenses, &c	33
Miscellaneous: Embracing accounts of the Coast Survey;	
of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Insane	
Asylum, Penitentiary, United States Boundary Commis-	
sions, of the United States Treasurer, for horses lost in	
the military service of the United States, Texas debt,	
suppression of the slave trade, Cayuse Indian war, Clerk	
of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, &c., &c	1,035
Aggregate number of accounts	7,580
0000	

There have been, also, regularly entered and filed the half-yearly emolument returns made by United States marshals, attorneys, and clerks of courts, in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of February 26, 1853. Also, all requisitions made from time to time for advances to United States marshals, territorial officers, treasurers of the mint and branches, to disbursing agents for erection of court-houses and post offices, mint repairs, &c., &c., have been examined and reported upon.

Number of letters written on all subjects, 3,732. Besides, other duties have been performed which it is deemed unnecessary to particu-

larize.

### H.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Comptroller's Office, November 27, 1860.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

During that year the number of accounts revised, passed, and re-

corded, were:

From the Second Auditor From the Third Auditor From the Fourth Auditor	2,299
Total	3,013
Many of these accounts embraced heavy expenditures, and remuch time and careful examination.	•

The total amount embraced in these settlements was \$42,121,011 71.

Other than those above enumerated, the class of small accounts, showing balances due soldiers, seamen, their heirs, administrators, &c., revised by this office, and paid by disbursing officers of the army and navy, on certificates originating in the Second and Fourth Auditors' offices, has, as heretofore, been subject to due investigation and examination. They were as follows:

Of those reported by the Second Auditor	584 368
Total	916

The number of requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury received, examined, countersigned, and recorded upon the books of this office, were:

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During the past year 578 letters have been received, filed, answered, and indexed; the answers thereto covering 270 folio post of the letter-book

The number of cases prepared for suit and transmitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury was three.

All the annual statements required by the law of May 1, 1820, have been promptly transmitted in duplicate to the Secretaries of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy. These statements exhibited the balances of the several appropriations remaining upon the books on the 1st of July, 1858; the appropriations made for the service of the fiscal year 1858—'59; the repayments and transfers in that year; the amount applicable under each appropriation, and the amount drawn by requisitions during the same period; and, finally, the balances

remaining unexpended on the 30th of June, 1859, with such appro-

priations as were carried to the surplus fund.

The revision of accounts required of this office under the regulations of the Executive, for carrying into effect the provisions of the treaties of October 26, 1852, and of May 24, 1854, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, has been duly made and the records kept up.

The usual prescribed duties of this office, embracing decisions of cases reported from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and from the different bureaus and offices of the War and Navy Depart-

ments, have promptly secured the attention of this office.

In conclusion, permit me, most respectfully, to repeat the conviction expressed in previous reports from this office, that its greater efficiency would be promoted, in case of vacancies here, by the appointment of clerks from the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, where they may have evinced the requisite qualifications.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MÁDISON CUTTS, Comptroller.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Commissioner of Customs, November 20, 1860.

SIR: In consequence of the indisposition and unavoidable absence of the Commissioner, the duty is devolved on me of furnishing a brief report of the operations of this office for the past year. In the performance of this duty, it is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, as a result of the integrity, ability, and fidelity with which the gentlemen employed in the office have performed their respective duties, that the affairs of the office, in all that affects the public interest, were never, in my judgment, in a better condition than at present.

All accounts reported to this office by the First Auditor have been adjusted and transmitted to the Register in time to be included by him

in the annual statement of "public accounts."

There have been adjusted within the past year accounts of collectors of customs and surveyors, acting as designated collectors, including accounts of disbursing agents of the treasury, and the emolument and additional compensation accounts of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, to the number of two thousand four hundred and fifteen.

Accounts relating to the superintendence and construction of light-houses, buoys, and beacons, marine hospital, and miscellaneous pur-

poses, amount to thirteen hundred and twenty-eight.

The number of requisitions issued upon estimates furnished by the proper officers for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs; for debentures and deposits; for unascertained duties; for the support of light-houses, and the maintenance and support of sick and disabled

seamen; for the construction and repairs of public buildings, and other miscellaneous purposes, amount to two thousand and fifty-one.

Fifty-six commissions to officers of the customs were transmitted during the year, and forty-nine official bonds executed by collectors, &c, in conformity to the forms and instructions furnished by this office, were received, approved, and acknowledged.

Three thousand six hundred and eighty-three letters were received and registered in the course of the year, and five thousand four hun-

dred and twenty-six were written and recorded.

With a view to facilitate the business transactions of the office, I beg leave to invite attention to the recommendations submitted for your consideration in the reports from this office of the 20th November, 1858, and the 23d of November last; and particularly those relating to the approval of the bonds of collectors, &c., and the increase of compensation to two of the clerks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. FERAN,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Hon Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

J:

## Treasury of the United States, November 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the business of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

The amount covered into the treasury during the year, by 3,335

warrants, was—

From Customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources From Interior Department	\$77,050,867 251,950	
From War Department	1,539,073	
From Navy Department	1,701,412	
•		

80,543,305 71

Which includes repayments of previous advances and amounts transferred from one appropriation to another in adjusting the balances of settled accounts.

The payments during the same period on 12,924 warrants, and by 13,275 drafts, were—

For civil, diplomatic, public debt, and miscella-		
neous	\$45,796,058	95
For Interior Department	4,304,068	
For War Department	, ,	_
For Navy Department	13,216,377	
Zor zwij zoparomozowi		

Which also includes payments for transfer of balances in adjusting settled accounts.

The amount received at the several offices of the treasury for the use of the Post Office Department

**And the amount of 6,600 post office warrants......** 11,340,805 04 10,360,824 05

Balance at the credit of said department, subject to draft at the

close of the year, \$1,022,293 06.

The sum of \$15,895,400 has been removed from one depository to another during the year, for the purpose of being coined or for making

disbursements for the public service.

Nine hundred and eighty-four transfer drafts were issued to authorize the movement of this amount, part of which was effected by actual transportation, and the remainder by the common practice of exchange, whereby much expense was avoided and a premium obtained on a considerable portion.

The practice of holding moneys drawn from the treasury at the credit and subject to the orders of disbursing officers continues to work satisfactorily, and has been extended considerably even since the report

of last year.

The receipts in the money branch of this office on treasury account proper, from all sources during the year, amounted to \$7,884,737 98, of which \$5,026,000 was transferred to it without expense by means of 2,606 checks given in exchange for coin paid in advance.

Treasury drafts amounting to \$7,377,200 42 have been satisfied, either with coin or by being entered to the credit of disbursing officers.

Sixty-five accounts have been kept with disbursing officers, and at least 16,000 of their checks paid, amounting to \$7,191,000.

In addition to the ordinary business of the office, we issued during

the year 22,787 treasury notes, amounting to \$19,345,200.

My recent connexion with this office, and consequent want of personal knowledge of the operations set forth above, disqualify me for speaking of them decidedly; but I am satisfied, by what I have seen since my accession, that all the duties were performed before, as they have been since, with highly commendable despatch and accuracy.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. PRICE,

Treasurer United States.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### K.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,

November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embraced

in five tabular statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In these statements the suits brought are classified, as far as it could be conveniently done, so as to present as distinctly as possible all that has been done in each particular class of business in each of the judicial districts, and a general summary of the whole, as follows, viz:

No. 1. Statement of suits on treasury transcripts of the official settlements of the accounts of defaulting public officers, contractors, &c., adjusted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

No. 2. Statement of suits brought during the year for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws.

No. 3. Statement of suits on warehouse transportation bonds for

duties on goods imported.

No. 4. Statement of miscellaneous suits, which includes all suits brought during the year which are not embraced in the three preceding tables.

No. 5 is a general summary showing the aggregates of the above tables.

From this general summary it appears that the whole number of suits of every description brought during the year was 760, of which 19 were of Class 1, for the recovery of \$146,337 68; 210 for the recovery of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of the revenue laws, (Class No. 2,) the mass of which are *in rem*, but which includes specific fines and penalties amounting to \$272,016 56; 120 were on warehouse transportation bonds, amounting to \$296,712 42; and 411 miscellaneous suits for \$36,638 20.

Of these suits, 288 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, to wit: 151 decided in favor of the United States, 59 decided against the United States, and 78 settled and discontinued without

trial, leaving 472 still pending undecided.

Of the old suits on the dockets of the office, which originated and were instituted previous to the commencement of the fiscal year, 189 have been tried and disposed of during the year, as follows, viz: 62 decided for the United States, 42 decided against the United States, and 85 settled and dismissed without trial.

The aggregate number of suits of all descriptions decided and otherwise disposed of during the year is 477. The gross amount of judgment obtained, exclusive of cases in rem, is \$232,033 01, and the amount collected from all sources is \$434,201 32.

All of which is repectfully submitted.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

JUNIUS HILLYER, Solicitor.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of suits on treasury transcripts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MEW YORK, --SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Julied	stone and collections is suits brought prior to the commescenses of the present fleasi year	PENNSTLVANIA.—RASTERN DISTRICT.	Decisions and collections is suits brought prior to the commercement of the present factal year	PENNSYLVANIA. — WISTERN DISTRICT.	O. O-Keill Wm.J. Madelra, Wm.	MARYLAND.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	Decisions and collections is suits breaght prior to the commencement of the present flecal year
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No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

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*#7180415	Date of Judg				-MIDDLE DISTRICT.	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		
	Amount wheel for.  Date of judgments.		FLORIDA. —NORTHERN	the present facal year	ALABAMA. ——MIDD		ALABAMA,	Decisions and collections is suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year
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Thom.	Beroties.	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year		Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present fac		Collections is suits brought prior to the commensement of the present facal year		aghi prior to the com
Apriest	Principal	Mections in suits bro		Weetloas in saits bro		lite brought prior to 12		ections in suits bro
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	Mamber.	PA		<u> </u>		3		4

TEXAS. - WESTERN DISTRICT.

Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to the commencement of the present faces.    1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.   1860.
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No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

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	Amount of J	<b>84,917 97 84,900 00</b>	RICT.		RICT.	
menta.	Capacity.  Date of Judgments.		NORTHERN DISTRI		BN DISTRI	
			ILLINOIS.—NORTHE	Debt on bond as late marshal.	ILLINOIS.—SOUTHERN	Debt on bond as late register.
Amount sued for.		66,418 30	1	. 787 81	H	<b>44,040 94</b>
nst whom.	Saretics.	John P. Dunn, Wm. H. Talbott.	•	A. Patterson, Rob't Holloway, Henry M. Bogrese, John C. Bond, C. W. Lucas, F. H. Da- vidson, Jn. Riegs, P. Phelpe, H. Nor- crose, E. David- son, A. S. Gilbert.		Josh. Grundy, Le- vin T. Palmer.
Agains	Principal.	Alex. F. Morrison		Jag. W. Davidson		Daniel Clapp
,	Commenced.			1859. Dec. 6		1860. Feb. 9
	Number.	-		M	]	-

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No. 1.—Statement of suits on treasury transcripts, &c.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA. -- NORTHERN DISTRICT.

General remarks.		Steamer sold and money exhausted in payment of claims having priority over that of United States.	
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	Amount col		\$51,133 33
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ments.	Date of Judi		
Capacity.	•	Debt on bottomry bond.	prior to the commencement of the present fiscal year
d for.	ous innomA	₩, 367 73 4, 920 00	9,287 73
nst whom.	Bureties.		r to the commenceme
Agains	Principal.	Jas. Y. McDuffle George E. Welch, commander of merchant steam- er Washington.	Collections in suits brought price
1	Соппревсе	1859. July 2 Sept. 2	Collection

KANSAS TERRITORY.

Credited by amount allowed in trea- sury settlement since suit was or- dered.
•
:
<b>62</b> , 162 58
J. W. Whitfield, \$15,500 00 Debt on bond as late marshal. J. J. Clarkson.
\$15,500 00
J. W. Whitheld, Wm. H. Russell, J. J. Clarkson.
1860. Ellas T. Dennis
1860.

No. 2.

Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

		Total suits.		:	17
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Collections.	JO J01	deposit 1912 to collec- traffectory	\$143 44		143 44
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Judgmente.		-Juntom <b>V</b>		***************************************	
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	Under what sec.		***************************************		
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		Ів регловать		rious to the prosent f	
	Against whom or what.	Is reco.	1 Nov. 4 19 bbls, sugar ; 12 bbls, mohanes	Decisions and collections in suits commisseed previous to the present facul year	
	repceq.	Мрев сошо	1836. Nov. 4	Decisions as	
	*işme	Number of	_		

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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•	3 Sept. 29 The schooler Amulet	Amulet.		Secs. 6, 8,21, and 99, act of	***************************************
-	6 Dec. 24 The schooner Wanderst and cargo.,		:	African alaye trade,	************
•	June 4 Certain merchandise, conduting of	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Sec. 8, act March 9, 1799	4
. 60	Decisions and collections in suits commenced profiless to the present fiscal year	Plone to the present fi	iscal year		

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, do.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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ðad.	Date.		1859. Oct. T.	July T.	:	Aug. T.	4 4 4 4	:	Aug. T.	Aug. T.	•
	Under what act.		3000 act	Secs. 66 and 69, same act; sec. 4, act May 96, 1630.	Вате все	do,	do	т. фо. т.	Secs. 46 and 69, act March 2, 1799.	Same het	Same act, and sec. 4, act
	.tol b:	ons tunousy		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		***************************************	***************************************			+300 5a	
		Ів реговия.	# P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				******	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Against whom or what.		i Pozo," viz:	ouses M T, and 5 tenting call rities; containing bluck-R. T., containing	ciaret; 10 bhis. F T, containing brandy.						6 cases, marked & B. 700, &c., &c.,	
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	nenced.	Мрен сови	IBSB. July S	July	Aug.	Aug.	V ag	Aug.	Aug	Jay.	Aug.
			_		and the second	-	-	-	-		-
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MORTERER DISTRICT OF HEW YORK.

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a	July 6	e =	The propeller tag Rapid, her engines, &c. 15 cases brandy			Act of Dec. 31, 1799, and Peb. 16, 1793. Sec. 45, act of Mar. 9, 1799, and sec. 4, act of 1850.	4 4		***************************************			: :		
N O	adola	3	Decisions and collections in suits commenced provious to the present field yest	to the present field			:	*******	<b>et</b> 35 53	95 (1996)	100	1-	"	
				GOUTHERN		DESTRICT OF NEW YORK,						1		_
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*	July	P*	I case, marked L M 135, contain-		***************************************	Sec. 28, set of Aug. 30, 1849.	:		S 92		=	:	:	
es	Ž	4~	, B., Nos. 1		***************************************	Sec. 66, act of Mar. 2, 1739, and sec. 4, act of May 36,			*****			:		
*	, and a	•	term refer , containing	************	************	de	***************************************	:			⇟	:		
-	Jag.	•	ked T B S, containing	***************************************			***************************************		:		:	:	-	
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•	P. P.	2	19 cases, marked P W, 1 to 19, con-	***************************************	*********		1		***************************************	•		÷	-	
•	July	2			************	ф	July T.	***	10, 600 09	10,404 40	=	:		
2	Ę	g	The barque John Benson, her thekle, i. apparel, &c.		•	Sec. 50, act of Mar. 9, 1739.	7	***************************************	:	:	;		:	
:	ğ	8	ut any mark, contain-	化多合物 医电影电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医电影 医	***********	Secs. 46 and 48 of same act.			95 95 1	\$ <del>1</del>	:	- I	:	
2	Jely	*	I case, marked G A B, containing .			Sees. 65 and 68, act Mar. 9, 1799; sec. 4, act May 30,	Jaly T.	****	8 99	\$ CLC	:	:	<u>:</u>	
2	Ţ.	5i		***************************************		g. 20, 1843; 57.			•				:	
3	\$	*	100 1-10 beans eigum, vis. 7,500 Be-			Sec. 50, act March 9, 1799	0et 7:	***	8 98	# 98 80 80 80	:	÷		
		,			. DIG .	not pay costs.								

No. 2.—Statement of swits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, do.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

						Judgmen	meets.	Collection	4			
		Aguirn whose or whele	#F.	and for.	Under wint net.	_		*#	10 101: (1	U main	*D:	
4		Lin yeath.	Ів реческа.	es tenosty		Date.	ченому	escud etcap	qebostari	Decided for Decided agr	Discontinue Remitted.	Pending.
1859. lor. 9	10 case	10 cases, marked 0 % S -1, contain-	***************************************	***************************************	Same acts	1869.	•	***************************************	*****	:	;	-
•		ing eigers. package, marked "Denarada," 'estaining ribboss, trimmings, &c.		4113 SA		Mov. T.	\$112.50	<b>4113</b> 50	#		:	-
44		carpet bag containing needlework		******	Sec. 59, same act4,	, i		8 72	1 63	-:	7 :	100
10	an	cast skins. cases, marked G & N 906 md 967, containing whosements. &c.		***************************************	nec. 1. act Mar. 9. 1867.	:		*******		1	:	1
	-	percel, marked Simon, containing jewelly.		****		- in .	:	25 GEO (S	2, 286 41	<u>:</u>	:	<u> </u>
				*4,514 00	Secs. 46 and 69, act Mar. 9,	Nov. T.	4,514 00	4,514 00	4,514 00	-	:	1
*				-4, 183 67	Beo. 65, same net; sec. 4, act May 36, 1830.	Nov. T.	4, 193 67	4, 150 67	2,986 81	:	1	:
8	-	ol, containing jewelry and		-980 50	Sect. 46 and 68, Mar. 9, 1799.	Feb. T.	***	705 &	674 73	=	:	:
27		The bark Emily; her tackle, &c			Sec. 1, act March 9, 1794 Sec. 66, act Mar. 9, 1799;	Ē		80 808	788 50	:-	::	<del>-</del> :
4	_	eare, marked R S. No. 253, con-	***************************************				***************************************	***********		:	:	1
щ				***************************************	6sc. 105, act March 9, 1789.	****			***************************************	=	:	:
	174	lease, murked T C E No. 80, con- taining meetschaum pipes and other articles.			Same hot	•				1	<del></del>	:

00 905			36 168	1	4,665 15 1	-	785 60 1			\$10 94 I		1	16,087 70 1	4,389 28   1
90 908		274 00	337 19	:	5,003 19		900 000	6,800 93	***********	319 54			16,407 00	4,713 06
60 908	OF EUR S	37.4 60	337 19		6,963 19		90 008	6,890 93		377 00		***	16, 407 00	•
Oct. T.	3	Oct. T.	Oct. T.		Oct. T.		Oct. T.	0ет. Т		Nov. T.		Nov. 15	Nov. T.	Dec. T.
Sec. 64, act March 9, 1799 Same act	Sec. 65, same act, and sec. 4, act May 99, 1839.	1799; sec. 4, act May 26, 1850		Bame acts, and sec. 26, act Aug. 30, 1842; ch. 63, act	March 2, 1657. Sees 66 and 68, act Mar 3, 1789; sec. 4, act May 26, 1630.		Becs. 46 and 68, act Mar 9,	Barne acts, and sec. 4, Act.	Same hills	фр	Heen. 46 and 68, net Mar. 2, 1399.	Bame nets	Sec. 1, act March 9, 1794 Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 9,	Bame act
5, 662 57 807 80 807 80	00 000 64	974 60	4	*1,045 13	•5, 003 19	\$00.00		•6,50€ 23		377 00	195,980 00	:	*16,407 60	•
P. Eppesbeimer, P. Epplesbeimer, Nuna Nougant, do.		· 化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基		***************************************		***************************************	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	*************			John K. Berrick			0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
50 cases, A J. containing absynthe  I package containing 5 dozen cigar- borders, 38 meers of ann pipes, and	other articles. cases, mythed G J \$ 106, 107, 106, and 109, containing call skins.	ive bottles, and other articles.			containing ultramarine; 10 casts, marked G & 3350 to 3355, containing chains and other cases and		parcel jewelry, (seized from one	Decree, parecign on the Future.) 30 cases, marked 3. B, and other	39 watch slides, (no mark)	package, marked N R No. 7, con-	case, I package, and I trush seized from a prosenger perstenmen Ful-ton, containing watches, jewelry,	laces, &c. I pold and dismond snuff hox; I dismond brocch, set in sliver; and I	gold and dormond bracelet. The brig J. P. Hocher, her inchle, &c.	fee, containing topaced.  I percel, marked Gentril, containing jeweiry and preclous stones.
	X		-	•			-	**					- +	
8 8 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2		Bept. 17	Bept. 17		0er 0	Oet. 19	Oet. 14	75 06 77	Oct. 14	790 00er 88	Oet. 97	Nov. 10	Nov. 9

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\* Appraised value of goods.

.--Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.-Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

						Jud	Judgments.	Collections.					
	.bəədər	Against whom or what.	hat.	od for.	Under what act.			eqs.	10 101 V	.U saii	•p:	*	
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1856 1856 1856	1859. ov. 9	10 cases, marked 0 R S-1, contain-			Same acts	1859.				:	:	-	
40 Mov.	GI CI	ing cigars.  I package, marked "Denneade," containing ribbons, trimmings, &c.		<b>\$</b> 113 50	do.	Nov. T.	\$113 50	\$113 50	88		:	:	:
	Nov. 4 Nov. 4	l carpet bag containing needlework 2 cases, marked T [D] & containing calf akins.			Sec. 50, same act	Jan. T.		86 75	23	-::	::	-:-	::
SS Nov.		2 cases, marked G & N 986 and 987, containing photographs, &c.  1 parcel, marked Simon, containing jeweiry.			Sec. 26, act Aug. 30, 1842; sec. 1, act Mar. 2, 1857.	Jan. T.		98 98 98 98	9,586 41	: :	: :	<del>· ·</del>	: :
54 Nov.	v. 9	l package, marked Mr. Fornies, containing gold watches, jewelry, &c. 30 parcels, marked F. B. & Co., containing tools. &c.		*4,514 00	Secs. 46 and 68, act Mar. 2, 1799. Sec. 66, same act; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	Nov. T.	4, 193 67	4, 183 67	3,996 81	: :			: :
S6 Nov.	8	1 percel, containing jewelry and		*989 50	Secs. 46 and 68, Mar. 2, 1799.	1860. Feb. T.		706 46	574 73	:	:	:	:
57 Nov.	F 0	The bark Emily; her tackle, &c I case, marked H No. 102, containing galloons.		• •	Sec. 1, act March 2, 1794 Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 26, 1630.	Feb. T.		00 088	788 50	:-		: F	
<del></del>	•	taining silk and other articles. 30 casks porter and 3 casks whiskey.			Sec. 103, act March 9, 1799.					:	: :	-	
- 19 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18		l case, marked T C E No. 80, containing meerschaum pipes and other articles.			Same act					:.			:

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† Did net pay costs.

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#13 TE		88 58	•	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	154 07	***************************************	1,800.80	*****	•	<b>第</b> 20	9,583 46	8	13,745 60	***************************************	星	127 60	145 08		80 800	***********		
	************	***************************************				***************************************	1,800 88		*****	***************************************			13,745 90			***************************************	***************************************		900 00	******	******	
F 13	***************************************	Mar. Tr.	:	Mar. T.	Mar. T.	:	Jap. T.	-	:	May T.	4	May T.	Peb. T.	***************************************	Mac. T.	Mar. T.	Pob. T.	:	Pob. p	•		_
# ·	<u>;</u>						=	:							-;			<u>:</u>				
_	_	Sec 28, set August 30, 1842;	State Action	qp	фо	Secs. 66 and 68, act March	Becs. 66 and 68, rame act; sec. 4, act May 39, 1830.	State Let.	Sec. 28, act August 30, 1848, amended March 2, 1857.	Sec. 50, act March 9, 1759,.	Secs. 60 and 68, act March 9, 1799; sec. 4, act Aug.	Bec. 68, act March 9, 1739	Bees, 66 and 68, same act; note: 4, are May 94, 1850.	ž	Secs. 94 and 68, same act	Barne det		Sec. 98, net August 30, 1849; amended March 9, 1837.	Becs. 94 and 68, act 1789	Sec. 66, act March 2, 1799; sec. 4, act May 98, 1830.	Bame acts	
***************************************	*************	***************************************	*587 88	*397 69	+138 98	***************************************	*1,800 88	**********		****	*9,583 46	*171 56	13,745 50		***************************************	80 000-	***************************************	***************************************	*200 00		-5, 191 88	
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"Wallsau," oos-	T. 48 & 44 und	Tycon-		-alated	8	-000-	174, 44, Sowers	B, com-	ments and photographic	5. M. & Co., con-	17 eacht, marked R. S. &c., contain-	something	1 to 136.	10 cases, containing calf-akins,	I bug, containing cigars.	I the box and I peckage, containing	d 2 aliver watches			<u>:</u>	*	
7   1 parcel, marked "Wallman," con-	7 7 cases, market OV I. 40 a 44 and	10 to, customing near.	10 xs. 226,	10 potato-	7, 000-	13 cop-	19 (74, 44, 30Weira	19 a	instruments and photographic	19 1 case, marked f., M. & Co., con-	4 17 eacht, marked B, 9, &c., contain- ing prunes; also, other cases.	Suprepara	30	10 10 cases, containing culf-aking, marked 8 is at 8 km, it of	10 I truck and I beg, containing come.	10 I the box and 1 peckage, containing	T. 4 gold and 2 aliver watches	SI	*	#	SI	
parcel, marked "Wallman," oos-	7 cases, market O V I. 40 a 44 and	H, con-	-9cz .s.	-diato-	7,000-	-000 /	174, 44, 30trein	B, com-	increase and photographic	1 case, marked L. M. & Co., con-	esott, marked R, 8, &c., contain- ing prunes; also, other cases.	Sulerpot	, 1 to 136	10 cases, containing culf-aking, marked 8 in C 5 km, her	I truck and I bag, containing cigare.	I the box and I package, containing	4 gold and 2 aliver watches		* ***			

No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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Judgmente.		daronA	**************************************		#475 00	350 30					Det. T.
Judg		Date	1860.		Mar. T.	April T.	July T.	:	:		Det. F
	Under what		Sec. 66, act March 2, 1789; sec. 4, act May 28, 1830.	do do	Becr. 46 and 86, act Murch 2, 1789.	Sec 28, net August 30, 1849;	Secs 46 and 68, act March 2, 1597.	Sec. 56, same act; and sec. 4, act May 26, 1630.	Bame acts	Stave trade	Sec. 28, act August 30, 1848; sec 32, act March 2, 1857; Sec 103, act March 9, 1799. Secs. 45 and 66, same act
	•20J ps	ыз інкошА	*42,903 00	*3,278 16	»475 00	*159 90	00 691*	*5,361 54	*1,691 93	15,506 00	
		Ів реговаю.	**************************************						44000		
	Against whom or what.	fn rem.	, marked C, and numbered, sively, 17 to 36, and 34 to 53, 196, containing unwashed	wool.  36 bales, marked R T, and numbered log; W A, and humbered log; W A, and humbered log b, and 10 to 22; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and numbered log and 10 to 2; X I, and num		nd T'2, contain-	ing profes, ac.  I parerl, marked 8. k.L. Pracg, con-	24 chaes, marked N and M, num- bered, respectively, 390 to 413,		The barque Charlotte E. Tay, her tackle, &e. 150 belve, marked C.J.W.C.J.ML., C.J.MC.H. cooksielne mayached	
	'paanat	Aper come	1860. Mar. 93	Mar. 23	Mer. 93	April 6	April 7	April 18	April 19	April 94 April 96	M M M
	'ajaa	Зо зафший	25	\$	38	56	88	<b>8</b>	8	<del>5</del> 8	8 28

### DISTRICT OF MARTLAND.

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No suit commenced during Decisions and collections in

## EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

	1850									_	_		
	Oct. –	1 barrel of Scotch ale Sec. 103, act Mar. 9,			1799			•	E1 068	:	:	:	•
Ø1	Feb	10  -casks Rochelle			Sec. 6, act Mar. 28, 1854	854	•			:	:	:	:
63	April 9	3 April 2 The brig Virginian		•	lan		•	•		_	:		•
*	April 10	4 April 10 The schooner Alice Rogers, her tackle, &c., and cargo.	Alice Rogers, her			1860. April 19		\$1,209 76	88 83	:	:	•	
	 Decisions a	Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre-	suits commenced previous to the present facal year	scal year	•			1,909 76	1,909 76 953 93 1		1	- :	1 :

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1880.							5					
Jan. 22				Dec. to, act mar. 2, 1/39		1/88	3 77.1	- N 8	:	-	:	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Feb. T.	_	•••••		:	•	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••					_	1
Mar. 98	The steamship Isubel			38					=		_:	1
Mar. 20	_	Wm. Rolline, mas-				:	•••••		:	-	:	:
		ter of the Isabel.							_			
Mar. 20	Mar. 20   25,000 eigers, seized on the Isabel.			Sec. 50, same act	•	•	•		:	<u>:</u>	~	:
June 6		Geo. T. Reynolds	#I, 800 00	Act Mar. 3, 1823	•		•		Ė	•	_	•
		<u> </u>	1,600 00	1,600 00	<u>'</u>		187 00	66 27 1 1 1 3		<u>                                     </u>	160	•
Decisions	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	rious to the present fi	iscal year		•	•	•		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	
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\* Appraised value of goods.

No 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

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		Pending	:		<del>  - :</del>
		Remitted.	-	:	-:
*0.339		Discontinue	! :	<del>:</del>	<u>                                     </u>
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Jadg		Dete.			
	Under what act.		Sec. 54, act Mar. 9, 1799	Same act	
	d for.	ens tanomy	00 005	200 00	1,000 00 fecal year
	ij	In personam.	John Richardson, master of British	ship Pilgrim. W. F. Black, master of brig Gem.	vious to the present
	Against whom or what.	In rem.			ons in suits commenced previous to the present facal year
				•	nd collection
	nenced.	When com	1860. April 10	May 5	 Decisions and collections in

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

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# SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

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### DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

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## EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

1	1859.	1 barrel of Scotch ale Sec. 103, act Mar. 2,		•	1799.			820 13	:			
æ	7eb. –	10 f-casks and 10 f-casks Rochelle			Sec. 6, act Mar. 28, 1854				:		:	:
m	April 8	3 April 2 The brig Virginian			Act May 10, 1800; act Mar. 22, 1794.				:	<del>:</del>		•
*	April 10	4 April 10 The schooner Alice Rogers, her tackle, &c., and cargo.			Act Mar. 2, 1807	1860. April 19	\$1,909 76	<b>8</b> EZ <b>3</b>		:	:	:
- •	 Decisions 1	Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	 refous to the present f	lacal year	_		1,209 76	1, 208 76 253 93 1		1	T :	* :

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

-	400 cigars Sec. 66, act Mar. 2,			Sec. 66, act Mar. 2, 1799		6641	00 <u>78</u> 1₩	75 99		<del>:</del>	<del></del>	
The brig	Colicia, (a slaver)		•	ia, (a slaver)         Slave trade acts			••••••		<u>:</u>	:		:
The ste	amship Isubel		:	Sec. 50, act Mar. 2, 1790	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				:	:	
	Wm.	m. Rollins, mas- ter of the Isabel.		Sec. 24, same act					:		:	:
25,000 c	Mar. 20 25,000 cigsrs, seized on the Isabel.			Sec. 50, same act					:	•		:
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	595	o. T. Keybolas	\$1,600 UO	Act mar. 3, low.	•				<u>:</u>	:		:
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Appraised value of goods.

-Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued. No 2.-

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

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# SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

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<b>t</b> ~	į	a	Jag. 25 The bart Ertentine, ber encicle, ap-		****	Secs. 14 and 97, act December Jas. 13	Jas. 13	****		500 900	***		-	:
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*2	P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P	<b>28</b>		her	7,500 00	Sec. 50, act March 9, 1739 Sec. 9, act July 7, 1838; act			8 708	1 20 616		- : :	:	::
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No. 2 .- Statement of switt for Anet, pendities, and forfeitures, do. - Continued.

BASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA-Continued.

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and.		Dete.	188,	April 18		•	:	***************************************		May T.	***	Aug. 23	
	Under whet act.		Bec. 103, act March 9, 1790.	Barne tet; soc. 4, net May	3 g 3	1619 Samt Bet	Sec. 56, act March 2, 1780	Same act	Sec. 3, act March 3, 1983	Sec. 68, act March 2, 1799	Sec. 9, act July 7, 1838 Secs. 9 and 11, act February 18, 1763.	수수 중 중 수수 수 있는 수수 무료 등을 무료 되소 수 등록 등 보다 수수	
	*aqş po	Pile lezomy		***************************************	•		9400 00	<b>\$0 00</b>		***********	500 60	9,360 e6 ical year	
	<b>1</b>	Ів регломаш.	************	***************************************			Jeremiah B. Potter,		•	or Banky Roith.	Charles Maryin and	B. L. Hyde. does to the present fi	
	Against whom or what.	In reserve	The ship Zetland, her makle, ap-	I case merchandles, marked i				***************************************		87 pieces aliver and	The steamboat T'. H. Judson	Decisions and collections in suits commontored provious to the present facel year	
	•резиац	When com	iece.	Mar. 13	Mar. S7	Mar. 97	Mar. 93	Hay a	May 9	May 13	May 91	- secialos	
	*7194	Maniber of	=	22	22	*	23	22	=======================================	E	28		

· Brecuios is bands of membel.

## WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

		and collections in suits commenced pre	vious to the present fi	ical year	No suit  No suit commenced during the fiscal year  Decisions and collections in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year					
		•	WESTERN		DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.					
-	1860. June 12	1 box jewelry								
	Decisions	Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre-	suits commenced previous to the present flecal year	ical year		1860. Aug. 10	\$1,975 00		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
				* Pen	* Penalties remitted.					
			EASTERN		DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.					
-887400 <b>800</b> 135	1859.  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Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   Elvira   E	500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00	Sec. 2, act July 7, 1838  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do 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No. 2.—Statement of suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, &c.—Continued.

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

						Judgu	Judgments.	Collections	•				
.Ha	Dence <b>q</b> .	Against whom or what.	bat.	d for.	Under what act.			•spe	10 101				
Number of	Мувев сопп	fo rem.	In personam.	ous invomA		Date.	JunomA	ecose proce	beacord self colloc os Trasicoqeb	Decided for Decided aga	Discontinue Remitted.	Pending.	Total suits.
	1659. Dec. 1	The steamboat W		\$1,000 00 1 000 00	87,	1859. Dec. 29	\$500 00		4 6	:			
•				8,000 00		•	1,000 00		9 40	:   :	:   :		.   a
	Decisions a	Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre-	suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	lscal year				:	104 80	:	:	:	:
							1,000 00		107 90	:	<u>  :                                   </u>	13	:
			108	SOUTHERN D	DISTRICT OF OHIO.								
rd CR	1860. Sept. 24 Sept. 24		Jno. K. Sullivan	•	Act August 30, 1832				\$100 00	-:-!	- :	::1	
	Decinions a	Decisions and collections in suits commenced pre-	suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year	900 00					100 00		-	: :	οι :
,			NORT	NORTHERN DIE	DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.								
-	1860. Jag. 14	8 barrels whiskey		•	Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799					:			
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-	1859. Jaly 29	The schooner Queen of the West		00 005							
Ī				DISTRICT	OF WISCONSIN.						
- GETO 0	1859. July 28 July 28 July 28 Aug. 3	The propeller Iowa, her engine, machinery, boats, tackle, &c.	E. P. Hopkins  Chapman  N. Gebhard  A. Briggs  Elias Simme	\$100 00 70 00	Secs. 16 and 17, act Febru- ary 18, 1793. do. do. Secs. 9 and 10, act Febru- ary 18, 1793. Sec. 17, act Feb. 18, 1793	1860. Jan. 14 Jan. 14 Jan. 14	970 986 190 68 890 56	<b>95.</b> 0.28	20 00 100 00		
P-00	1859. July 1 July 1		R. E. Collins. W. H. Rounds	170 00	Rec. 16, act Feb. 18, 1783	Jan. 14	70 63 369 16	70 68	50 00	:: a	- :   m
			NORTHERN		DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	A.					
<b>~ ⊕ 6</b> )	1859. Sept. 13 Oct. 19	The steamship Washington, her tackle, &c. 300 cases juniper cordial			Sec. 103, act March 2, 1799. Secs. 66 and 69, act March 2, 1799.	1859. Nov. 22		6,905 25	6,518 70		
_			DISTRICT	OF	WASHINGTON TERRITORY	Y.					_
-	1859. Nov. 29	The schooner Black Diamonds				1860. Feb. T.	•	<b>6</b> 71 50		:	
<b>–</b> i				PiQ.	Did not pey costs.					-	

No. 3.

Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors of the following districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

	Total.		:	a
	Buite pendi		<u>~</u>	04
	Bonds with		<del>-:</del>	<u>  :                                   </u>
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	Collections		•	
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Jud <b>g</b> ment.	Amount		•	
Jad	Ame			
	Date.			
	Amount.	00 88E	15,000 00	15,329 00
Bond.	When due.	1859. 189 Mar. 25		-
	No.	180	:	
Names of parties.	Sarcties.	W. H. Wood	Elisha Moseley	•
Names of	Principals.	Foster & Taylor.	Haywood P. Cushing	
menced.	Мрен сопп	1859. Nov. 16	May 20	
etite.	Namber of	-	æ	

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

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Potedam and W Company.	
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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

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	Aug. 16	Clinch & Dilke	H. Nicholl	<u> </u>	164 1864 1	8 8 8					:	
	Aug. 10	John B. Bolden	Robert Stewart	273	Dec. 8	\$0 985 6	***********			:	:	
	Aug. 16	В. Zimmermen	Charles S. Tappan	310	Jan. 19	00 10	•	***************************************	***************************************		:	
	Aug. 16		Laftyette Smith	\$	July	1,990 00			1,900 00		:	
	Age. 17	_	_	1178		88						
		W. E. B.	_	Į,				***********		-	:	
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	'88' ! 18'	Michael Pastacaldi								:		
		Charles T White			e it			***************************************	***************************************	1	:	
		Joges & Tiboutis					*********			; ;	:	
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	Oet. 18	E. D. Ball	J. R. Bulkiey	*	April 87	4,900 00	***************************************	************		:	:::	
	Oct. 95	James Louter	W. Nelson annage annage procession	¢	May 7	1,910 00		************	-	:	:	
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	000	José Pestal.	Daniel W. Teller	600	Aug. 90	66 37 24 50 24 50 24 50						
	Ja.s	B. J. Chason & Sen		1674	Oet.	8		******	***************************************	:	-	
	4	M. Lancabart	_	1491	Bept. 4			***********	***************************************	-	11	

No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suit by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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<b>B</b>	When du	1659. Nov. Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec.	Peb. Peb. Peb. Peb. Rector	185 <b>9.</b> May	1860. Jan. Jan.	1859. July	1880. March March April
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parties.	Bareiles.	J. Bluxum Morris Falkman James A. Beivers H. B. Hawkins A. Magnin, jr	C. L. Lararus J. H. Schlausbrick W. R. Lothrop W. Stewart W. R. Lothrop H. P. Sturgts	J. H. Strarbuck	Emil MagnusJobn Randall	Moritz Meyer	John Hoppin. J. M. Cross. B. Boss
Names of parties.	Principals.	Mortizar & O'Pergelin Leopold Weizler. Everhard Focke P. O. Riley H. Paulin Charles Stirling.	Jehn M. Meyer George C. Barclay R. J. Lawler do. do. E. B. Blocker	G. H. Barcley	Phil. Bestinger	Solomon Brother	Naylor & Co. D. Torrance Edward Rowe.
• Rearra	Арея соши	င် စစစစစည်	222228	7	<b>~</b> 8	ă	288
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School E. Kelly & Co		F. S. Dos Santo ted on old judgme		Goddard & Burgess Barre & West Jno. E. Pischer J. E. Caldwell & Co.	B. Islerdo	A. Bedault. P. A. Gerand. Southern Railroad Company, Miss	B. A. Dyer & Co. A. Genelld. Luneachlors Brother & Co. José Domingo. do.	Pedrauville Brothersdo	Amount settled and disposed of in suits commenced previous to the present fiscal year by the withdraw		Collections reported by collector on bonds withdrawn.
Amoun		1859. 1956. 30 Collect		20 27 7 26 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	222	222	**************************************	=== 	Amoun!		
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No. 3.—Statement of warehouse transportation bonds reported for suits by the collectors, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN.

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	Collections.	<b>\$</b> 13,007 49	36,000 00
Judgment	Amount.	Milwaukie R.	
	Date.	Detroit and B. Oo. page	times
_	Amount.	6. 94. 94. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95. 95	176,304 70
Bond.	When due.	Nov. Dec. 5 14 14 1856.	
	No.	87555555555555555555555555555555555555	
Names of parties.	Suredos.	Ransom Gardiner et al.  E. C. & E. B. Litchfield.  do.  N. P. Stewart.  do.  N. P. Stewart.  do.  Same and P. Whitman Same and P. Whitman Same and P. Whitman Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same and Same Same an	
Names of	Principals.	Detroit, Monroe, & Toledo B. B. Co.  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do	
nenced.	When comm	NOV.	

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

•	1866. July 91 Dec. —	Racine and Wis.	consin Railroad Co R. M. Norton et al.  H. M. Dousman.		1859. Nov. 98	430,000 00 778 00 80,778 00			: :   :	Gt	
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1856. Nov Nov	9	Wm. Leightondo	Hugh T. Reed. D. W. Killborn.		1859. Sept. 3 Nov. 12	\$11,054 70 19,115 30					
						93,170 00	••••			Øł.	<b>.</b>
			NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFO	ICT OF	Califo!	BNIA.					
186 May	13	1860. May 12 K. Eckerman	A. Eugel			00 061					:

No. 4.

Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, commencing July 1, 1859, and ending June 30, 1860.

MAINE.

Pending.		
Bemitted.		
Dismissed.		
Decreed against U. Brates.		
Decreed for U. States.		OR :
Amount of collections.		93 96
Amount of Judgment.	#1 00 1 00	00 %
Date o fladgment.	1869. Dec. T. Dec. T.	
Nature of suft.	Indictment, assault on high seasdododo	
Amount sued for.		
Agrinst whom.	Alber Ball. Indictment, assault on high see John Dogherty. do	Dollections in suit brought prior to the present facal year.
Мрев сошшевсес.	1859. Dec. T. Dec. T.	 Oollection
Number.	- 01	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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	e stamps July T. #100 00 1	100 00 82,500 00
ell	\$100 00 Penalty for illegal use of postage stamps July T. 3,500 00 Forfeited recognizance	in suits brought prior to present facal year
		3,600 00
'aswell	S July 29 Daniel Farrington	
John C. B	John C. True,	nd collec
1 July 29 John C. Buswe	July 29 Daniel F Nov. 4 John C. True,	 Decisions and collections

MASSACHUSETTS.

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To recover duties alleged to have been illegally exacted.  do  do  do  for do  do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for do  for	Forfeited bail bond	Refusing To recove	ent of the present focal year	Penalty for assault
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J. S. Cootidge of of. se. A. W. Auctin, collector. J. S. Musprett et. the existe  B. Scoldeld w. the same P. S. Shelton of of. se. the same John Tolbitt.  E. Rowe, principal; Joseph Rowe, surety	T. Tufts, principal; George Tufts, rurety do. Tuckerman, Townsend & Oc. et. A. W. Austin.	Franc D. Gates.  W. T. Worthington et al. re. A. W. Austin, col. r.  James Good and A. A	Declaions and enflections made in suits brought prior to the communication of the particular and enflections made in suits brought prior to the communication of the particular and enflections.	3. S. Billings
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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Pending.	-	•		•
Remitted.	•	•	•••	:
Dismissed.			:	
Decreed against U. Binten.		•		•
Decreed for U. Biates.	••	-	-	-
Amount of collections.				<b>\$</b> 76 38
Amount of Judgment.		\$1,900 00 41 60	1,941 60	
Date of Judgement.		1860. Aug. —		
Nature of suit.	To recover value of gig seized and sold for alleged violation of the revenue laws.	Porfeited recognizance		present fiscal year
Amount sued for.		<b>\$</b> 1,900 00	1,900 00	ement of the
Against whom.	Gabriel Burnais vs. H. Moody, collector, and G. King, watchman.	J. S. Pairchild, principal, C. Burbanks and H. R. Rensen, suretics.		Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year
When commenced.	1859. <b>∆ug.</b> 13	Oct. 5		Decisions 1
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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

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Donald McIlvaine ve. A. Schell	Anthony Scheitlen ec. the same	C. Winser of al. or. the same	F. Victor se. the same	R. Tischer et al. w. the same	F. W. Reimer et al. vo. the name	H. Henschen et al. w. the same	M. Maas w. the same	H. Taylor we the same	The same we the same	J. C. Johnston et. the same	W. V. Wicht w. the arme	C. Emith er. the sement
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1859. Donald McIlvaine ve. A. Bebell	uly 11   Anthony Sebetitlen or the same	uly 19 C. Winser of al. or. the same	aly 13 F. Victor se the same	R. Tischer et	P. W. Reimer	H. Honschen	M. Mass vs. th	H. Taylor se. C	The same re. 1	J. C. Johnston	aly 120 W. V. Wicht se, the same	her. 3 C. Ewith or the same
1859.   July 2   Donald McIlvaine vs. A. Schell	1 July 11 Anthony Scheitlen ec. the same	I July 19 C. Winser of al. or the same	1 July 12 F. Victor se the same	R. Tischer et	P. W. Reimer	H. Honschen	M. Mass vs. th	H. Taylor se. C	The same re. 1	J. C. Johnston	1 July 20 W. V. Wicht so, the same	1 And 3 C. Stolth or the same

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of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c. -Continued. No. 4.—Statement

Continued.
YORK-
OF NEW
DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN D

Pending.	
Remitted.	
Dismissed.	
Decreed against U. States.	
Decreed for U. Bintes.	
Amount of collections.	
Amount of Judgment.	
Date of Judgment.	1560. April 23 April 23
Nature of suit.	To recover excess of duties  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  do  d
Amount sued for.	
Against whom.	J. W. Scheitlen et al. w. A. Scheil.  O. Lennig w. the same. H. D'Goer et al. w. the same. A. Richard w. the same. A. Richard w. the same. G. A. Lawrence w. the same. B. H. Field w. the same. B. H. Field w. the same. C. A. Lawrence w. the same. B. H. Field w. the same. C. Randeller w. the same. M. Knoedler w. the same. E. Capler et al. w. the same. F. P. Bash w. the same. A. L. Chaise w. the same. A. L. Chaise w. the same. A. L. Chaise w. the same. C. P. Cobram w. the same. C. P. Van Binakenstyn w. the same. C. P. Cochram w. the same. H. Pleitman w. A. Schell. H. Pleitman w. the same. F. R. Fowler w. the same. F. R. Fowler w. the same. F. R. Fowler w. the same. F. M. Scheifflin w. the same. F. M. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheifflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same. C. W. Scheiflin w. the same.
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No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued. No. 4.—Statement of

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK-Continued.

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Decreed for U. States.		•	:	:	:	:	:	स्र	တ
Amount of collections.		•		•	•	•	•		
Amount of judgment.				•	•	•	•	•	87 028 57 028
Date of Judgment.			1				•	•	
Nature of swif.	To recover excess of duties.		Penalty for using frank of another to avoid payment of postage.	Forteiled recognizance	/t Op.,		Refusal to take on board destitute seamen		
•	To recove	Replevin	Penalty 1	Forteited	···· 09·····		Refusal to		at fiscal y
Amount sued for.	To recove	Replevin.	\$500 00 Penalty f			200 00	300 00 Refusal to	1,800 00	nent of present fiscal ye
Against whom.			9200 00	, principal, J. A. Braddock,		200 000do		1,800 00	ind collections in sults brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year
	Fowler et al. w. A. Schell  Draper et al. w. the same  leitlen et al. v. the same  Fogg et al. w the same  Pogg et al. w the same	- H. Lawrence, fr , and William Paulks	- D. B. Lockwood	- William Lindsey, principal, J. A. Braddock, surety.	ew, principal, Charles J. Righers, 500 00	200 000do	- J. McKie, master of barque "Weather Gage" 300 00	1,800 00	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1839. 3 July – 8 Sept. –	The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company \$188 90 Lewis & Co. se. J. B. Baker, collector		To recover value of one box of goods	. 1 :	<b>\$233 48 \$933 48</b> 1	<b>8</b> 923 48		<u> </u>			::
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a Sept	The same ve. C. Brown, collector		Brown, collector do	•			:	<u>·  </u>	<u>: </u>		: 1
		188 20	188 <b>30</b>		<b>33</b>	233 A8	~	<del>-</del>	<u>:</u>		:
Decision	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commence	ement of the	ults brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year					· :	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:

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1859. Feb. —	June -	Aug	ept.	300	965	Oct.	7	Man.	Mar.	ep.	

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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Decreed against U. States.	
Decreed for U. States.	
Amount of collections.	#41 73 93 91 19 95 84 19
Amount of Judgment.	#400 00 18 09 500 00 41 73 22 21 19 25 1,002 28
Date of Judgment.	1859. Dec 1860. July 1859. Nov do
Nature of suit.	suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year
Amount sued for.	ement of the
Agrinst whom.	George A. Willing  W. R. Young  Nelson R. How.  P. Richardson  J. M. Smith  G. Demuing
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GEORGIA.

No. 4.—Statement of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

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Decreed for U. States,		1	1			
Amount of collections.				<b>\$1,600 00</b>		<b>39 88</b>
Amount of Judgment.	9100 00 100 00 100 00 380 00		***************************************	<b>@16,080 08</b>		17.6 4.9 17.6 4.9 14.5 90 7.5 00 896 02
Date of Judgment.	1886. Spring T. do.			1836. Dec. —		May 11 May 11 April 24 Oct. 2
Matery of suit.	866 ftdb	TENNESSEE. —EASTERN DISTRICT.	n the debt		TENNESSEE MIDDLE DISTRICT.	On replayin bond
with bours tranound.	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	TENN	***	west Secal y	TEND	9590 00 500 90
Against whom.	John L. More		te, J. Mischell, J. P. White, T. R. J. C. Brush, W. J. Standfer, E.	Decidencia milit brought previous to commencement of present fiscal year		John Reil, principal, James Woods, straty Peter A. Brown John Hitsott
-Мися сошисисод-	Now.		April 686	Decidon		May May May May May May May May May May
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3	John Raper and passages and account and the same		Indictional for murder	7	<b>2519 15</b>	***************************************	-	-	:	*****	
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4	James Eyla	***************************************	Indictment for lareany		35 25		<del>-</del>	:	1	*****	
0	Dayld Baye.		Indictment for selling spiritsons liquors in In-	July	1,110 40	•	-	-	:		
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Ξ,	Reary Whittington	***************************************	Indication for larging True True	F AN	2 404	***********	_	•	:	****	
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of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued. No. 4.—Statement

TENNESSEE.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Decreed for U. States.	-	- 04		Gt .		-
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Date of Judgment.	1860. Oct. —			1859. Oct. —		1860. July 10
Nature of suit.	Indictment—false, fraudulent, and forged applications for bounty land warrants, 8 cases.	ement of present fiscal year	KENTUCKY.	sent facal year	OHIO. —NORTHERN DISTRICT.	Porfailed recognizance
Amount sued for.		ement of pre		ement of pre	1HO	
Against whom.	Willis N. Arnold	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year		Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of present fiscal year		Robert Jordan, principal, U.J. Findley, surety.
When commenced.	1860. April —	Decisions (		Decisions :		1860. April 1
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OHIO. -- SOUTHERN DESTRICT.

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Allen Dublop, principal, M. Evans and C. Dunlop, strettet.  Issish Fatterson, Lyle C. Moore		— Bolomon Romig, Pheke M. Bomig	one and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of field	ILLIN	.1000000
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of miscellaneous suits under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, &c.—Continued.

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Date of judgment.		EKKEEK 44444			1860. May —	
Nature of suit.	Ejectment—possession of land on Rock island.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Bill in chancery to abate nuisance arising from bridge between Rock island and Moline.  Attachment do do do. do.	le present fiscal year	WISCONSIN.	Replevín	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
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Against waom.	T. H. Watermen D. W. Btewart G. F. Chulkins T. Lindsley G. T. Ohurch C. Raub	The Moline Water-power Manufacturing Company.  Henry Greenbaum J. M. Kennedy J. M. Adsitt C. V. Clark W. A. Clark	Decisions and collections in suits brought prior to commencement of the present fiscal year		Benry Rattenberg ve. J. Elwell, J. D. Reyment, and D. Everts.	
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	Reirs at law of Enoch Wade, decessed, se. Dr. J. B. Edelin, resident physician at United States hospital, Burlington, Iowe.		W. W. Morer J. W. Bollwan J. W. Bollwan W. W. Lally W. W. Waugh J. Brawes L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. Cois L. C		A Mormon, name waknown
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No. 5.

Statistical summary of business under charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Buits brought during the faceal year ending June 30, 1860.

Jadicial districts.	Tres	Treasury transcripts.	Fines,	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	Ware!	Warehouse transpor- tation bonds.	×	Miscellaneous.	oant (re- sued for,	on) inuo -Abul lo bestiaU ro	ount (re-
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Virginia, eastern district Virginia, western district North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida, northern district Florida, southern district			• • • • •	1,600 00			<b>~ ∞•</b> ⊢	15,000 00	1,600 00	1,002 28 6,000 00 4,588 80 1 00	66 97 66 97 5,337 34 7,775 77
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Texas, western district	:		-		: :		63	200 000	300 00	300 000	
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Tennessee, ea-tern district			æ	2,000 00			~~	200 00	9,500 00	_	<b>9</b> 8
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Obio, southern district	or-		~ a	00 008			OR G	1,000 00	200		1,927 82
Illinois, southern district		2.4.4.5.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2					8		22	•	
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California, southern district	<b>*</b>		n :		<u> </u>	30 PST	<del>,</del>			3	0, 816,0
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Nebraska Territory	•										
Total	19	146,337 68	810	272,016 56	120	296,712 43	#	36,638 20	751, 704 86	118,405 96	212, 665 86

	Suite	Suits brought d	aring June	30, 1860.	cal year 0.	r end-	Suits brought prior	ght prior	r to the	present	present fiscal year.	nt fevor	in favor -org ads	
Judicial districts.	Decided for United States.	Decided against United States.	Bettled and dismissed.	Remitted.	Pending	Total number of suits brought.	Amount of Judgments in old suits during the present facel year.	Decided for United States.	Decided against United Bintes.	Bettled and dismissed. Total number disposed of.	Amount collected in old suits during the present facel year.	Whole number of judgments of the United States during sent facel year.	Whole amount of judgments of the United States during sent facel year.	Whole amount collected fi sources during the presen year, ending June 30, 1860.
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North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida, northern district Florida, southern district	<b>6</b> -26				~64	70000	500 00 406 00 85, 600 00	<b>-</b>			559 67 400 00 151 00 3,989 75	~ <b>@</b> @@ <b>©</b>	2,528 6,000 2,000 2,568 1,568 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	643 466 27 455 72 19, 886 46
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LOBORCE	-	:			:			<b>n</b>		:	*	B		88	3
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

Sir: I have the honor to report that during the last fiscal year the business of this office has been, in the main, conducted with the usual despatch and punctuality in all its branches.

The accounts revised by the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs, received at this office, have been regularly entered and

registered in the proper books, and filed as required by law.

The papers required by law to be kept on file in this office are so methodically and systematically arranged in the new file room that any paper, voucher, or settlement, can be found with facility and without trouble or delay, and I may say, without exaggeration, that since the foundation of the government the papers on file in the room set apart for such purpose have not been so conveniently and systematically arranged as now. The facility thus afforded to accounting officers, and others requiring reference to the vouchers and papers on file, is a matter of great importance to the operations of all the departments of the government, and more especially the treasury.

In consequence of delay at a few of the ports in sending on the abstracts of commerce, and one or two other unavoidable circumstances, the statistics for the annual report on commerce and navigation will not be completed till the last of this week. The public accounts, receipts and expenditures will be completed at an early day, and ready to be laid before Congress during the first or second week of the

session.

The tables, statements, and reports to accompany your annual report prepared in this office will be completed in a day or two, and would have been ready by this time, but the excessive labor required by the head of the division and some of the clerks to complete these tables has almost prostrated them, and no others can, at once, be successfully substituted in their places.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state that the clerks, have, as a general thing, faithfully and promptly discharged their respective duties, and thus am I enabled to report that the business of the office,

specially, and generally, is in good condition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. BIGGER.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the amount of moneys expended at each custom-house in the United States during the fixed year ending June 30, 1860, per act of March 3, 1849.

	1		
Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.	
Passamaquoddy, Me		\$26,891	86
Machias, Me		2,710	96
Frenchman's Bay, Me	Thomas D. Jones	4,784	81
Penobscot, Me		3,981	81
Waldoboro', Me	John H.Kennedy	7,315	18
Wiscasset, Me	Thomas Cunningham	6,597	96
Bath, Me	J. H. Nichols	7,610	10
Portland and Falmouth, Me	Moses Macdonald	36,421	54
Saco, Me	Thomas K. Lane	1,477	95
Kennebunk, Me	John Cousens	739	14
York, Me		638	91
Belfast, Me	Jonathan G Dickinson	6,046	41
Bangor, Me		5,797	52
Portsmouth, N. H	Augustus Jenkins	6, 174	55
Vermont, Vt	C. Linsley	14,839	32
Newburyport, Mass	James Blood	3,469	58
Gloucester, Mass	Gorham Babson	6.675	70
Salem and Beverly, Mass	William B. Pike	12,738	24
Marblehead, Mass	William Bartoll	2,216	04
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	J. S. Whitney	375, 483	84
Plymouth, Mass		2,248	00
Fall River, Mass		2,749	25
Barnstable, Mass	i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	11, 101	
New Bedford, Mass		7,569	
Edgartown, Mass.		2, 179	15
Nantucket, Mass	T .	2,304	44
Providence, R I		12,453	02
Bristol and Warren, R. I		3,024	04
Newport, R. I		5,699	61
Middletown, Conn		2,404	50
New London, Conn	John P. C. Mather	12,249	60
New Haven, Conn		14,804	14
Fairfield, Conn	William S. Pomeroy	1,959	46
Stonington, Conn.	E. Williams, jr	1,303	32
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	William Howland	2,710	86
Genesee, N. Y.		5,660	74
Oswego, N. Y		19,412	50
Niagara, N. Y	George P. Eddy	12,698	37
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	Warren Bryant	14,443	
Oswegatchie, N Y	Horace Moody	6,398	88
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Jason M. Terbell	790	07
New York, N. Y	Augustus Schell	1, 235, 768	8
Champlain, N Y		11,537	74
Cape Vincent, N. Y		6, 105	00
Dunkirk, N. Y.		1, 167	50
Bridgetown, N. J.	William S. Bowen	353	68
Burlington, N. J.	Henry J. Ashmore	154	
Perth Amboy, N J		3,810	3
Great Egg Harbor, N. J		679	
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.		490	
Newark, N. J.	Edward T. Hillyer	1,734	54
Camden, N. J.	T. B. Atkinson	304	_
	Joseph P. Baker	211,558	68
	) <u> </u>	5, 134	_
	C. M. Tibbals	υ, 10 <del>1</del>	
Presque Isle, Pa		2,984	

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.	
Baltimore, Md	John Thomson Mason	\$148,039	9
Annapolis, Md			
Oxford, Md		E .	
Vienna, Md			
Fown Creek, Md			
Havre de Grace, Md			_
Georgetown, District of Columbia			
Richmond, Va			
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va		•	
		. ,	
Pappahannock, Va			
Cherrystone, Va			
Yorktown, Va			
Petersburg, Va			
Alexandria, Va			
Wheeling, Va			_
Yeocomico, Va			_
Amden, N. C.			
Edenton, N. C.	1	_	
Plymouth, N. C.			
Washington, N. C.			
Newbern, N. C			3
Ocracoke, N. C.	Oliver 8. Dewey	2, 188	9
Beaufort, N. C	James E Gibble	755	8
Wilmington, N. C			9
Charleston, S. C.	William F. Colcock	70,542	9
Reorgetown, S. C.		, -	
Beautort, S. (		8	2
Savannab, Ga	\ ~		
St. Mary's, Ga			
Brunswick, Ga		1	
Augusta, Ga	•	)	
Pensacola, Fla.	Joseph Sierra		
St. Augustine, Fla	Paul Arnan		
Key West, Fla			
St. Mark's, Fla			
St. John's, Fla			-
Apalachicola, Fla			_
Fernandina, Fla			
Bayport, Fla			
Palntka, Fla	1 <del></del> .		
Mobile, Ala	1		
Selma, Ala			
luscumbia, Ala	·		_
Pearl River, Miss	, — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		_
Natchez, Miss			_
icksburg, Miss;			
Now Orleans, La	Francis H. Hatch	285, 168	8
Ceche, La	Robert N. McMillan	1,383	0
Shreveport, La., (no returns)	P. H Rosson		
exas. Texas	Hamilton Stuart	23, 674	
Brazos de Santiago, Texast	Francis W. Latham	8,457	0
aluria, Texas	Darwin M. Stapp	7,596	
Paso del Norte, Texas			
Nashville, Tenn			
Memphis, Tenn			
Knoxville, Tenno.			
Chattanooga, Tenn			
	Walter N. Haldeman		7

#### REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

#### STATEMENT—Continued.

Districts.	Present collectors.	Amount.	
Paducah, Kv	William Nolen	\$415	30
	W. G. Roulac	350	
	F. Stewart	686	
Miami, Obio		4, 114	
Sandusky, Ohio		4,315	
Cuyahoga, Ohio		6, 935	
<del>.</del> <del>.</del>	T. J. Sherlock	5,093	
	R. W. Davis	22, 244	
Michilimackinac, Mich		10, 191	
Evansville Ind		637	
New Aibany, Ind	1	362	
Chicago, Ill	7	12,408	
Alton, Ill		430	
Galena, 1li		447	
•	Thomas Benneson	394	
-	Levi & Lightner	814	
	H. S. Austin	350	
St. Louis, Mo		6, 694	
Hannibal, Mo		1,000	
Burlington, Iowa		350	
Keokuk, Iowat	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	484	-
Dubuque, Iowa		650	
Milwaukie, Wis	,	11,429	
	J McFetridge	1, 928	
	C. C. Phillips	19, 372	
Oregon, Oregon		26,665	
	Barciay J. Burns	11,483	
	B Brattain	3, 255	
	Benjamin F. Washington1	221,347	
Sonoma, Cal	C. P Gilliss	3, 935	
San Juaquin, Cal	A. Lester	3,540	
	Lewis Sanders, jr	3, 243	
	H. Hancock	3, 118	
	James A. Watson	5,868	
San Pedro, Cal	Patrick H. Downey	5,360	
Total		3, 313, 057	93

º To March 31, 1860.

† To December 31, 1859.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

Statement of the number of persons employed in each district of the United States for the collection of customs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, with their occupation and compensation, per act March 3, 1849.

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Passamaquoddy, Me	1 10 1 1 1 1 1	Collector Surveyor., Inspectors  do Deputy collector Aid to the revenue  do Weigher and measurer  do Boatman	\$3,000 00 1,263 36 1,095 00 730 00 730 00 1,095 00 730 00 1,081 53 963 40 360 00
Machias	1 1 1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector and inspector  do Inspector  do	240 00 1,439 62 730 00 500 00 547 00 250 00
Frenchman's Bay	1 1 2 1 1 1 1	Boatman Collector Deputy collector and inspector  do do Inspector Boatman  do	1,330 53 1,095 00 1,080 00 300 00 730 00 360 00 240 00
Penobscot	1 1 1 2	Measurer Aid to the revenue Collector. Deputy collector Deputy collector and inspector do do	36 00 1,820 64 600 00 1,000 00
Waldoboro'	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	Collector Inspectordo Inspectorsdodo	730 00 1,743 92 1,095 00 1,083 00 936 00 850 00 730 00
Wiscasset	1 1 1 1 2 2	Measurer Collector Inspector do do do	300 00 124 00 906 31 1,098 00 1,074 00 915 00 488 00
Bath	1	Measurer	264 42 1,200 44

District.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Bath—Continued	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher,	
		gauger, and measurer	\$1,036 70
	1	Deputy collector and inspector.	650 00
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	
·	î	do	
	2	do	1
	1	do	350 00
	1	do	
Portland and Falmouth	1	Collector	_ / ·
	1	Deputy collector	
	i	Superintendent of warehouses	
	2	Weighers, gaugers, and measurers	
	6	Inspectors	1,098 00
	4	Occasional inspectors	
	1	Occasional inspector at Yarmouth Boatmendo	
	2	dodo	
	ī	Porter	
Saco	1	Collector	
	1	Inspector	
	1	Aid to the revenue	
Kennebunk	i	Collector	
Month of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state	i	Deputy collector and inspector	
	2	Inspectors	
York	1	Collector	
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
Belfast	1	Inspector	1
DCIRS	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher,	
	•	gauger, and measurer	
	1	dodo	
	1	dodo	A
	1	Add As Ab a second	
	1	Aid to the revenuedo	
Bangor	i	Collector	
	3	Deputy collectors and inspectors	
	1	Weigher and gauger	264 57
	1	Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and	
1	1	gauger	
Portsmouth, N. H		Aid to the revenue	
	i	Naval officer	
	1	Surveyor	379 61
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	dodo	
·	_	1 Ym am a #A a #	
	1 1	Inspectordo	

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Portsmouth—Continued	1	Inspector and measurer	
Vermont, Vt	1 2	Collector Deputy collectors and inspectors	1,090 84 1,000 <b>00</b>
	3	dododododo	912 50
	5	dododo	500 00
	7	Deputy collector	I .
	i	Deputy inspector	360 00
	1 3	Revenue boatmen	240 00
Newburyport, Mass	1	Collector	905 83
••	1	Naval officer	
	î	do	250 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	
	ī	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer.	800 00
Gloucester	1	Surveyor	
	ī	Deputy collector	600 00
	2	Inspectorsdo	
	1	(10	150 00
	1	Weigher, gauger, and measurerdodododo	
	1	Boatman	248 28
	1	Keeper of the custom-house	
Salem and Beverly	1	Collector	1, 159 52
	1	Naval officer.	
	1	du	186 23
	1	Weigher and gaugerdo	
	1	Clerk	1,000 00
	4	Measurer	
	2	do	600 00
	1	do	1
	1	Boatman	1
Marblehead	1	Messenger and porter	519 00
	1	Surveyor Deputy collector and inspector	
	1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer	547 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector	365 00
	2	Inspector	150 00
•	1	do	

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensati to each p son.	
Boston and Charlestown	1 3 1 1 1 2 5 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collectors Cashier Assistant cashier Clerk do do do do do  do Messenger Assistant messengers Inspectors do Night inspectors Night watchmen Revenue boatmen Weighers and gaugers Measurers General appraiser Appraisers Assistant appraisers Clerks do do Special examiner of drugs Storekeepers do do do Clerk do do Clerk do do Clerk do Clerk do do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk do Clerk Deputy naval officer	2,500 1,600 1,500 1,400 1,300 1,200 1,000 760 540 1,095 800 700 600 600 1,485 1,485 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,000 1,400 1,200 1,000 1,400 1,200 1,000 1,400 1,200 1,000 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200	
	1 1 1 1 1 1	Assistant deputy naval officer	1,200 1,250 1,050 750 4,900 2,000 2,000	00 00 00 00 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Plymouth	1 1 1	CollectorInspectordo	\$325 00 1,095 00 400 00
Fall River	1 1 1 1 1	Collector Inspector do do do	300 00 200 00 946 45 726 00 650 00
Barnstable	1 1 1 2 2 1	Weigher Measurer Gauger Boatman Collector Deputy collectorsdodo	39 66 18 37 31 20 300 00 1,900 00 850 00 750 00 700 00
New Bedford	1 1 1 3 1 2 1 1	Inspectordododododododo	700 00 500 00 300 00 400 00 500 00 150 00 350 00 2,885 02 1,095 00 1,500 00 300 00 125 00
Edgartown	2 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector, measurer, and weigher Aid to the revenue Clerk Boatman Collector Inspectordo Temporary inspector	80 00 700 00 168 00 800 00 420 00 1,054 00 1,095 00 600 00
Nantucket	1 1 1	Boatman	30 00 240 00 428 71 1,095 00
Providence, R I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspector Collector Deputy collector Clerk. Naval officer Surveyor at Providence Surveyor at Greenwich Surveyor at Pawtuxet	1,140 54 1,000 00 875 00 870 57 679 54 250 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
	N		
Providence, B. I.—Cont'd.	2	Coastwise inspectorsdo	\$547 50 . 136 87
	6	Foreign inspectors, \$3 per day when employed—total	2,484 00
	1	Inspector at Pawtucket	75 00
	1	Inspector at Pawtuxet	
	î	Weigher	
	1	Gauger	135 84
	1	Measurer	, , , , , , , ,
	1	Boatman at Providence	
	î	Boatman at East Greenwich	
	1	Messenger	300 00
Bristol and Warren	<b>1 2</b>	Collector	512 28
	1	Inspectors	549 00 105 00
	2	Temporary inspectors	114 00
	1	do	
	1	Weigher	1 21
	î	Assistant storekeeper	199 56 138 00
	1	Boatman	216 00
	1	do	21 00
	1	Surveyordo	324 48 281 36
Newport	î	Collector	1.098 11
-	1	Naval officer	481 68
	1	Surveyor	
	2	Deputy collector and inspector	
	4	Occasional inspectors(all)	993 00
	1	Weigher	33 50
	1 1	Gauger	
	i	Boatman	
	1	Surveyor at North Kingston	250 00
	2	Occasional inspectors at N. Kingston (all)	191 69
	i	Boatman at North Kingston Surveyor at Tiverton	270 00 200 00
	ī	Inspector	
Middletown, Conn	1	Collector	809 72
	1 1	Surveyor at Middletown	260 72
	i	Surveyor at Hartford	394 28 312 16
	i	Deputy collector, inspector, and gauger	650 00
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer at Hartford	278 84
	1	Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer	
	1	at Saybrook	300 00 84 41
New London	ī	Collector	1,986 22
	1	Surveyor	354 67

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
New London—Continued.	1 1 1	Inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer. dodododo	678 53
New Haven	1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector and inspector Surveyor	1,500 00
	1 1 4	Weigher and measurer	1,500 00 1,500 00 1,095 00
	1	Day and night inspector	60 00 72 00
•	1	Aid to the revenuedo	58 00 106 00
Fairfield	1	Messenger and porter	1,235 04 1,199 31
Stonington	1 1	Collector	114 00 793 42
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	1 1 1	Inspectors. Weigher, gauger, and measurer. Revenue boatman. Collector. Deputy collector and clerk.	1,000 00 15 98 216 00 717 80
	1 1 1	Deputy collector and inspectordododo	365 00 300 00 250 00
Genesee	1 1 1	Night watch Collector Deputy collector do.	784 <b>20</b> <b>900 00</b>
Oswego	1 1 1	Inspectors and aids Inspector and clerk Collector	730 00 730 00 730 0 <del>0</del> 961 84
	3 1 1	Deputy collector	730 00 600 0 <b>9</b>
	1 2 1	Inspectorsdo	730 00 500 00
	1 1 3	dododododo	410 00 365 00 300 00
	2 1 4	Revenue aidsdodododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo	182 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occup <b>ati</b> on.	Compensation to each per- son.
Oswego—Continued	1 1	Revenue aiddodo	20 00
Niagara	1 2 2 1 2 1 3	Night watchmen  do  do  Collector  Deputy collectors  do  Deputy collectors and aids  Deputy collector and inspector	366 00 365 00 244 00 1,413 62 900 00 732 00 732 00 732 00
Buffalo Creek	1 3 1 1 1 1 1	Inspectors Clerk Watchmen Night watch Collector Deputy collectordo Inspector	366 90 732 00 732 00 549 00 366 00 1,954 23 1,000 00 730 00
Oswegatchie	1 2 5 1 1 1 1 1	do	600 00 822 00 732 00 912 00 784 50 1,460 10 900 00 900 00 730 00 463 75
Sag Harbor	1 1 1 2 2	do	350 00 300 00 240 00 679 36 249 00
New York	1 1 1 1 1 7 1 24 20	Inspector Collector Auditor Cashier Assistant auditor Assistant cashier Deputy collectors Clerkdo	6,340 00 4,000 00 3,000 00 3,000 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,000 00 1,600 00

Districts.	Number of persons employ ed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New York—Continued	13 6 1 4 2 1 1 2 7 14 2 4 1 4 2 1 1 1 4 63 1 9 6 8 3 7 5 4 2 1 1 1 1 63 6 1 18 1 2 1 1 1 4 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Clerksdo	650 00 600 00 1,000 00 800 00 480 00 480 00 480 00 1,400 00 1,400 00 1,000 00 1,485 00 1,485 00 1,485 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000
		Appraisements.	
	1 3 5 1 10 6	General appraiser  Appraisers  Assistant appraisers  Examiner of drugs  Appraisers' clerks  do	2,000 00

	9		<u> </u>
Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
New York—Continued	2 7 1 4 3 21 1 1 5 2 5	Appraisers' clerksdododododododo	1,200 00 1,150 00 1,000 00 800 00 650 00 600 00 1,400 00 1,300 00 1,100 00
	1 3 2 8 6 25 3 1 3	Naval officer  Deputy naval officers Clerks  do  do  do  Porters	2,000 00 1,500 00 1,400 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 900 00 600 00
Champlain	1214151131111111111111111111111111111111	Surveyor Deputy surveyors Clerkdodododododododo Porter Collector Deputy collector, inspector, and clerk Deputy collector and inspectordododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo	2,000 00 1,200 00 1,100 00 1,095 00 1,000 00 700 00 650 00 433 34 480 00 1,252 57 800 00 1,000 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 550 00 500 00 400 00 240 00

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Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensati to each p son.	
Cape Vincent	1 4 1 2 1 1	Collector Deputy collectors and inspectors do do do Aid of revenue Boatman	245 160 547	00 00 00 50
Dunkirk	1 2	Collector	744 500	11
Bridgetown, N. J	1	Collector		-
Burlington	1	do		
	• 1	Deputy collector	- 7	
	3	Inspectors		
·•	1	do		
	i	Surveyor		
Great Egg Harbor	ī	Collector	250	
	1	Inspector	4	0
Little Egg Harbor	1	Collector		
	4	Deputy collector		01
		(All)	225	00
Newark	1	Collector		
	1	Deputy collector and inspector		
l	i	Temporary inspector	L Company	_
	1	Surveyor	1	
Philadelphia	1	Collector	6, 218	
	2 1	Deputy collectors	•	
!	2	Cashier		
	2	do	1,200	
	1	Clerk, 9 months and 21 days	969	
	4	Clerks		
	10	Clerk, 6 months and 11 days		
	ī	Keeper of custom-house		
	1	Messenger	600	-
	1 2	Porter		
	7	Naval officer		
	î	Deputy naval officer		
	*	Clerks		
	6	do.	1,000	00
	1	Messenger		
	1	Surveyor Deputy surveyor		
	ī	Clerk	1.200	
	1	do	600	
-				
	l	Messenger	2,500 549	

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensati to each p son.	
Philadelphia—Cont'd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Principal appraiser Assistant appraiser Assistant appraiser, 9 months and 3 days Examiners Packers Clerk, 5 months Clerks Clerk, 5 months Messenger of appraiser's office Clerk of appraiser's stores Foremen of appraiser's stores Marker Watchmen Storekeeper of port Superintendent of warehouses Assistant storekeeper Storekeeper, (assistant) Markersdo Principal weigher Assistant weighers Foreman Beamsmen Gaugers Measurersdo Measurer, 11 months Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors Inspectors	2,000 1,516 1,098 732 500 1,000 416 600 540 549 1,500 1,200 900 600 540 485 1,200 1,485 1,200 1,098 1,056 915 666 549 778 628 549 226 549 390	00 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
Presque Isle	1 3 1 1	Messenger in the inspector's office	500 562	00 07
Pittsburg	1 1 1	Deputy collector and inspector	73 <b>2</b> 2,017	72
Delaware, Del	1 1 2 1	Watchman	600 456 1,038 1,095	00 25 50 00

	Number of pe employed	Occupation.	to each per- son.
Delaware, Del.—Cont'd _ Baltimore, Md		Inspector Messengers Collector. Deputy collector. Cashier Clerksdododododododo Messengers Porter Superintendent of buildings Inspectors Weigher Deputy weighersdoGauger Measurer Deputy measurer Watchmendo General appraiser Appraisers Clerks to appraisersdo Porter Superintendent of warehouse Assistant storekeepersdo Porter Superintendent of warehouse Assistant storekeeperdo Porters to storekeeper Boatmen Examiner of drugs Naval officer Clerks to naval officer Clerks to naval officer Clerks to naval officerdo	365 00 6, 900 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 850 00 600 00 547 50 700 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1, 000 00 1
Annapolis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Messenger. Surveyor. Clerk to surveyor. Keeper of Lazarette. Collector. Surveyor.	600 00 4,550 00 1,500 00 150 70 316 94 285 70
Oxford	1	Collector	150 00

· Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Town Creek	1 1 1 1 1 1	Surveyor	980 88 821 00 800 00 200 00
Richmond, Va	1 1 1 1	Collector.  Deputy collectors, inspectors, weighers, and measurers.  Inspector, weigher, and measurer.  Gauger  Watchman  Aid to revenue	1,098 00 1,098 00 401 00 500 00
Norfolk and Portsmouth.	1 1 1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector Clerk to collector Naval officer Clerk to navai officer Surveyor	2,391 97 1,500 00 900 00 977 00 730 00
	3 1 3 1	Weigher and gauger  Measurer Inspectors Temporary inspector Watchman and porter	250 00 1,500 00 706 25 1,095 00 730 00
Tappahannock	1 1 1 1 1 1	Coxswain, revenue boat Boatmen Collector Deputy collector Surveyor do do	\$60 00 192 00 314 78 300 00 301 25 276 00 252 00
Cherrystone	1 1 1	Collector	158 60 325 01
Yorktown Petersburg	1 1 1 1 2	Collectordo	691 85 574 37 467 03 1,100 00 730 00
Alexandria	1 1 1	Temporary inspector  Collector  Deputy collector, inspector, weigher, and measurer  Inspector	64 00 1,212 68 1,500 00 1,098 00
Wheeling	1	Gauger Surveyor Boatman and messenger Surveyor  do Collector Temporary inspector, &c	527 76 360 00 823 65 210 00 672 16

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Camden, N. C.—Cont'd Edenton  Plymouth  Washington  Newbern  Ocracoke	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Temporary inspector, &c	399 74 179 25 654 41 150 00 144 47 557 00 472 63 403 48 1,000 00
Beaufort	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Temporary inspector  Boatmen  Collector  Inspector, gauger, weigher, and measurer.  Collector  Naval officer  Surveyor  Surveyor at Jacksonville  Deputy collector and inspector	69 15 180 00 335 62 437 98 2,000 00 605 00 612 00 250 00 850 00
Charleston, S. C	3 2 1 1 1 1 1	Inspectors.  Measurers.  Weigher and gauger  Messenger and porter.  Collector.  Naval officer  Surveyor.  Deputy collector.  Clerkdo	50 00 1.500 00 225 00 5,650 35 2,500 27 1,637 04 2,000 00 1,800 00
Beaufort	1 2 2 1 1 22 6 1 2	Assistant naval officers Appraisers Examiner of drugs Storekeeper Inspectors Boatmen Messenger Porters Weigher Measurer and gauger Collector	1,000 00 1,400 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,995 00 540 00 547 50 228 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 338 82
Georgetown, S. C	1 1 1 1 2 1 1	Deputy collector Collector Deputy collector Surveyor Naval officer Appraisers Weigher and gauger Storekeeper Clerk	125 00 2,885 86 1,500 00 972 75 1,166 07 1,500 00 1,500 00 800 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Savannah, Ga.—Cont'd	9 1 1	Inspectors	600 00
Saint Mary's Brunswick	1 1 1 4	Revenue boat hands	360 00 335 78 406 64 248 06
Augusta	1 1 1 2	Keepers of light-houses Surveyor Collector Inspector Boatmen	350 00 1,718 72 1,095 00
Saint Augustine	1 1 1	Collector	500 <b>00</b> 550 <b>00</b> 420 <b>00</b>
Key West	1 1 1	Collector	1,992 45 1,098 00 1,098 00 500 00
Saint Mark's	1 1 1	Temporary inspector and night watch Collector Deputy collector and inspector at Tampa. Deputy collector and inspector at Cedar Keys	615 60 730 <b>00</b>
Saint John's	4 2 1 2	Boat handsdoCollector	300 00 240 <b>00</b> 780 <b>00</b>
Apalachicola	1 2 1 4 3	Collector	1,200 00 1,914 00 1,500 00 1,200 00
Fernandina	3 1 1	Light-house keepers, (all)	1,020 00 2,280 00
Bay Port Pilatka Mobile, Ala	1 1 2 17	Surveyordo	350 00 350 00 3,260 74 1,500 00 1,095 00
Selma	1 1 1	Weighers and measurers  Examiner in aid of revenue  Revenue beat-keeper  Surveyor  do	942 00 480 00 363 52 350 00
Pearl River, Miss Natchez Vicksburg	1	Collector  Deputy collector  Collector  do	250 U0 500 00 1,000 00
New Orleans, La	1 2 1	Deputy collectors	2,500 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each person.
New Orleans—Continued	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Deputy naval officer Surveyor Deputy surveyors Auditor and general bookkeeper Impost bookkeeper Cash clerk Warehouse bookkeeper Commercial abstract clerk General storekeeper Export and clearance clerk Corresponding clerk Assistant cashier Register clerk Second warehouse bookkeeper Liquidating clerks Calculators Entry clerks Extension clerk  Superintendent of warehouses Assistant general storekeeper Permit clerks Warehouse registering clerk Assistant registering clerk Assistant general bookkeeper Manifest clerk Porter and messenger Bookkeeper  Naval office.	4, 900 00 2, 000 00 1, 800 00 1, 800 00 1, 800 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 500 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 400 00 1, 200 00 1, 200 00 1, 200 00 1, 200 00 1, 150 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100 00 1, 100
	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 65 10	Warehouse clerk Impost clerk Calculators Manifest clerk Assistant warehouse clerk  Surveyor's office.  Gaugers Weigher Assistant weigher Measurer Local surveyors Night watchmen Inspectors Night inspectors Aids of the revenue	1,200 00 900 00 900 00 900 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,000 00 1,095 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
	Į.	Surveyer's office.	
New Orleans—Continued.	10 10 4 4 12	Aids, river service	720 00 730 00
		Warehouse department.	
	8 2 2 8	Assistant storekeeper  Markers  Chief laborers  Laborers  Appraiser's office.	1,200 00 600 00 660 00 600 00
	1	Appraiser general	2,500 00
	2 2 5 1	Appraisers Assistant appraisers Examiners Clerk	2,500 00 2,000 00 1,400 00 1,200 00
	1 10 1	Porter and messenger Porter and messenger to appraiser general Packers Examiner of drugs	900 00 720 00 600 00
Tech6	1	Collector and inspector	1,246 15
Texas, Texas	1 4 1 2	Collector Deputy collectors Stoorekesper Inspectors	1,750 00 1,000 00 1,098 00
Saluria	1 1 2 3	Clerk	1,000 00 1,340 00 1,095 00
	1 2 2 1	Surveyorsdododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo.	750 00 600 00 500 00
Basos de Santiago	1 1 2 2	Collector  Deputy collector and inspector  Inspector, measurer, gauger, and weigher  Clerks	1,750 00 1,000 00 800 00 1,000 00
	3 1	Deputy collector and inspector at the	800 00
	1	mouth of the Rio Grande	1,000 00
	1	Grande city	1,000 00
		Bosses	1,000 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Brazos de Santiago—Con.	1 1 1 1	Deputy collector and inspector at Laredodoat Carrisodoat Roma  Deputy collector and inspector at Edin-	1,000 00 1,000 00
	1	Deputy collector and inspector at Browns- ville	1,000 00 1,000 00 800 00
	1 1 1	Inspector at Brownsvilledoat Brazos Islanddoat Brownsville  Storekeeper at Brownsville	800 00 800 00 800 00
Paso del Norte	1 1 2 3	Measurer Collector Deputy collectors and inspectors do do	420 00 2,000 00 1,000 00
Nashville, Tenn	1 1	Mounted inspector Surveyordo	500 00 91 <b>2</b> 50 685 <b>4</b> 7
Knoxville	1	do	350 00 350 00 1,950 00 1,000 00
Paducah Hickman Columbus Cincinnati, Ohio	1	Porter and messengerdododododododododododododododododododo	350 00 350 00 614 05
Miami	1 1 1 1	Clerkdodo	1,200 00 1,000 00 600 00 1,618 02
Sandusky	1 1 1 1	Deputy collector Inspector Messenger Collector	800 00 300 00 1,690 87
,	1 3 1	Deputy collectordodoClerk	600 00 300 00 365 00
Cuyahoga	1 1 1 1	Collector Deputy collector Inspector and clerk Lnspectordo	1,000 00 800 00 600 00
Detroit, Mich	1 1 1 2	Clerk Collector Deputy collectordo	600 00 1,618 42 1,000 00 730 00
•	1 4	dodo	360 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Detroit, Mich.—Cont'd  Michilimackinac	1 1 1 2 2 2 8 5	Deputy collectordododododododododododododododododo	150 00 120 00 1,095 00 600 00 480 00 369 00 240 00 835 95
Evansville, Jnd	3 6 1 1 1 1 2 8	dodododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododododo	400 00 200 00 155 00 631 71 413 00 1,250 00 1,000 00 300 00 800 00
Alton Galena Quincy Peoria Cairo Saint Louis, Mo.	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1	dodo	600 00 584 00 574 00 350 00 508 34 390 03 800 00 350 00 3,000 00 1,321 00 1,150 00
Hannibal Burlington, Iowa Keokuk Dubuque Milwaukie, Wis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4	Warehouse man Aid Messenger Surveyordododo Collector Deputy collector	500 00 202 78 38 82 1,000 00 350 00 354 00 1,290 00 1,000 00
Minnesota, Minn  Puget's Sound, W. T  Oregon, Ore	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Inspectors. Watchman Collector. Deputy collector. Surveyor Inspector at Bellingham Bay. Inspector at San Juan Island Inspector at Port Townsend. Inspector at Tekalit Inspector at Steilacoom. Collector.	900 00 480 00 1,200 00 800 00 1,000 00 1,095 00 1,095 00 1,095 00 800 00

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Oregon, Ore—Continued.  Cape Perpetua  Port Orford  San Francisco, Cal	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Deputy collector Surveyor Inspector Collector Boat hand Collector Deputy collectors Collector Objector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Collector Col	1,000 00 1,000 00 2,072 95 720 90 2,000 00 1,000 00 7,900 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 1,368 75 1,080 00 1,080 90 3,125 00 2,250 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00 1,620 00
Sonoma	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	Deputy naval officer and clerk Clerkdododo Messenger Collector Temporary inspector Collector	2,700 00 2,500 00 2,200 00 2,100 00 1,170 00 3,084 64

Districts.	Number of persons employed.	Occupation.	Compensation to each per- son.
Sacramento	1 1 2 1	Collectordo	\$3,446 70 3,750 00 3,050 00 2,745 00 3,060 00 2,000 00

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 24, 1860.

## No. 12.

New York, October 25, 1860.

Sin: The board of supervising inspectors, now holding their ninth annual meeting pursuant to appointment, in accordance with their custom, beg leave to submit to you their annual report of the operation of the steamboat law of August 30, 1852, and their own proceedings and those of the local boards during the past year.

The general operation of the law continues to be very satisfactory, the loss of lie by explosion or by fire when under way being comparatively small. The aggregate loss of life during the past year is larger than was anticipated, arising principally from the recent serious collision of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner, on Lake Michigan.

Many fires have occurred to steamers while lying at the wharf or landing; some have undoubtedly arisen from incendiarism, while in many other cases the origin of the fire could only be ascribed to the same cause.

Fires occurring to steamers when at wharves or landings or at anchor have been attended with the loss of several lives, and it will be noticed as a singular feature, presented in the report of the past year, that there has been much less loss of life from the burning of steamers when under way than by those burnt at a wharf or landing or at anchor. When we take into consideration the necessarily very combustible character of steamboats, and the much greater liability to accident by file when under way, from the number of fires and lights used on board, this result can only be ascribed to the much greater degree of care and vigilance exercised when under way, than when in port. It is very desirable that, if possible, more efficient measures should be adopted to guard against the occurrence of fire on board steamers, and for its extinction when discovered; but with the great

variety in construction and arrangement of these vessels, it is very difficult of accomplishment. Our attention has from time to time been called to paints or washes designed to render wood work comparatively incombustible, but none that we have met with appears to meet the necessary requirements in a satisfactory manner.

But the most frequent and serious accidents which we have now to report are those arising from collision with sail vessels. Accidents of of this character have always been frequent, but since the present steamboat law has been in force and other classes of accidents have been reduced in number, those by collision with sail vessels stand out with greater prominence, and consequently arrest the attention of the

community and receive comment and criticism.

This board has been fully aware of the evils resulting from lack of system and law in regard to lights on sail vessels, not only by personal observation, but by many memorials and petitions that have been presented on the subject. They have therefore made all possible effort for the past four or five years to obtain some action of Congress which shall have a tendency to remove, in a greater or less degree, this cause of accident and disaster; and they are pleased to be able to state that a bill passed the House of Representatives the last session of Congress which, if concurred in by the Senate, they believe will to a great degree accomplish this object.

The "Lady Elgin" case, attended with such extensive loss of life, the particulars of which we give in a subsequent part of this report, as well as others of a less serious character occurring during the past year, show most conclusively the necessity of some legislative action. The case of the "Lady Elgin" produced much excitement in consequence of the great sacrifice of life caused thereby. Inspectors were severely and publicly censured, that the sail vessel had not proper lights, and for other matters over which they had no control, in con-

nexion with this disaster.

That this board has been fully aware of the importance of a system of lights on sail vessels, and that their attention is not now given to it for the first time, but that, on the contrary, they have not ceased to call attention to the importance of correcting this evil, will appear by reference to their reports. In the very first report made at Cincinnati in 1853, appears the following: "Third. We would call attention to the importance of requesting Congress to pass a law [for the more safe and successful navigation of lakes, bays, and rivers by steamers] compelling all sail vessels, including treight steamers and tow boats, also flatboats and rafts, to carry lights, under certain restrictions and penalties, as it is known that the absence of such a law has caused loss of life and destruction of property by collisions, which might have been avoided had lights been carried on the vessels, &c., referred to." So also in the Detroit report of 1854:

"We would again urge upon your attention the amendments to the law, suggested by us in our last annual report. Our experience of the past year has shown conclusively the necessity of such amend-

ments."

And in the St. Louis report of 1855 attention is again called to the subject, and the recommendation repeated.

In the Boston report of 1856 the same matter is again mentioned as

being embodied in a bill before Congress.

In the Louisville report of 1857 we state "and the frequency of collisions thus occurring with uninspected steamers or other vessels cannot be affected by any action of the board, except so far as such action may influence and control the management of the inspected steamers."

And in the Buffalo report of 1858 we again allude to this matter as follows, viz: "But collisions with steamers not under the law and with sail vessels do often take place, and will continue to be of frequent occurrence so long as these steamers and sail vessels are not compelled by law to take the necessary precautions, by carrying lights and by other means, to avoid them."

Our report of last year, from New Orleans, is as follows: "Collisions with sail vessels have been by far of the most frequent occurrence, and the investigation of accidents of this character has shown that in very many if not all cases they have been in a great degree caused by ignorance, on the part of the officers of the sail vessels, of the signals

and lights used on steamers.

"So frequent are collisions of this character that this board have deemed it their duty to endeavor in some way to remedy the evil, by furnishing masters of sail vessels such information in regard to the system of lights and the whistle signals used on passenger steamers, and the rules adopted for meeting and passing, as will enable them to manage their vessels with reference thereto, when meeting such steamers." And from the same report: "We desire again to call attention to the number of accidents arising from collisions with sail vessels, and the necessity of some legislation by Congress, the object of which would be to reduce the number of such accidents. In regard to this subject we would respectfully refer to our former reports, as setting forth more fully our views."

It will thus be seen that the board has not ceased constantly calling attention to this defect in the present law, in this particular respect,

from the very first year of its organization.

In regard to the circular of information proposed at our last meeting, to be presented to masters of steamers (other than passenger steamers) and sail vessels, it was thought that the board might prepare them and furnish them to the several custom-houses for distribution, but upon examination of the law under which we act, no authority could be found for incurring the expense, nor could we call upon custom-house officers to aid in their circulation.

We are, however, still of the opinion that in the absence of any law regulating lights on sail vessels, the issue of such circulars would produce beneficial results by giving such information as would lead to greater security from collision, fully justifying the expense that might be incurred.

Of accidents during the past year to passenger steamers by explosion of boilers, there have been few attended with loss of life, the most serious being that of the steamer "Ben Lewis," at the mouth of the Ohio river, a more detailed account of which will be given in a subsequent part of this report.

A very serious explosion, attended with great fatality, occurred to the uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the Delaware river, while on an excursion; particulars of this case are also given in a subsequent part of this report.

The regulations for the meeting and passing of passenger steamers, and the system of whistle-signals and lights adopted by this board, together with the rules for the government of pilots, continue to ope-

rate very favorably and give most satisfactory results.

The system of lights established by this board at its last meeting, for steamers navigating the western rivers, has been generally approved and adopted without hesitation, and is operating in a very satisfactory

manner and may be considered as firmly established.

It is a gratifying evidence of the opinion of the public generally, as to the operation of the steamboat law, that many features of the law have been adopted and applied not only to freight and towing steamers, but so far as the features of the law are applicable to land engines and boilers also.

In some of our cities measures have been adopted to secure a careful and proper inspection of all boilers of land engines within their limits, which from complaints made, information or observation, are supposed to be unsafe.

Most of the contracts now made for the construction of steamboat and other boilers contain a clause requiring the constructor or builder to submit them to a hydrostatic pressure, and guaranteeing that they shall withstand the prescribed pressure in a satisfactory manner.

Pilots of many ferry-boats have, by an arrangement made between themselves, adopted the whistle-signals established by this board, and use them as regularly in case of necessity as the passenger steamers;

this is true also of many freight and towing boats.

The hydrostatic test required by the law has proved beneficial, not only in detecting weak points in boilers already in use, but has in many cases developed inferior or improper modes of construction and bracing, so that at the present day the general construction of boilers is tar superior as regards strength and safety to the standard construction when the law went into operation

In regard to the frauds committed in the manufacture and stamping of boiler iron, we would simply refer to our former reports, and state that our experience during the past year, and particularly in one case

of explosion, fully confirms the statements therein made.

The annexed tabular statement presents a view of the operation of law, and the proceedings of the several local boards, number of steamers inspected, pilots and engineers licensed, number and character of the accidents which have occurred, loss of life, &c., &c

Only accidents involving important loss of property, or loss of life, are embraced in this tabular statement; of course many accidents of

comparatively small moment and necessarily incident to steam navi-

gation are not reported.

A tabular statement embracing the various matters and occurrences relating to steamers navigated under the act of Congress approved August 30, 1852, which have been acted upon, or have come to the notice of the several boards of local inspectors for the year ending October 1, 1860.

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Tabular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

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Inbular statement of various matters relating to steamers, &c.—Continued.

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in Lady Rigin;" 38 crews 303 passengers.

It will be observed by an examination of this tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from explosion has been exceedingly small, and of those lost by fire much the larger portion have been lost upon steamers lying either at a wharf or landing, or at anchor, and not under way.

By far the most disastrous accidents have been those occurring from collisions with uninspected steamers, or sail vessels. Collisions of in-

spected steamers with each other rarely occur.

Of collisions with sail vessels the most serious is that of the "Lady Elgin" with a schooner on Lake Michigan, in September last, by which about 300 lives were lost.

Except for the immense loss of life caused by this collision, it will be observed that the total loss of life for the past year has been much

less than for any previous year since the law went into effect.

Indeed, it may be said that, with the exception named, the tabular statement in every respect presents a highly favorable result, as compared with any previous year, and more particularly if the increased number of passenger steamers be taken into consideration.

We now present a more dilated statement of the circumstances attending the more serious accidents reported in the foregoing table, as they have occurred in the several districts, and been reported by the

inspectors.

#### FIRST SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no very serious accident has occurred during the past

year, and only one by which life has been lost.

November 9, 1859.—Steamer "Connecticut," of Norwich, while in a fog on Long Island Sound, came in contact with sloop "Kitty Ann," with little damage, however, to either vessel. The sloop's bowsprit entered the upper works of the steamer into the cook-room, upsetting the stove and severely bruising and scalding one of the crew of the steamer, who died the same day.

November 15, 1859.—Steamer "Island Belle" was burned while lying at a wharf in Essex, Connecticut. The cause of the fire is un-

known; the steamer had been laid up for the season.

November 25, 1859.—Steamer "City of Hartford" was run into near East Haddam, Connecticut river, by schooner "David Russel." The steamer was struck about amidship, the jibboom of the schooner penetrating the larboard boiler of the steamer. The suddenness of the crash and the noise of the escaping steam caused great consternation among the passengers; fortunately no lives were lost. Every effort was made on the part of the steamer to avoid the collision, but was of no avail, as the schooner was not properly managed.

March 20, 1860.—Steamer "Eastern Queen" was destroyed by fire at Wiscasset, Maine, while lying at the wharf and fitting up for the approaching season. She burned to the water and sunk, was afterwards raised, and is now nearly rebuilt. The loss of property was about \$80,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by stoves, in

which fires were kept night and day.

May 20, 1860.—Steamship "Cambridge" came in collision with

schooner "J. L. Bowers," of New York, a short distance from Pollock's Rip, near Monomoy Point. The night was very dark and a very strong breeze was blowing at the time. The schooner was deeply laden with coal and sank in three minutes after the collision. The entire crew were got on board the steamer and carried into Holmes's Hole. No lights were seen upon the schooner, and she was seen too late to avoid the collision.

From the great number of sail vessels navigating the waters of this district, collisions with these vessels will continue to occur so long as no law is in existence requiring uniform lights to be carried on such vessels. In fact, the only wonder is so few now occur, considering the reckless manner in which sail vessels are frequently managed.

#### SECOND SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district has occurred several accidents of minor importance. The most serious, not involving loss of life, is that which occurred to the "New World" on the evening of October 26, 1859, when on her passage to Albany with a full load of freight and passengers. Shortly after leaving New York broke the head off her gallows frame, threw the lever beam out of place, broke the connecting rod into three pieces, and drove part of it through her bottom.

The vessel sank to her promenade deck, but her hurricane deck and the deck between that and the promenade deck were above water, the vessel being floated by her upper works. No lives were lost, the passengers being all taken off safely; the gallows frame and connecting rod were examined carefully, and also the boat, before she

was raised.

Testimony was also taken, but the inspectors could come to no certain conclusion as to the cause of the accident; the most probable cause being that the wood of the frame had become weakened through long use, and had also become iron-sick in the vicinity of the bolts. The wood showed no signs of dry-rot.

The steamer "Champion," on the 3d of November last, when near Matinicook point, Long Island, and running in a dense fog, was run into by the propeller "Albatross." The "Champion" was struck amidship, and cut down below the water's edge; the boiler was struck,

forced out of place, and the boat sunk.

All the crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one passenger, who was drowned in the cabin; it is supposed that he returned to the cabin to save some valuables after the collision had occurred.

The boat was examined after the accident and her hull was found to be sound, a fact which had been doubted, owing to the extent of

the fracture caused by the collision.

This case was investigated by the local board with no certain result. It appeared most probable either that the "Albatross" did not blow her whistle often enough, or that her signals were not heard on board the "Champion."

The steamer has been raised and is now running.

On the 14th of September last the steamer "Empire State" ran

down a sloop in Hurlgate; one man on the sloop was drowned. The steamer was backing at the time of the collision, and the sloop had just gone in stays; it appeared that all that was possible to avoid a collision was done on board the steamer; the narrow, crooked, and rocky channel at this point rendered a collision almost unavoidable.

The steamer "Young America," on the 8th of September last, while on her regular passage from Chester to Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, came in collision with an oyster schooner when nearly opposite Gloucester. It appeared upon examination that a light being exhibited by the schooner in the manner usual on vessels at anchor was therefore mistaken for a vessel at anchor, and the error not discovered until too late to avoid collision.

Two men were knocked overboard from the schooner and drowned; no assistance could be rendered them, as in the darkness they could not be found.

#### THIRD SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 7th of December last a collision occurred on the Chesapeake bay between the steamer "City of Norfolk" and schooner "Splendid." By this accident the schooner was sunk and the steamer slightly injured, but no lives were lost.

The testimony in this case shows conclusively that the collision was caused by mismanagement on the part of the captain of the schooner.

The steamer "St. Nicholas," on the 27th day of July last, came in collision with a small boat near Alexandria, on the Potomac river. The boat was very deeply laden with sacks of wheat, and was capsized so soon as struck by the steamer, and a young man who was managing the boat was drowned.

The inspectors investigated this case, and it was decided that the officers of the steamer were not in fault, but that the man in the boat

lost his life by his own imprudence.

On the 29th of August last the steamer "St. Nicholas" and schooner "Plutarch" came into collision on the Chesapeake bay; the schooner was sunk but her passengers and crew were saved. The examination of this case is not yet completed.

The boilers of the steamer "Kate McLauren" exploded on the Cape Fear river on the 12th day of May last, by which accident the captain

and two of the crew lost their lives.

An investigation showed that the accident was to be attributed entirely to the recklessness of the captain, who was in charge of the boiler, and no engineer on board, the licensed engineer previously attached to the boat having been discharged. No passengers were on board at the time of the accident. The case was reported for prosecution.

On the night of the 12th of March last the boiler of the steamer "S. M. Manning," running on the Ocmulgee river, exploded while on her route from Savannah to Macon. The boat had been for a short time lying at the landing and had just started out; the engines had made but two or three revolutions when the explosion occurred.

By this accident two passengers and one of the crew lost their lives; up to the time of the investigation not a vestige of the persons killed nor of the boiler had been found. An investigation was made, but

no evidence could be obtained from any of the survivors that would indicate the cause of the explosion.

#### FOURTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

The steamship "Northerner," while on her passage from San Francisco to Oregon, on the 5th of January last, ran on a sunken rock near Humboldt, which caused her to leak so badly that she was run on shore, with the view of saving the lives of those on board. Before the passengers and crew could be landed the wind began to blow, causing a heavy surf, which swamped their life-boats, thereby causing the loss of seventeen passengers and twenty-one of the crew.

Every effort was made by Captain Dalle, his officers and men, to save life, and a number of them lost their lives in their fearless ex-

ertions to save others.

This disaster was investigated by the local inspectors of San Francisco. The captain and officers were exonerated from all blame, as the ship was on her regular track, and the position of the rock un-

known to navigators on that coast.

In the month of March last the steamer "Judge Porter," bound from Mobile for New Orleans, cotton-loaded, was discovered to be on fire when near the Pontchartrain railroad; from the rapid spread of the fire the boat and cargo became a total loss, and seven passengers lost their lives.

This boat was fully equipped in compliance with the law, and upon investigation by the local inspectors at New Orleans no blame could

be attached to the officers or crew.

The steamboat "John C. Calhoun," plying between Apalachicola and Bainbridge, on Flint river, exploded her boilers while lying at Ridleyville landing, on the 28th of April last, by which the captain and seven of the crew lost their lives.

The case was investigated by the supervising inspector, and from the evidence obtained he came to the conclusion that the explosion was caused solely by the imprudence and negligence of the first and second engineers; their licenses were therefore revoked.

The supervising inspector of this district has visited the whole range of the Pacific coast of the United States the past summer, and presents the following report of his visitations and inspections:

Panama, June 14, 1860.

Met steamship "Sonora," Captain Baby, of the Pacific United

States Mail Company, and took passage on her for California.

Whilst on board of her I made a careful inspection of all parts of the ship, including boilers, machinery, and outfit, which I found to be in a very excellent condition. She has been refastened and coppered, and is sound and staunch in all respects.

I arrived at San Francisco June 28. Inspected steamer "Uncle Sam." This ship has undergone a thorough repair, having been docked and refastened in a very superior manner; her boilers have been rebuilt and important alterations have been made in her engine. &c. She has been fitted anew with life-boats and life-preservers;

also with steam fire-engine and hose, and bilge-pumps of the longest dimensions; which make her one of the best ships of her class on the Pacific.

Inspected the steamers "Columbia," "Senator," and "Oregon."

The "Columbia," is in excellent condition, and is performing her work nobly. This little ship has made over two hundred successful voyages between the ports of Oregon and California without damage to herself or loss of life.

The "Senator" is still in the Lower California trade. She is weekly supplying San Francisco with native wine and fruits. She is

in good order, and in all respects a fine ship of her class.

The "Oregon" is on the line between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, performing well. She is strong, and in all respects an able ship. Her outfit is complete and new, with life-boats of the largest size; her life-preservers of the best solid cork—one thousand in all. She is ably commanded by Captain Hudson, a gentleman well known to the travelling community.

Left San Francisco on board of the steamer Oregon, Captain Hudson, for the Columbia river, Oregon, July 1, and arrived in Portland

on July 4.

July 5.—Commenced the inspection of steamers on the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Inspected steamer "Mountain Buck" at Portland; also the "Se-fiorita," "Bell," "Julia," "Carrie Ladd," "Jennie Clark," "Vancouver," "Carolitz," "Rival," "Surprise" and "Multuanomah."

The above boats are high pressure, staunch built, and constructed of a very superior timber, which is Oregon pine and oak. Their speed is much greater than boats of the same class in the Atlantic States, although they work their steam much lower, but use cylinders of twice the capacity of our boats of the same dimensions. They are well supplied with fire-pumps, hose, and other appurtenances, with boilers unsurpassed in strength and economy of fuel.

July 6.—Left Portland for the Cascades or Forest falls on the

Columbia river.

Inspected the new steamer "Idahoe" at the Cascades, a very superior side-wheel boat of four hundred tons burden. She has a large upper cabin of excellent workmanship, and a hull of splendid model; she is owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and will take her place in the line between the Cascades and Dalles City as soon as completed.

July 8.—Left the Dalles for the upper Columbia or Des Chutes, and made the inspection of steamers "Colonel Wright" and "Tercino."

The "Colonel Wright" is a strong and sound boat, with large power,

and in all respects according to the requirements of the law.

The "Tercino" is new and unfinished, but is built with great strength, both in timber and fastening; her hull is completed and her

model very perfect.

July 10.—I returned to the Dalles and inspected the steamer "Hassaloe," one of the company's line, a fine passenger boat plying between the Dalles and Cascades. She is in good condition and in all respects a fine craft.

July 11.—Left the Dalles for the Cascades. The steamers "Mary" and "Wasco" are laid up at this port as spare boats, and are always ready in case of accident for immediate use.

July 12.—Returned to Portland and Oregon City, and made the

following inspections:

Steamers "Express," "James Clinton," "Onward" and "Moose." The "Onward" and "Express" are fine, large, and staunch boats. The "Moose" and "Clinton" are of smaller dimensions for the upper Willamette trade; they are sound and strong boats and in all

respects suitable for the river trade.

There is a number of steamers lying up on the headwaters of the Willamette river that I was unable to see on account of the great distance which I had to travel to get to them. There is a number of freight boats besides those used as passenger boats, which make it quite a large tonnage for so new a country as Oregon; but from the great extent of its beautiful rivers, the productiveness of the soil, the forests of gigantic pines, its fisheries and furs, the healthfulness of its climate and the enterprise of its population, is destined to be one of the finest countries in the world.

July 13.—Left Fort Vancouver for Puget Sound and Victoria on

board of the steamship Pacific, Captain Paterson.

July 14.—Inspected steamship "Eliza Anderson;" she was built at Portland, Oregon, in 1858; has one beam engine, low pressure, and is in all respects a staunch and sound ship; she is equipped with all the necessary appliances according to the requirements of the law. She is one of the packets between Victoria, British Columbia, via Puget's Sound, to Steilacoom and San Juan island.

July 14.—Steamer "Wilson G. Hunt" is running in the trade

between Victoria and Fraser river, and is in like good condition.

July 15.—Left Victoria on steamship "Pacific" for California, and arrived at San Francisco on the 19th. Inspected the "Pacific," found her in good condition; having undergone a thorough repair in hull and machinery, her outfit in boats, life-preservers, steam fire engines

is unsurpassed by any ship on the coast.

San Francisco, July 20.—Inspected steamers "Eclipse," "Queen City," Sophia McLane," "Paul Pry," "Helen Hensley," "James Bragdon," and found them to be in like good condition, and I am happy to have it in my power to say that I believe the steamboat law to be more strictly adhered to on the Pacific coast, than in any other part of the United States.

July 20.—Visited Benicia and made the following inspections:

Steamship "Golden Gate;" after a thorough examination of the hull, machinery, &c., &c., she proves to be sound, strong, and in all respects a superior vessel. She has been bored in frame, knees, beams, and transom, and no defective timber found; her outfit consists of twelve largest class life-boats, of Francis's patent, all suspended to cranes, supplied with oars, rudders, life lines, and water breakers to each boat; she has fifteen hundred solid cork life-preservers, two steam fire engines, which are capable of flooding the ship in case of necessity.

July 21.—Continued inspection of steamers at Benicia.

Steamer "Panama," examined and proved to be sound, her borings

show her to be built of superior timber, her outfit is complete.

Same date, inspected the "Cortez." This ship is undergoing heavy repairs at this port; she has been bored, opened, and replanked amidship; her frame is sound. She is receiving new knees, and heavy cross or X braces in her midship body, and is refastend from stem to stern. Her boilers have been rebuilt, with new furnaces complete, which make her a good ship for any trade on the Pacific coast.

Inspected at the same time steamships "Orizaba" and "Sierra Nevada." These ships are in bad condition, their frames are small, and defective in their top works, with scarcely fastening enough to hold them together whilst lying at their docks. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars would have to be expended on each of them before

they could be made seaworthy.

The steamers "Fremont" and "Republic" are also at this port,

and will require heavy repairs before they can be used.

Steamer "Brother Jonathan" has been rebuilt, and is now a strong

ship, and fit for any trade on the coast.

Steamer "John L. Stephens" has been docked and opened. She proves to be a sound and strong ship, and performs well. Her appearance at the water-line and the copper show her to be a superior vessel. She was refastened and caulked while on the dock at Mare island, to the entire satisfaction of the local inspectors of the port of

San Francisco, California.

Steamship "Golden Gate." This fine ship is on the route between California and Panama. Her superior qualities are too well known to the travelling community to need mention of them in this report. The attention of her commander and officers to their respective duties whilst underway are untiring, and the ship is not surpassed by any afloat. Her outfit of boats, pumps, and life-preservers is larger than any ship in the world. She has midship pumps and bilge pumps of the largest kind, to be worked by steam or hand. Her fire engines are of great power, and well cared for. She is staunch and sound, and performs to admiration.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the ships on the Pacific, from Panama to San Francisco, Oregon, and Puget Sound, are commanded by men of great experience and skill. Their attention and watchfulness whilst at sea makes the passage agreeable to all under

their care.

Very respectfully,



# O. A. PITFIELD, Supervising Inspector, 4th District.

## FIFTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 4th of October, 1859, the steamer "W. M. Morrison," while lying at the landing at St. Louis, caught fire, but by means of the steam fire pump with which she was provided the fire was soon extinguished, and but trifling damage done to boat or cargo.

extinguished, and but trifling damage done to boat or cargo.

The steamer "Hiawatha," on the Missouri river, burst her steampipe on the 4th of October, 1859, by which two of the crew were

killed. On investigation by the inspectors it was found that the boat had been lying by for the night, and, after raising steam in the morning, the engineer attempted to start one of the engines without first blowing the water from the cylinder and pipe, and the accident was attributed by the inspectors who examined the case to this neglect. The license of the engineer was revoked.

On the 15th of October, 1859, the "Brunette" was destroyed by fire at the landing at St. Louis. The fire was said to be the result

of incendiarism. No lives lost.

The steamer "Hickman" was destroyed by fire on the Arkansas river on the 2d of March last. The fire originated in the wood pile. The vessel was totally destroyed, and the lives of two of the crew were lost.

On the 26th of April last the steamer "A. T. Lacey" was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, near Memphis. The fire was caused by sparks falling amongst hay on the deck. The steamer a total loss. By this disaster ten of the passengers and six of the crew lost their lives.

The steamer "Prairie Rose" was sunk in the Mississippi river on the 29th April last, by coming in collision with a freight steamer,

not inspected under the law of 1852. No lives lost.

The steamer "R. F. Sass" was snagged and sunk on the 9th of May last near Clark's bar, on the Mississippi river. At the time of the accident the steamer had on board about two hundred persons, but by the energy, perseverance, and good management of the officers, and with the aid of the life-saving apparatus with which the boat was provided, nearly all, of both passengers and crew, were saved. There were drowned fifteen of the passengers and two of the crew.

On the 25th June the steamer "Ben Lewis" burst her boiler and burned to the water's edge, near Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river. Twelve of the passengers and eleven of the crew lost their lives by the explosion or by drowning. The particulars of this dis-

aster are given in a subsequent part of this report.

The steamers "Umpire" and "Deer Drop" were destroyed by fire on the 28th of June last, while lying at the landing on the Osage river. The fire originated on board the "Umpire," through the carelessness of the watchman. No lives lost.

On the 19th of August last the steamer "Hesperion" was destroyed by fire at the landing at Atchison, Kansas Territory. The cause of

the fire could not be ascertained. No lives lost.

The steamer "Ben Campbell" was destroyed by fire on the 28th of August last at the landing at Buffalo, on the Mississippi river. The fire was caused by the sparks of a passing steamer. No lives lost.

In this district there have been sunk during the past year, from snags and other causes, twenty-five steamboats, of which number eleven were subsequently raised.

#### SIXTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In August last the steamers "Chancellor" and "S. P. Hibbert" came in collision in the Ohio river, about a mile below New Albany,

by which the "Hibbert" was sunk, and one deck passenger supposed to be lost.

This collision occurred at about one o'clock in the morning, and, from the investigation which was had, it appeared that the first cause of the collision was an accident to the safety valve of the "Hibbert," which rendered it necessary for the engineer to go to the valve to put it in order. While engaged at the safety valve the pilot rang the bells to stop and back the engines. They were stopped by the watchman, who was in the engine-room at the time, but he did not understand the working of the engines sufficiently to back them, and before the engineer could get to the engines to reverse them the collision

took place.

The derangement of the safety valve of the "Hibbert" was such as to relieve the valve of the weight to so great a degree that both steam and water were blowing from the boilers with great force, producing an immense amount of steam and creating great confusion and alarm. The pilot and officers of the "Chancellor," supposing from the cloud of steam and from the noise produced that the boiler of the "Hibbert" had exploded, were directing their course to her to render assistance, and the "Hibbert" being so much enveloped in steam, they were not made aware of their mistake until they were too near together to avoid collision, and although as soon as the pilot discovered the "Hibbert" was a descending boat, he stopped and backed his engines to avoid it if possible, and had the engines of the "Hibbert" been backed when the bells were rung for that purpose the collision would not have taken place.

Upon a thorough investigation by the inspectors, it was decided that the officers of both boats acted as good judgment and humanity should dictate, and were not in fault for the accident occurring under

so peculiar a combination of circumstances.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" exploded one of her boilers when near New Albany, on the Ohio river, on the —— of April last, causing

thereby the death of two of the crew.

The circumstances attending this explosion of the boilers of a new boat, on her first trip, are so very peculiar that we consider it a case of considerable interest, and therefore give the details more fully than

is our custom with accidents of an ordinary character.

The steamer "Sam Gaty" was constructed in Louisville, in the spring of the present year. She was intended and constructed for the freighting business exclusively, and the inspectors were so informed at the time she was being built, but when completely finished they were informed by the principal owner that he had changed his mind, and as the necessities of their business might require or render it necessary for them to carry passengers occasionally, he had concluded to have her inspected. This being the case, of course the inspectors had not availed themselves of any opportunities which offered to make themselves acquainted with the material and construction of either hull or machinery, as they were accustomed to do, and when called upon to inspect the boat and machinery in their finished condition, the boilers being completely enclosed in mason work, they were compelled to resort to such means of acquiring the

necessary information as were within their reach. In regard to the machinery and boilers this was obtained from the builders, owner, and engineer; also from a certified copy of the contract for their construction.

Upon an investigation of the disaster by the inspectors it was found that in many important points they had been deceived, and had been led to grant a certificate which, had they known the truth of the case, would never have been granted by them. Confining our remarks to the boilers, they were represented to be by the owner, and it was so set forth in the certified copy of the contract furnished to the inspectors, that there were to be two boilers, 46 inches in diameter and 26 feet in length, with five return flues, 11 and 12 inches in diameter, to be constructed of one-quarter inch iron, and in the application for inspection it was represented that the flues were 12 and 11 inches in diameter and constructed of iron, a large quarter of an inch in thickness. Upon subsequent examination it was found that the correct dimensions of the boilers were 48 inches in diameter, 26 feet in length, with five return flues 13 inches in diameter, and the thickness of the iron of both shell and flues but three-sixteenths of an inch. The iron of the boilers was represented to be of the best quality, and was made by a manufacturer of known standing and reputation, and was stamped "D. Wolf, Newport, Ky., C. H. No. 1." It was ascertained, however, that though the iron was so stamped as first quality it was in reality quite inferior, and would scarcely come up to the standard of second quality of iron.

The effect of these misrepresentations upon the certificate to be granted was, first, to obtain a certificate for a higher pressure than would have been allowed had the correct dimensions been known; second, to cause to be passed by the inspectors a quality of iron that would not have passed had its true character been known to them; third, to cause the inspectors to pass a boiler of such proportions in the diameter of flues and shell as would have been considered at least of doubtful safety had the correct proportions been given in the ap-

plication.

The circumstances preceding and attending the explosion were as follows:

The steamer went on a trial trip to test the engines and boilers, two or three days previous to starting upon the voyage during which the

accident occurred, and all appeared to work satisfactorily.

Starting upon her first voyage from Louisville, she ran about ninety miles down the river. Nothing had occurred, so far as known, while running this distance, to excite suspicion or cause any apprehension. It was only noticed that the boilers produced steam very rapidly, fluctuating much under the variations of firing, and there was no intimation that there was any danger of accident up to the moment of the explosion, which occurred while the boat was under way, with the engines and boilers working, and being managed in the usual manner.

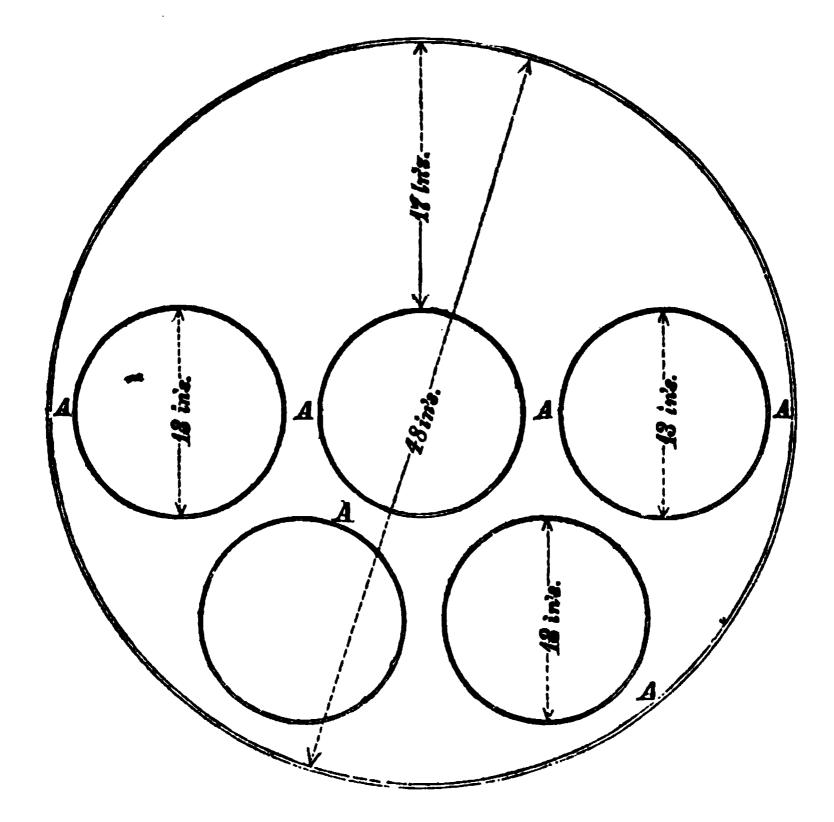
Of course, so unusual an accident caused much excitement and speculation in the community, and particularly among those interested and engaged in steam navigation directly or indirectly, as to the cause or causes which had led to the disaster, and all sorts of reasons and hypotheses, probable and improbable, were asserted and advocated.

To arrive at the probable cause—for no evidence could be obtained from those on board upon which even an opinion could with any plausibility be based—it will be necessary to call attention more particularly to the proportions of the boilers.

As already stated, the boilers were forty-eight inches in diameter, with five return flues thirteen inches in diameter, arranged as per

sketch:

Boilers of steamer "Sam Gaty."



Leaving the water spaces at A A A, &c., less than two inches in width, and the height from flues to shell but seventeen inches. Each boiler had a chimney fifty-four inches in diameter and fifty-five feet in height, with a well-constructed furnace, producing a most powerful draught and intense combustion in the furnaces.

The furnaces were under the boilers; the fire passed under the boiler

to the after end, and then returned through the fire flues.

With such proportions of boiler, chimney, and furnaces, the generation of steam with a clean and bright fire must have been very rapid, in all probability carrying the water up between the flues mechanically with it, and causing thereby much framing or priming. The extent of this foaming would depend very much upon the condition of

the fires, and when the fire doors were opened probably nearly ceased, so that the water settled down to its true level.

With the extent of foaming that we might reasonably expect under these circumstances, the engineer may have been deceived as to the true height of the water, and some temporary cause have checked the foaming and dropped the water to its true level, whereby the top of the flues and a portion of the sides of the boilers became bare of water; and upon a change in the condition of the fire, or careening of the boat, the water was again thrown upon the hot surfaces of the flues, and an explosion was the result.

That this view of the case is at least probable is borne out by the manner in which the explosion occurred. The boiler had evidently first ruptured nearly over the bridge-wall, where the action of the fire is most intense, and at or near the lower side, discharging the boiler upon the main deck below, breaking down the deck and beams, and driving two courses of the shell of the boiler through the upper deck overboard, leaving the remaining portions in two pieces separated

about fifteen or twenty feet.

At the time of inspection the boilers had been proved by the hydrostatic test to a pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds per square inch, which they stood, showing no signs of weakness, and a certificate was granted allowing one hundred and five pounds pressure per square inch, upon the basis that the iron of the boilers was one-quarter of an inch thick and the boilers of the size stated in the application for inspection; whereas, had it been known that they were but three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the boilers and flues of largest size, as stated, the pressure allowed would have been but about seventy pounds per square inch.

As a further trial of the strength of the boilers, the inspectors, after the explosion, had a blister repaired in the remaining boiler, and again applied the hydrostatic test, increasing the pressure per square inch to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, when one of the flues collapsed, the shell of the boiler still showing no evidence of weakness.

One of the builders of the engines and boilers, who was on board at the time of the explosion, and the engineer, testified under oath that upon the trial trip already mentioned the weight was placed upon the safety valve to blow off at less than ninety pounds per square inch; that, in their opinion, it was not afterwards moved; and the evidence given at the investigation of the inspectors was that eighty pounds per square inch was indicated by the gauge just previous to the

explosion.

With all the evidence before us of the character, proportion, and design of the boilers and their appurtenances, and the circumstances attending the explosion, we can but come to the conclusion that the immediate cause of the accident was the excessive priming or foaming of the water, which either deceived the engineer as to the true quantity or level of water within the boiler, or the priming was to that extent (which is not without precedent) that it was fairly driven from its proper contact with the metal of the boiler; so that in either case the water returning to its normal condition upon the heated metal, the generation of steam would be too sudden and rapid for the safety-valve to relieve.

It is due to the engineer of the steamer to state that he purchased an interest in the steamer, and joined her as engineer but a few days before she started, and that he was also deceived in regard to the character, material, and proportions of the boilers, in the same manner as were the inspectors, and that he testified to this effect before the inspectors; and that, so far as he was concerned, the information given by him to the inspectors was correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

All the facts in this case have been laid before the United States district attorney for prosecution of the culpable parties, by the local inspectors at Louisville.

#### SEVENTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district no accident has occurred to any passenger steamer, navigated under the act of 1852, by which life has been lost or personal injury sustained.

Two accidents have occurred of steamers coming in contact with sunken snags, and one small steamer capsized in a storm; loss of

property about \$5,000, but no loss of life.

The operation of the law during the past year has been in the highest degree satisfactory.

#### RIGHTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

On the 29th of May last, the steamer "Arctic" was run on one of the Hunn islands, in a dense fog; a wind soon after sprung up, and the steamer went to pieces before she could be got off. No lives were lost.

The propeller steamer "Kenosha," on the 26th June last, exploded her boiler at Sheboygan, by which accident two passengers lost their lives and four of the crew.

Upon subsequent investigation by the inspectors, it appeared that the boiler had, since the last inspection, been rebuilt to a large extent, and had been braced in an insufficient manner. No notice having been given by the officers or owner of the rebuilding, the boiler was not inspected, but the steamer went on to her route without the hydrostatic test being applied.

This was a high-pressure boiler, and the braces on the flat work were about fourteen inches from centre to centre, a distance much

greater than is usual, even in low-pressure boilers.

The inspectors decided that there was no fault on the part of the engineer, but that the bursting of the boiler was due entirely to a want of proper and sufficient bracing.

The steamer "Gazelle," on the 6th of September last, was run on a sunken rock at the entrance of Eagle harbor, Lake Superior. The

boat was a total loss, but there was no loss of life.

The particulars of the loss of the "Lady Elgin," in this district, are given in a subsequent part of this report.

#### NINTH SUPERVISING DISTRICT.

In this district there has been no loss of life on any inspected passenger steamer during the past year. The principal accidents involv-

ing loss of property are as follows:

There have been three collisions of passenger steamers with sail vessels in this district, resulting, however, in no loss of life, and but small loss of property. In two cases out of the three the inspectors, upon investigation, decided that the fault was entirely with the sail vessels. In the third case the pilot of the steamer was found to have acted injudiciously in its management, and his license was therefore suspended.

On the 26th of July last the steamer "Prairie State" was partially burned while lying at the wharf at Oswego. The fire originated in the after part of the vessel, and was kept in check by the fire pumps on board, until the arrival of fire-engines from the city, when, with

their assistance, the fire was extinguished.

The origin of this fire could not be ascertained, as the officers and crew were engaged at the time in taking cargo on board. The steamer was thoroughly repaired, reinspected, and is now running.

Of the explosions the past year, one of the most serious, and one which produced great agitation and excitement in the community where it occurred, from the number of prominent and valuable citizens whose lives were lost thereby, is that of the small uninspected steamer "Alfred Thomas," which occurred on the 6th of March last, on the Delaware river, near Easton, Pennsylvania.

This steamer had been built to ply between Belvidere, New Jersey, and Port Jervis, New York. She had already been out on a trial trip a day or two previous to the accident, and on the day of the explosion had an excursion party on board to go up to Belvidere, there

to commence her regular trips.

No inspection of the boat had been applied for, and none of the officers had been licensed, nor could it be ascertained that any person connected with the steamer as builder, owner, or officer, was aware of

the necessity of an inspection, or of any law upon the subject.

Immediately after the explosion became known to the inspectors of the supervising district in which the accident occurred, they visited Easton to investigate the matter. Arriving there they were met by the inspectors of the third district, who had, on account of the excitement produced by the accident, been directed by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to proceed there for the same purpose; they therefore entered jointly upon the investigation, in the course of which the debris of the boat, engines, and boiler were closely examined. The testimony of as many of those on board who survived the accident as could be found, was taken; also the testimony of several persons who were engaged in the construction, and some who were on shore and were looking at the boat at the time of the explosion.

The investigation was as thorough as could be made, and the result was such as fully to satisfy the inspectors of the cause of the accident, and was communicated to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury in a

report dated March 19, 1860, as follows, viz:

NEW YORK, March 19, 1860.

SIR: We have investigated the circumstances attending the explosion of the boiler of the steamer "Alfred Thomas," on the 6th instant, near Easton, Pennsylvania. and obtained from parties on board at the time of the accident, and others connected with the construction of the steamer, such evidence, tending to throw light upon the cause or causes which have led to the accident, as they were able to give, and beg leave to present the following report:

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#### DESCRIPTION.

The "Alfred Thomas" was a small stern-wheel boat, intended for navigating the river Delaware between Belvidere, N. J., and Port Jervis, N. Y. Her dimensions were 75 feet in length, 15½ feet beam, and 3 feet hold, with two high-pressure engines, 10-inch cylinder and 2 feet stroke, and one locomotive or tubular boiler, 3 feet 6 inches diameter of waist, and containing 98 tubes 2 inches in diameter and about 8 feet in length.

The engines were placed on each side of the boat, within a few feet of the stern, and the boiler was forward, within about 8 feet of the stern; the pipes connecting the boiler and engines were run along the upper side of the promenade deck and enclosed by a box the whole distance; between the boiler and the engine was a cabin about 12 feet in length, and forward of the cabin the remaining distance to the boiler was occupied as a freight hold.

Connected with each of the engines was a feed pump for supplying the boiler with water, and in addition there was placed in the boilerroom a donkey engine and pump for supplying the boiler with water when the main engines were not running; it was also used for sawing wood for the boiler.

The boat was steered by a tiller aft, near which was the bell-pull for giving signals to the engineer.

### CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE ACCIDENT.

Steam was raised in the forenoon of the day for the purpose of taking the boat up to Belvidere, a distance of about 12 miles—the boat at this time lying in the Lehigh river, near its junction with the Delaware. After running some flittle time, the boat was passed out through the locks into the Delaware river, and just above the Delaware bridge was laid at the landing, where she remained for some time; many of the persons who were on board left her at this place.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the boat left for Belvidere; she ran up to the head of a small island, probably about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge, where, finding the current too strong for the boat to stem it, they dropped back into an eddy just below the head of the island to accumulate steam for a second attempt; having laid there for (as near as could be ascertained) from 20 to 40 minutes, they commenced pushing off the boat for another start, and while so engaged the boiler exploded.

#### CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Boiler: The material of the boiler was generally of a fair quality, some of it very good; the stamp where it was legible was C. H., No. 1; the workmanship was in many respects defective; some of the parts were badly fitted with too little lap of the seams; the tubes were so badly set in the heads that they were all blown from both heads with

but little injury to the tubes or heads.

The thickness of iron used was sufficient, but there was great deficiency in the bracing; the screw stay-bolts of the furnace averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre—they were loosely fitted and had very little head; the crown of the furnace was flat or nearly so, braced with crow-foot braces, averaging about 10½ to 11½ inches by 7½ inches from centre to centre; but at one point two of the braces had been left off, thus leaving a flat surface about 15 by 29 inches without any brace whatever; from our examination of the ruins, we have little doubt that the boiler first gave way at this point.

From the testimony it appears that when the boat dropped back to the island there was 60 pounds steam, and that just before pushing off, the engineer told the pilot he had 125 pounds pressure; and the pilot testifies that it was about three minutes after this that the explosion occurred; accordingly, there could not at the instant of the explosion have been less than about 135 pounds pressure per square inch.

This pressure, taken in connexion with the defective construction and bracing of the boiler, we believe to have been the cause, and a sufficient cause, for the accident; and notwithstanding that, according to the evidence, there had been carried on former trials as high as 90 pounds per square inch, we are of the opinion that 80 pounds was the utmost that could have been carried with safety.

There are some circumstances and some evidence which would indicate low water, but we think not enough to sustain the position; nor do we think it necessary in order to account for the accident, as a sufficient cause is shown without resorting to such a supposition.

Up to the present time we understand that ten of those on board

(of which there were thirty-five to forty) have lost their lives.

We remain, very respectfully,

JOHN S BROWN, Superintending Inspector, 3d District. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Superintending Inspector, 2d District.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Upon examination of the fragments of the boiler, the cylindrical shell was still perfect, and had attached to it the back tube sheet and a portion of the back of the fire-box. The front of the fire-box was also in one piece, and had been blown away completely from the sides, the line of the fracture being through the rivet holes and along the flanges.

The crown sheet, front flue sheet, front side of the furnace, and nearly the whole of the two other sides of the furnace remained attached to each other.

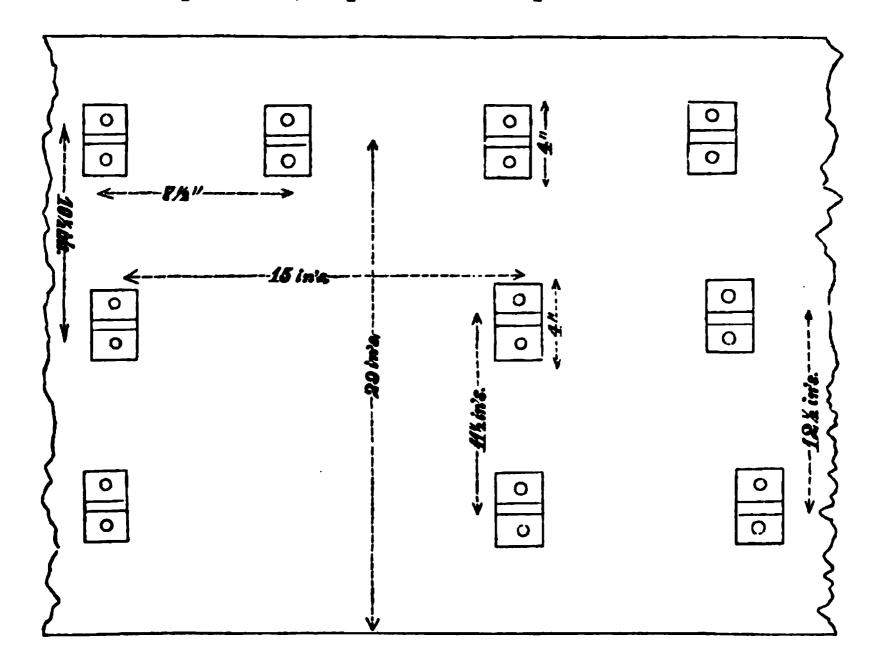
All the tubes were blown out of both tube sheets, and the sides and semi-cylindrical top of the fire-box, or that portion of the boiler in

front of the cylindrical shell, were in many fragments.

The crown sheet of the furnace was bulged downwards from corner to corner, the front tube sheet was bulged inwards towards the front of the boiler, and the front side of the furnace was doubled under the crown sheet.

The other sides of the furnaces were twisted and bent in various directions.

The crown sheet of the furnace had been braced by crow-feet and rods to the top of shell, as per sketch of top of crown sheet below.



From which it is shown that one row of crow-feet and braces had been left out, thus leaving a large area of the sheet unsupported by braces. The reason assigned for which was, that it was intended to put in a dry-pipe, which could not be done had these braces been put in.

The tubes of the boiler had been very carelessly put in, as was shown by the fact of their being drawn from both tube-heads at the time of

the explosion, almost entirely uninjured.

The screw-braces, or bolts which stayed the flat surfaces of the furnace to the shell, averaged from 6 to 6½ inches from centre to centre, and 3 of an inch in diameter; they had but slight rivetting over the ends, and were badly fitted, being so loose in the sheets that most of them

could be turned with the fingers. None of the threads, either on the bolts or in the sheets, were entirely stripped, and a large proportion of them were but little injured. But three of the brace-bolts had been broken, all the rest had drawn out.

The thickness of iron used in the boiler was suitable for a boiler of

its dimensions.

Thus it will be seen that the boiler was very defective, both in its

bracing and workmanship.

As already observed, this steamer had not been submitted to an inspection, and there can be no doubt, had the boiler been submitted to the hydrostatic test, as required by law, these defects of construction would have been detected, and in all probability the disaster been prevented.

By far the most serious accident by explosion of inspected passenger steamers during the past year is that of the explosion of the boiler or boilers (for the boilers having sunk, and not yet been raised, it is not known whether one or more exploded) of the steamer "Ben Lewis," about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of June last, at the mouth of the Ohio river, and but a few moments after leaving the landing at Cairo. The steamer also took fire from the explosion, and was burned to the water's edge.

This explosion caused much excitement and indignation, not only by the loss of life directly resulting from the explosion, but from the greatly increased loss of life by the drowning of those who, after the explosion, were compelled by the fire to leap in the river and endeavor

to reach the shore.

At the Cairo landing, which was but a short distance from the exploded steamer, were steamboats having steam up, small boats, and other conveniences for rendering assistance to the injured and saving the lives of those driven into the water; but so little were they availed of, or so great was the delay in proceeding to the rescue, that many of them were drowned, before assistance reached them, who were comparatively uninjured by the explosion. Indeed, in one case of a steamboat just arrived at the landing, and with steam up, relief was positively refused by the captain. The officers and crew, after urging the captain by every consideration that could be presented to start out his steamboat to the aid of the injured and drowning, and his refusal, took possession of the small boats and proceeded to the scene of the explosion, and were successful in saving many lives.

It is supposed that not more than one-fourth of the total loss of life was the direct result of the explosion; the remainder were driven over-

board and drowned.

The conduct of the captain alluded to has been condemned in the severest terms, as not only the most common dictates of humanity should have led him to render all possible assistance to the sufferers, but he was, in addition, urged and implored by those surrounding him, and by every consideration that should influence a human being, even appealing to his cupidity by offers of compensation, guarantee, &c., to the fullest extent; but all was of no avail. Since the accident, this man has been publicly censured and repudiated by the

whole community, and especially by those more immediately connected with steam navigation; so that, as the result, he has been compelled

to give up his steamboat and abandon the river.

The investigation of this explosion has been commenced by the board of inspectors at St. Louis, but is not yet completed, as they desire to examine the remains of the boilers before making their report.

The circumstances attending this disaster, as set forth in the testi-

mony already given, were as follows:

The boat was on her trip from Memphis to St. Louis, and had made a landing at Cairo of fifteen to thirty minutes; they had started out again on her route, (whilst at the landing at Cairo the second engineer, then on watch, blew off a large quantity of water from the boilers,) and as the boat struck the current of the Mississippi river, when passing out of the Ohio, she was careened down very much. As soon as she was fairly headed to the current, she again righted, and the explosion immediately occurred.

It appears further, from the evidence, that the second engineer, then on watch, had been frequently noticed to run with water lower and carry a higher pressure of steam than was done when the chief engineer was on watch; in fact, an engineer, who was a passenger on board, had noticed this state of things, and had warned a friend of his (also on board) to be on his guard when the second engineer was

on watch.

Without wishing to anticipate the report of the local board engaged in investigating this matter, we may say that, from the evidence already received, there can be but little doubt that the water in the boilers was blown down to so low a point that when the boat struck the current of the Mississippi and careened, a portion of the flues was laid bare, and when the boat again righted, and the water returned over the bare and heated flues, the generation of steam was too rapid to be relieved by the safety valves, and the explosion followed.

By this explosion and the fire resulting therefrom twenty-three persons lost their lives by the explosion and drowning; among the former was the second engineer, on watch, who paid for his temerity

the forfeit of his life.

Of all accidents arising from collision during the past year, that occurring between the passenger steamer "Lady Elgin" and the schooner "Augusta," on the morning of the 8th of September last, on Lake Michigan, has been by far the most disastrous.

The inspectors at Chicago have examined into this accident, and from the testimony given and information otherwise obtained, it appears that the history of this steamer and the circumstances attending

this disaster were as follows:

The steamer Lady Elgin was built in Buffalo, during the summer of 1851, by Bidwell & Banta, well-known builders, of established reputation; and Mr. Banta, one of the partners, testified before the coroner's jury that she was one of the best boats he ever built; that her timbers were unusually heavy, and she was, in every respect, one of the strongest and best boats ever launched by them.

There also appears from the inspector's certificate, &c., the testimony that she was fully supplied with boats and oars, pumps, life preservers, &c., as the law requires, and that in every respect she was considered one of the first-class steamers on the lakes.

She left Chicago, bound for Milwaukie and Lake Superior, about midnight on the 7th of September last, the night dark, and the weather cloudy and threatening. She had on board, as near as could be ascertained, about four hundred passengers, about fifty of whom were bound to Lake Superior, the balance mainly to Milwaukie, a distance of about ninety miles from Chicago; she had also on deck a large number of cattle. It should be remarked that the large number of passengers bound for Milwaukie was chiefly composed of an excursion party returning from Chicago.

Soon after leaving port the wind commenced blowing, and increased until about 1½ o'clock a. m., when a severe squall was encountered, and during which the collision occurred, at about 2.30 a. m. The schooner struck the steamer just abaft the water wheel, on the port side, cutting entirely through the guard and hull below the water's edge.

During the short time that elapsed before the steamer went down, efforts were made to lighten her by forcing the cattle overboard, also to stop the opening made by the collision with mattresses and blankets; but these efforts were attended with but little success, and the steamer went down in from ten to fifteen minutes from the time of the collision.

From the testimony it appears that the lights of the steamer were seen from the schooner from thirty to forty-five minutes, and the light of the schooner was seen from three to five minutes before the collision; and that the officers of both vessels endeavored to alter their courses so as to clear each other, but that, on account of the squall and heavy sea running, the vessels worked so sluggishly that they could not alter their course sufficiently in the short time before the collision took place.

It also appears that the light of the schooner must have been hidden from the view of those on board the steamer, by the sails or some other object, so that they were not aware of the proximity of the schooner until too late to avoid the collision. This we think may be considered the immediate cause of the disaster.

On this point the coroner's jury say, "they find that both the steamer and the schooner had their lights placed on the night of the disaster in accordance with the requirements of the law, and they consider the first cause of the collision to be the defective arrangement of lights, as appointed by law, to be carried on board of sail vessels." And further: "The jury, as a further cause of the disaster, censure the second mate of the schooner 'Augusta' for not informing the captain of the light (on the steamer) when he came on deck previous to the collision, and for neglecting to keep watch of the steamer's lights, since he testifies that he saw them three-quarters of an hour previous to the collision; and they further find that the second made was incompetent to manage the schooner."

The Chicago inspectors, in their report of the disaster, say: "There is no doubt the accident happened in consequence of the defective

manner of carrying lights on sail vessels, which no law regulating steamers can provide for, and we will continually have such heart-

rending disasters to report so long as this is not remedied."

A vessel's light is always carried on the sampson post or pawl-bit, as it is called; and when vessels are by the wind and careened over, which they always are when they have headway enough to do any injury, a steamer heading the wind, coming up under the lee, cannot see the light until just at the moment of collision. This was the case in the collision of the ill-fated "Lady Elgin."

The "Lady Elgin" was not provided with water-tight bulkheads, and on this point the coroner's jury say: "The jury are of opinion that all lake passenger boats should invariably be built with water-tight compartments, and are confident that had this been the case with the 'Lady Elgin' the community would have been spared

the shock of this lamentable disaster."

The Chicago inspectors also say: "We would respectfully recommend that all lake steamers be compelled to have four water-tight bulkheads, dividing the hold into five compartments, which will

prevent their sinking in cases of collision."

It will be borne in mind that this board have suggested the importance of water-tight bulkheads, and have advocated some legislative action upon the subject. The number of lives lost by this disaster, as near as could be ascertained, is 300, including both passengers and crew.

The officers of the "Lady Elgin" were of high standing, long experience and good judgment; they were at their posts to the last—the captain and engineer losing their lives; the two mates were saved in consequence of their being in a boat to attempt to stop the opening produced by the collision with mattresses at the time the steamer went down.

The coroner's jury, in reference to the officers, say: "They find that the captain and engineers of the 'Lady Elgin' stood at their

posts after the collision, and did their duty nobly to the last."

This disaster to the "Lady Elgin" is one of those classed by us as "accidents caused by vessels not under the law," and no provision of the present law or any other, limited in its operation to passenger steamers, could have guarded against it. We have been perfectly aware of this deficiency of the law, and have constantly urged some action which should meet the deficiency.

The inspectors have not unfrequently been censured for matters over which they had no control, and in this very case they were publicly reproached, that the schooner was allowed to carry her lights in a manner so inadequate to the object, and that the number of passengers on board the steamer was so great: when, had those guilty of this censure known the true state of the case, they would have reserved their censures until it could be bestowed where less unmerited.

It will be seen by an examination of the tabular statement that the loss of life during the past year from accidents which may be called legitimate to passenger steamers, and against which the law was intended particularly to guard, has been much less than any other year since the law went into operation.

The loss of life by explosions, it will be observed, has been very small, the total being but 50, including both passengers and crew—a number probably less than lost by camphene lamps alone in two or three of our principal cities.

It will also be observed that the number of lives lost by collision, excepting those lost on the "Lady Elgin," and which no management on the part of the steamer could have avoided, is only eight, and

of this number only one was a passenger.

The whole number of lives lost the past year by disasters, against which the law was intended to guard, viz: explosions, fires when

under way, and collisions, is but seventy-four

At our last meeting we took action upon the matter of the limit of tension allowed to the iron of low-pressure boilers, establishing that, in our opinion, the limit prescribed by the third division of the ninth section of the law applied with equal force to both low and high-pressure boilers, and so instructing the local boards of inspectors.

We are pleased to state that though some complaints have been made of the severity of this rule, it has been complied with in all

renewals of inspection and certificate.

In our last report we mentioned with approval the introduction of iron bands for baling cotton in place of the rope bands formerly and still to a great extent in use, on account of the greater safety from fire, and its much less rapid progress when once ignited, giving more time for effort in staying its progress and preventing its spread, inasmuch as the bales of cotton, so long as firmly bound, burn at the surface only.

It is gratifying to us to be able at this time to report that such iron baling is rapidly coming into favor and its use extended. We confidently hope and expect that as the use of metal baling becomes more general, accidents by fire on board cotton loaded steamers will become

more rare.

The law continues to operate in a most salutary manner, and we believe that should the amendments and additions be made that we have from time to time recommended, accidents to passenger steamers will be of still more rare occurrence.

The opinion has been expressed by persons perfectly familiar with the steam navigation of this country, and it is without doubt correct, that so beneficial has been the operation of the law, so many have been the improvements in the equipment and management of passenger steamers, conducive to the safety of life, that should the law be now abrogated, its salutary influence would never cease so long as the present system of steam navigation shall continue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. BROWN,

Secretary of Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

# No. 13.

# Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, October 22, 1860.

SIR: The Light-house Board has the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the light-house establishment of the United States, and of its operations for the fiscal year ending on the

30th June, 1860:

The number of light-houses and lighted beacons on the coast and in the harbors of the United States, which at the date of the last annual report of the board was 420, is now 425; eleven new light-houses having been put in operation during the year, three having been discontinued, and two having been totally destroyed by a gale.

The number of light-vessels, which at the date of the last annual report was 53, is now 47, six of them having been removed and replaced by light-houses. It thus appears that the aggregate number

of lights (houses and ships) is the same as last year.

The total number of buoys and day-marks, which was stated last year to be 4,500, in round numbers, has been somewhat, though not to any great extent, increased, to meet the new demands of commerce.

Indeed it is believed that the light-house establishment has about reached its maximum under our present limits, and that very few additional lights, no more perhaps than it may be found proper from time to time to discontinue, need to be added to meet all the just and reasonable wants of navigation.

The board takes pleasure in reviewing the very satisfactory manner in which its agents generally have performed their various duties during the year past. Its funds have been faithfully disbursed, and its inspectors, engineers, and light keepers have been vigilant and

attentive to their respective duties.

Nor have the members of the board themselves been idle. Several of them have made special visits of reconnoissance and inspection to various points of the Atlantic and lake coast, and especially to those localities for which new lights were provided by Congress at its last session. As a general rule, they have found these new lights unnecessary, though there were some exceptions. These exceptions have

already been designated to you in a special report.

The new light-houses which have been put in operation during the year are as follows, viz: St. Clair flats, 4th order, and beacon 5th order; Minot's Ledge, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Craney island, 5th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Jupiter inlet, 1st order; Merrill's shell bank, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Southwest reef, 4th order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; Ship shoal, 2d order, being a substitute for a light-vessel; and Galveston, three beacons, 6th order, being substitutes for a light-vessel.

With reference to this last light-vessel, Congress at its last session directed her to be restored, and preliminary steps were taken for the

purpose; but it was found that she was so much decayed as to be unworthy of repairs, and there having been no appropriation made for the building or purchasing of a new ship, the board was unable to execute the section of the act providing for her restoration, and continued the exhibition of the beacon-light, under your order, until Congress could again pass upon the case. Should Congress still entertain the view of restoring a light-vessel to this bar, the sum of

\$25,000 will be required for the purpose.

Under the second section of the act of 3d March, 1859, making appropriations for "light-houses, lighted beacons," &c., giving the board power to substitute light-houses on screw-piles for light-vessels in all those localities where the substitution might be found practicable, considerable progress has been made, though not to the extent desired, the board having been retarded in its operations for the want of funds. The section of the act referred to only placed at the disposal of the board, from year to year, so much of the general fund appropriated for the current maintenance of light-vessels as might be safely used for the purpose, after all necessary expenses were paid. This fund has proved to be small, and has only enabled the board to put up two substitute light-houses during the year.

Many of the light-vessels in the inland waters of the United States are old and decayed, and require constant and expensive repairs; and it would be a measure of decided economy to replace all such at once by light-houses under a special appropriation for the purpose, instead of waiting the tedious process of replacing them, one by one, at long intervals, as at present. The first cost of a light-house of the description required is about one-third the cost of a light-vessel, and the saving by the diminution of wear and tear and the decreased cost of maintenance is in about the same ratio. The board, therefore, respectfully recommends, that a special appropriation of \$50,000, be

asked for, for this purpose.

The lights which have been discontinued are as follows: viz: Holmes's Hole, Massachusetts; Set Off Point beacon, New Jersey; and

Grand River beacon, Ohio.

On the 11th and 12th of September last, a heavy gale occurred on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, destroying entirely the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, (the keepers of the latter station being drowned,) and doing much damage to the lights at Round island and Cat island, on the coast of Mississippi.

Renovations and repairs of light-houses have been made in all the light-house districts, and with the exception of some few houses requiring to be rebuilt, they may be said to be generally in good con-

dition.

The Fresnel system of illumination is now in operation in all our light-houses with a single exception. Light-vessels in all the districts in which they are employed have also been under repair, some of them extensively, and they are in good condition for winter service.

During the year the first class light-ship Arctic was thoroughly renovated and refitted, and despatched to Smithville, North Carolina,

as a relief vessel for the 6th district.

The buoyage of the bars and channels of the numerous harbors

and rivers along our entire coast has been well attended to, and is believed to be in an efficient condition.

The usual buoy lists have been published and distributed to the

navigating community.

In consequence of the great extent of the northwestern lakes, and the frequent calms which prevail in that region, during the very short season of navigation, the board respectfully renews its recommendation, made to you in its last annual report, of providing a steam-tender for these lakes. The whole time of the sail-vessel now employed as a tender in the 11th district, embracing the waters of Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and Green bay, is taken up in the delivery of supplies, and the inspector has to rely upon chance private conveyance for his means of visit and inspection. These are not always available, and when available, they do not always afford him the requisite time to perform his duties satisfactorily.

The sum of \$20,000 would enable the board to build or purchase a

suitable propeller to accomplish this very desirable object.

The following is a detailed statement of the various renovations, repairs, &c., made in the several districts.

#### FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the first district, extending from the eastern boundary of the United States to Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, repairs have been made to the towers and dwellings at the following places, viz: Negro island, Portland Head, Mauheigin, Hendrick's Head, Boon island, Whalesback, Saddleback Ledge, West Quoddy Head, Petit Menan, Franklin island, Pond island, Narraguagus, and Libby island.

In addition, a new tower, carrying a second-order lens, has been

erected at the Isle of Shoals.

The district is now in good condition. The fog-bells at Manheigin and White Head have been repaired, and a new one placed at West Quoddy Head.

The bell-boat at Alden's Rock has been taken in, cleaned, repaired,

and painted, and again moored at her station.

New buoys have been placed at Negro Island bar, and on a ledge at the entrance of Saco river. Also, new buoys have been moored, to replace those lost, on Simon's Rock, Moulton's Ledge, Monk's Ledge, Upper Gangway, Muscle Ridge channel, and Hue and Cry Rock, near Portland.

#### SECOND LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the second light-house district, extending from Hampton harbor, New Hampshire, to Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, repairs have been made at Monomoy, Chatham, Egg Rock, Cape Poge, Edgartown, West Chop, Ten Pound island, Newburyport, Plum island, Nobsque Point, and Ipswich light-houses.

At Cuttyhunk the light has been raised ten feet, the lantern placed on the keeper's dwelling, to which a second story has been added, and

the old tower taken down.

Two new towers of cut granite, to carry first-order lenses, are being erected at Thatcher's island, which will be completed during the coming year.

The light-house on Minot's Ledge has been completed in a manner most satisfactory to the board and most creditable to the engineer in

charge.

The light-houses, with but few exceptions, are now in excellent condition.

The light at Holme's Hole having been deemed useless, was discontinued on the 1st December last.

The Vineyard sound, Polloch Rip, Cross Rip, Shovelful shoal, and Succonnesset light-vessels have been repaired, and are in good condition and in fine order throughout.

The Minot's Ledge light-vessel will require some repairs for service

elsewhere.

The tenders have performed good service during the year. They have all been slightly repaired, but the "Wave" will not last much longer; the Ranger is in good condition.

The Harding's Ledge and Grave's Ledge bell-boats have been over-

hauled and put in good repair.

Black Rock and Londoner beacons have been restored, and all in the district are now in good order, with the exception of Halfway Rock, in Beverly harbor.

A temporary buoy has been placed on a rock recently discovered in the channel at the entrance to Dartmouth harbor, and another off Marsh Ledge.

#### THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from Gooseberry inlet, Massachusetts, to Squam inlet, New Jersey, embracing the coasts of Long Island and Long Island Sound, and Hudson river, and Lake Champlain, repairs have been made at Plum island, Great West bay, Fire island, Bergen Point, Passaic, Throg's Neck, Old Field Point, Lloyd's harbor, Van Wie's Point, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, Saugerties, Coeyman's, New Baltimore, and Five Hook island light-houses.

The light-house at Montauk Point has been thoroughly repaired,

and a new keeper's dwelling erected.

A fog-bell rung by an air engine has been erected at New Haven. The Bartlett's reef light-vessel has been repaired and new moorings furnished for her. The other light-vessels in this district are in fair order.

The spindles and day-marks remain as heretofore, except that at Conanicut Point, which was destroyed last winter by ice.

The buoys have been carefully attended to; five new ones have been placed in Providence river.

#### FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fourth light-house district, extending from Squam inlet, New Jersey, to Metomkin inlet, Virginia, the light-houses are in excellent condition, but few repairs having been required during the year.

The dwellings for the keepers at Cape May have been completed and the grounds put in good order.

Small repairs have been made at Fort Mifflin; a new lantern has

been placed in the tower at Reedy island.

A site has been selected for a new light-house at Assateague, Virginia, and a new site has been purchased for the light-house at Mahon's river.

The Cross Ledge light-vessel has undergone extensive repairs. The Five Fathom Bank and Relief light-vessels are both in excellent condition.

The tender also, after undergoing some slight repairs, is in very good order.

The buoyage of this district has been well attended to.

### FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the fifth light-house district, extending from Metomkin inlet, Virginia, to New River inlet, North Carolina, and embracing the sounds of North Carolina, new lanterns have been placed at Black river, Point Lookout, and Ocracoke light-houses. Others are needed at Turkey Point, Pool's island, Sharpe's island, Clay island, and Fog Point. The substitution of Franklin for valve lamps is going on.

The light-stations at Pamplico Point and Cape Hatteras require

protection.

The title to the site for a light-house at Pungoteague has been

procured.

Operations are in progress for the completion of Cape Charles light-house, and for building the light-house at the mouth of North river, (Albemarle sound,) provided for by act of Congress.

In consequence of the intended substitution of screw-pile light-houses for most of the light-vessels in this district, the latter have been generally kept merely in temporary repair. The majority of them are old, and have been frequently patched up.

The Brant island and Royal shoal light-vessels have been over-

hauled and put in thorough repair.

The Ship shoal light-vessel, recently removed from the coast of Louisiana, will be fitted as a relief for the light-vessel at Smith's Point.

Ninefoot shoal light-vessel has been fitted out, and sent to occupy the station of the Upper Cedar Point light-vessel, on the Potomac river, this latter vessel having been found to require extensive

repairs.

The beaconage and buoyage of this district have been well attended to. New buoys have been placed in the new channel on Ocracoke bar, North Carolina; in Wicomico river, (a tributary of the Potomac;) on Smith's Point shoal, mouth of Potomac river; in new channel from Spesutia island to Havre de Grace, and in Brewerton channel, Patapaco river.

The tenders have been overhauled, and repaired where necessary.

Parties are now engaged in putting down screw-pile light-houses in lieu of light-vessels at Croatan and Long Point shoals. The work will be completed during the coming winter.

#### SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, extending from New River inlet, North Carolina, to Mosquito inlet, Florida, the light-houses are generally in good condition.

The light-vessels are generally old and worn out. Iron pile beacons are strongly recommended to be substituted for many of them.

Repairs have been made at Federal Point, Orton's Point, Campbell's island, and Hunting island. The tower at St. Simon's requires rebuilding, but the necessary amount cannot be spared from the appropriation for "repairs," and a special appropriation is recommended.

The steamer "Arctic" was altered and fitted out at Norfolk, Virginia, last spring as a first class light-vessel, and despatched to Rattlesnake shoals, South Carolina, to take the place of the vessel formerly there, and which had been condemned.

The bell buoys off St. John's bar and Doboy have been repaired

and returned to their stations.

Additional buoys have been placed in the channel on the bar at St. John's river, and in Maffit's channel, Charleston, South Carolina.

The day-marks through the inland route south have been repaired

and replaced.

The three sites for light-beacons in St. John's river, selected some years ago, have had their titles investigated, and pronounced good by the United States district attorney.

The tenders require some repairs. A small steamer is recommended as a substitute for the three tenders employed in this district.

#### BEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

This district extends from Mosquito inlet to Egmont key, Florida. The lights are reported to be in good condition.

The new light-house at Jupiter inlet has been completed, and was lighted for the first time on the 10th of July last.

The buoyage and stakeage have been well attended to.

The tender Florida has been repaired and furnished with a new

suit of sails, and is now in a good condition for service.

Slight repairs have been made at the following light-stations, viz: at Carysfort reef the revolving machinery and the tower stairs have been repaired; at Sand key a boat-house has been erected, and an outhouse for the convenience of the keeper's family; at Dry Tortugas the roof of the dwelling has been repaired, and new windows have been put to the tower, and at Northwest Passage repairs have been made upon the roof of the dwelling, and the interior of the house has been painted.

## EIGHTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The eighth light-house district extends from Sea Horse key, Florida, to the western extremity of Lake Pontchartrain.

Prior to the occurrence of the gales of August and September last

the light-houses, generally, were in good condition.

Extensive repairs have been put upon the structures at Choctaw point, Cat island, and St. Mark's. In consequence of the serious damage received at the two first named light-houses, so soon after they had been thoroughly repaired, and protected as far as practicable, the board is of opinion that nothing will answer at those points but screw pile light-houses, and it has therefore to recommend that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated for the two.

A screw pile light-house has been erected on Merrill's Shell Bank, as a substitute for the light-vessel formerly at that place, and the light was exhibited for the first time on the night of 10th August

last.

By the gale of the 11th August the light-houses at Bayou St. John and Proctorsville, Louisiana, were entirely destroyed, and the light-houses at Cat island, Round island, Pascagoula, Choctaw point, Rigolets, and Mobile point, sustained considerable damage from that and the storm of the 15th of the same month.

The buoys and stakes throughout the district are in a proper condi-

tion and in good order.

A new buoy has been placed in Mobile Bay to mark the position of the wreck of the steamer "Strick," and those which had been lost from the western edge of the "Middle Ground." The buoys in west pass of Apalachicola bay, Horn island and Ship island channels, have been replaced by new ones.

# NINTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In the ninth light-house district, extending from the passes of the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande, the new light-house at Ship shoal has been completed and lighted, and the light-vessel which had formerly marked that station has been removed.

Two ranges of beacon-lights at Galveston have also been lighted,

and the light-vessel removed.

The tender belonging to this district has been thoroughly repaired

and is now in good order for service.

The buoyage has been well attended to. Plans and estimates are being prepared for the new light-house at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and the preliminary steps have been taken for selecting the sites and procuring title thereto for the new light-houses authorized at Calcasieu and Rio Grande.

Repairs have been put upon the houses at Pass Cavallo and Mata-

gordo bay.

#### THATH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, which embraces the coasts of lakes Ontario and Erie, and the St. Lawrence, Niagara, and Detroit rivers, the condition of the light-houses generally is very satisfactory.

Repairs have been made at Ogdensburg, Cross-over island, Rock island, Galloo island, Erie Range, Horse-shoe reef, Buffalo, Sodus

point, Cleveland, Fairport, and Mamajuda light-houses. Partial repairs for the preservation of the light-house piers at Oswego have been made, and the repairs at Huron light-house will be completed this season.

The light-house and beacon-light at St. Clair flats have been completed during the year, and are found to subserve admirably the purposes for which they were erected.

Preliminary steps have been taken towards the erection of the light-

house authorized at Sister's island, in the St. Lawrence river.

Fairport beacon has been discontinued on account of the filling up

of the channel.

The buoys in the St. Lawrence river have been placed and attended to as heretofore. The buoyage of the Niagara river has also been satisfactorily attended to.

A balloon buoy has been kept on Charity shoal, Lake Ontario, since the destruction by ice of the day beacon; and two new spar buoys have been placed to mark the channel at Cedar point.

## KLEVENTH LIGHT HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, embracing the coasts of lakes St. Clair, Michigan, Huron, and Superior, and Green bay, several of the present light-house structures are recommended to be rebuilt, and some few repairs on others will be necessary.

The light-houses at Port Washington and Sheboygan have been rebuilt, and a new lantern has been placed on the keeper's house at

Waukegan.

The light-house at Pointe aux Barques has been protected from the wash of the sea. Substantial ladders and steps have been placed to ascend the steep banks at Pottawattomie and Grand island. A dock and storehouse have been erected at Detroit. Contracts for three iron light-houses at Manitou island, Whitefish point, and Detour, to replace the present towers at those places, have been entered into.

The crib-work for the foundation of the light-house at Wangoshance has remained for many years without any repairs, but is now in a state requiring thorough renovation and protection. For this purpose an appropriation of \$11,384 68 is recommended to be asked from Con-

gress.

The tender is in a very decayed condition, and is not considered worthy of repairs.

## TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

In this district, comprising the entire Pacific coast of the United

States, the light-houses are in good condition.

The light-house and buoy tender, which had been laid up a greater part of the time for want of funds, has been permanently commissioned under the appropriation granted at the last session of Congress, and is in good order for service.

The buoys have been well attended to; and the heavy expenses

heretofore attendant upon the light-house service on this coast have

been brought within reasonable limits.

In addition to her regular duties the tender has done good service in affording protection against the Indians at many points along the coast.

The light-house at Whidby's island, provided for by the act of August 18, 1856, is in course of erection; and the preliminary steps have been taken towards fixing the sites and procuring titles therefor for the light-houses at Cape Mendocino and Punta de los Reyes.

Repairs have been made at Point Bonita and Point Loma; and some changes are recommended by the engineer and inspector to increase the effective range of some of the lights and to protect others, for which the required amount is asked for in the annual estimates under the head of repairs.

The district is generally in good order. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK,

Chairman L. H. Board.

RAPHARL SEMMES, Wm. F. Smith, Secretaries. No. 14.

Rolement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Vol. 7, page 580, and Twenty-five instalments; of unap-

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No. 1.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

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Do		do	_		20,000 00	******	•	
Do		Vol. 11, page 694	Treaty July 31, 1855 Interest on unpuid consideration to be paid as annuity.		804, 000 00 56, 800 00			
Do	unpaid installments of \$19,000 sach, \$3,900.  The instalments of \$3,500 each, to be paid to Grand Eiver Ottawne; each article and treaty.	90	To be paid as per emplia; five inetal- mente yet to be paid, \$3,500 each.	•	17,500 00	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		010
				•				

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes; &c.—Continued.

Am't held in trust by the U. B. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permenent annualties.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		***************************************				
Amount of annual liabilities of a permenent character.							
Aggregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to per limited annui- ties till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to st- incidentally necessary to st-	99 040*099		***************************************		8,080 68	4,888 00	50 005 °C
Amenal agrount necessary to meet etipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	\$1,000 08	10,000 50	20 000	1,300 00	***************************************	00 000	
Fumber of instalorate yet waspro- pristed, explanations, remarks, &c.	See 4th article treaty October 9, 1855 1657;	ig the	4th article treaty; annual appearis- tion during the pleasure of the Prest-	dent.  - din article treaty; annual appropriation required.	7; three instalments even remaining to be at the pleasure of the	4th article treaty; annual appropria- tion received.	4th article treaty; anatual appropria- tion required.  • instalments of contracting
Reference to laws; Statistics at Large.	Vol. 7, page 466 Let session 35th Con- gress, page 149.	do		do	do	do,	dodo
Description of annuities, ethpulations,	4 F	For support of two means labor achools.  For pay of two teachers	For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for state.			For pay of farmer	Ten lastalments for pay of engineerdodododododododododododododododododododododo
Rance of tribes.	Pawnest	De la	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do

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00 008'997	***************************************			8 000 GA	8, 000 00	***************************************	•		•	157,400 60	20,000 60	900,000 80		_
e e e					*		***********	****	•	7,879 00	1,000 00	10,00 20,00 88		_
	*****		* C 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		***************************************	******	00 000 °GE	18,000 00	16,300 09	4,946 06		***********	90,000 og	
	90 006	5,000	•		************	9 099 4	***************************************	•	•		****			
						and the first framework for the same	M article treaty September 10, 1833; nine inetalments yet to be appropri-	<i>8</i>		Same article, four years, et \$1,000 per year. 34 article treaty October \$1,1877	æ	9d article treaty October, 1837	ัร°‡°	provided.
Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, and 380; and vol. 9, page 856.	Vol. 7, pages 579 and 423.	Vol. 7, pages 996, 318, and 401.	VOL.7, pages alle, and	Vol. 9, page 29, 200,	Vol. 7, page 105	Vol. 7, page 455	Vol. 10, page 1819	Vol. 10, page 1159	Vol. 16, page 1125	Tol. 10, pare 544	Vol. 7, page 55	Vol. 7, page 541 Vol. 7, page 598	Vol. 7, page 375	•
Pottavratonsies Permanent aunaldes in monry.	Do	Education during piotentre of Congress.	Amintants, thops, &c.	remanders provided for purposing salt.	Permanent annufilm	P P P	4	\$2,800 senually for difeen years	Support of schools and Armer filteen years.	Physician, mediciaes, &c., for ten years. Takerest on \$157.400	Perment annuity	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	instalments, of \$30,000 each ion for smith and shop, gro- h and shop, smd for tobacco and	-
	\\			D0		Quiptwa	Legue Biver	Sharta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indiana.	Ъо	Do	_	Do	90 B	-

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Am't held to trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. In generally paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent ambilities.	434,000 00	•		000,00	100,000 00	44,000 08 90,000 08	396,020 09		•	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Amongs of ennual liabilities of a permanent character.	\$1,000 00	•	200	8	5,000 00	9,4, 500 90 90 90 90	15,080 00	****		:
Agregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to pay imited annul- itestill they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to ef- fact the payment.		***************************************		-		***************************************	\$294, 800 OB	9,736,000 40	2,320,000 80	135, 600 68
Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.		41,460 00		1,069 06		***********		***************************************		•
Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	99, 1817, leptember	1631, 98, 1631,	Act Pebruary 19, 1831 \$6,000 07 Act June 27, 1846 3,750 00 Act June 27, 1846 9,168 50	4th article treaty September 17, 1818			•			
Reference to lawn; Statutes at Large.	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179,	Vol. 7, page 349	Vol. 4, page 449 Vol. 9, page 35	Vol. 7, page 179	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 181, and vol. 19,	page 1006. Vol. 7, page 46.	Vol. 7, page 539 Vol. 10, page 951	Vol. 10, page 950	Vol. 10, page 865	Vol. 10, page 167
Description of samuities, etipulations,	Permanent unmülifet	Ā	the Fresident. Permanent anguity Interest on \$75,000.		Prendent. Permanent annuties for education	Interest on \$40,000	of interest on	of interest on	Piny unstalments of interest on \$1,100,000.	Fifty instalments of Interest on \$30,000, being ten cents per acre for reservation.
Rames of tribes.	Bibech	Do	Senecas of New York. Do.	Benecas and Blawmens. Do	Ватана	Do. Nations of New	Story of the Mississippl.	Do	De	До

					REI	ORT	ON :	THE	FI	MAN	CE8.					•	219
:	************	***		*****	************		1, 190, 000 00		***************************************			***************************************	***************************************	******		****	•
	***************************************		****	•	***************************************	:	<b>15,</b> 000 00				***************************************	********	**********	***************************************		4 ****	
350, 600 60	7,150 00	99,706 00	9, 80e eu	9, 900 00	6,640 00	80,500 00	68,080 80	48,000 00	45,000 00	67,500 00	\$135,606 00	81,000 00	9,500 50	87,400 00	97,606 80	67,600 60	9,500 00
:	*****		***						***************************************	****		***			•		
Singulments of \$70,000 each for providence and merchandise for payment of admittee, and transports.	2d article freaty September 19, 1863;	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; six instalments appropriated; four-teen to be appropriated under direc-	tion of the President. 6th acticle treaty; estimated at \$700 appropri-	as all 1000, 100 as appropria-	obo, (a) is presentation and propriet	94 article treaty January 10, 1855; six fourteen	ion of the President. 4th article treaty November, 1837		Mine instalments of \$5,000 each to be newfided.	Nine installments of \$7,500 to be provided.	6th article treaty; thirteen instablements yet to be provided for.	14th article treaty; ninetacn lastal- ments, estimated at.	***************************************	**************************************	Tweety instalments, graduated pay-	for. Nineteen instalments to by provided for, estimated at.	Congress, page 15.
Senate's amendment to treaty of Sopt. 17, 1861.	Vol. 10, page 1036	Vol. 10, page 1196	Vol. 10, page 1197	ф.	do	Vol. 16, page 1146	Vol. 7, page 346	Pamphlet copy laws let session 38th	Condition belong		Pamphlet copy Laws	let session 30th	Congress, page 3.	do	Pamphlet copy Laws	Congress, page 14. Pamphlet copy Laws 1st sendon 36th	Congress, page 15.
Five installments, at the direction of the President, of 679,000 each.	Twenty instalments, of \$350 each	Twenty instalments; payment grade-	Pupport of teachers, &c., twenty years	Physician, fifteen years	Smith and shop, and thrmer, ten years.	Twenty instalments; graduated pay- ments.	Interest on \$1,109,000	Five instalments for beaeficial pur- poses, \$19,000 each.	Ten instalments for manual labor actuols.			Twenty instalments forms agricultural school and tenchers.				Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial action to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract o	Twenty instalments for smith and cur- posters' aboy and tools.
Treaty of Port Lammie.	Umpquas-Oow Greek	n, Calapoolas, Jregos.	Do	Po	Do	Willametta Valley	Winsebapper	Pocts	Ъ	Do	Denselah, and other allied tribes in Warb-	_	Do	Do	Melah tribe	До	Do

No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Am't beld in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the per menent annualities.		400000000000000000000000000000000000000			***************************************	***********	************	***************************************		:
Amount of sungal liabilities of a permanent character.		***************************************				:			***************************************	# # # # # # # #
Agregate of future appropria- tions that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annul- ties till they expire, amounts incidentally necessary to ef- fect the payment.	g67, 400 e0	90 000 '85	25, <del>4</del> 00 00	919,880 00	57,600 00	98,500 00	1,900 60	145,006 00	9,506 90	90, 400 00
Annual amount necessary to meet stipulatione, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.			***********				***************************************	*****	***************************************	***************************************
Number of impalments yet unappro- printed, explaneitons, remarks, &c.	Mincteen instalments to be provided for; setimated amount necessary.	Niactorn instalments to be provided for, in graduated payments.	One Instalment of \$85,000 apprepria- ted.	Minetoen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	Whether instalments for those pur-	Wineteen instalments, of \$1,500 each, unprovided for.	*	Twenty lastalments to be provided. for; one appropriated,	Mineteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at.	***************************************
Reference to laws; Buintee at Large.	Pamphlet copy Laws let sendon 36th	Pumphlet copy Laws	blet cop	Congress, page 21.				Pamphlet copy Laws	Congress, page 27.	
Description of unswitter, etholations, &c.	Twenty imminents for blacksmith, carpenter, former, and physician.	For \$100,000 for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two instalments for buildings, &c		mentipes, soots, statonery, thrai-		For salary of \$100 per annual to Plo- pio-mor.	For #800,800 for benefinial objects, ex- tending a period of twenty-one		BOOKS, and stationery. For one supermundent of teaching and two teaching twenty years.
Name of 170s.	Makes tribe	Walls-Walls, Cayress, and Unstills viber.	Do	Do	До	Do	De	Yatzasa Mution	De	D

				F	EFOR	T ON	TH	EF	INANC	EB.	•				991
	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6				***************************************		***** *******			***************************************	***************************************	•		***	
•					****	***************************************		****			**********	*************	***	******	•
173,600 60	8,580 CO	5,700 00	96,900 06	9,500 00	140,006 00	9,508 40	60,500 00	178,688 00	9,500 00	5,700 90	38,608 00	5,700 00	9,500 00 84,000 0	5,700 60	24,900 00
					* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	•	***********	***************************************		-1010444444	***************************************	***********	, b		
do	Ninetres instableship, of \$500 each, to be provided for.	Nineteen fastalments to be provided, estimated at \$400 per year.	Nineteen instalments to be provided, estimated at		Ninciera lastalments, to be provided for.	Mineteen instalments to be appropri- ated, collmated at.	Minetoen fratalments required, out-	Mineteen instalments to be appropri- uled, estimated at.	Minetern tostalments of \$500 each, to be appropriated.	Nineteen instablishments of \$300 each, to	on provided for . so be provided,	·····op·····	Ninetoen instalments to be provided for in graduated payments.	Ninetren instalments, estimated at	do do
	do	Pumphlet copy Laws les cess. 36th Con-	dome, page 20.	4444	Pamphlet copy Laws Int sees. 35th Coa- grees, page 33.	Pumpliet copy Laws In sess, 36h Con- gress, page 33.	фо	ф			do	т. фотот	Pumpliet copy Laws let sees. 26th Con- gress, page 20.	Pumphlet copy Laws let some 26th Con-	
		,	Per pay of a physician for twenty years.	t chief, twenty years.								Melings för	renty years, al objects, of twenty	deat. For the support of an agricultural and industrial school; providing the persease furniture, books, and	stationery. For employment of sultable instruc-
Do	Do	Do	Do	<b>D</b>	Nes Purefe	Возмен	Do	Во	De	De	D	De	Do	Do	De

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No. 14.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Numer of tribus.	Description of annualties, etipulations,	Reference to lawe; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappro- printed, explanations, ramarks, &c.	Attorial amongs necessary to meet attorial amongs indefinite meet attorial of the meet of the first of the discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that under the required all the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the samples of the	Amount of abnual Rabilities of a perment character.	Am't held in trust by the U. S. on which five per cent. is and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permenent annihies.
Plet Brude, and other confederated tribes.		Pamphlet copy Laws, let sees. 26th Con- gress, page 51.	Mineteen instalments, estimated at	***************************************	\$5,700 00	******	***************************************
До-1111-1111		do	Nicoteon instalments to - provided for, estimated at.		140,600 90	1019 - 17: 4444	
De		do		***	9,500 00		******
До	furnishing the necessary medicines,	ф	Rineteen fastalments wanted, out-	***	5,706 00		****
Д	For pay of physician, twenty years				20,680 09	***************************************	•
ъ				***	S, 700 90		
De							******
Confuderated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Orogon.		Pumphlet copy Laws let sess. Min Con- gress, page 35.	Mineteen instalments to be provided for.		#3,000 <b>0</b> 0	****	***
DG		Pamphlet copy Laws let sees. 3ch Con- gress, page 39.	Fourteen familiarity to be provided for.		49,000 00		
Do	For physician, earwier, miller, super- intendent of farming, and school	ф		***************************************	78, 400 40	***	
Do	For minry of the bead chief of the sen-	op	Miseisen instalments of \$500 m be provided for.	:	9,500 00	:	

					HELF C		<b>714</b>	IME	FI	LI ZELII	UEO.	
15, 000 00				****		+174740044444		***		***************************************	***************************************	19, 650, 668 401 \$323,154 39 \$7,957 067 66
		•	***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	******	*******	***		***************************************	141 444 444	\$323,154.39
16,000 00	7,900 00	4	16,000 60	3,900 00	29,500 00	47,506 40	9,580 00	67,400 00	64,000 00	47,500 00	87, 408 80	19, 639, 668 404
		<b>43,000 00</b>					***************************************	:			***************************************	57,670 00
Zedinated at	Pour lastalments of \$1,800 each	Amount necessary, during the pleasure of the President.	Wine instalments of \$2,900 each	Four funtalments of \$600 each	in graduated provided for,	a be provided,	22	Nibritett Instalments, extinated at	Minetsen institutesia, graduated pay-	Nuctoon instalments, estimated at	gram, page 2.	
Pamphlet ct.py Laws Int sees, Mith Con- gress, page 55.	ф	ф		фо	Pumphlet copy Laws let sess, 36th Con-	Pamphier copy Laws In sees. 25th Con-	ф	do	Paraphlet copy Laws	lat sees. 36th Con-	gram, page 2.	
Motel Indiana For keeping in repair saw and dour- ing mile and furnishing smashle persons to attend the same, ten	-		evecting buildings, making fernitars,	Ä	For \$15,000 to be expended for hene-	an agricultural and portion and physical of contable instructors,	t			<u> </u>	twenty years. For employment of blacksmith, exr- ponter, farmer, and physician, twenty years.	
Motel Indiana	Волимент	Do	a	De	Qui-ani-et and Quil- let-nte Indiane.	Ъ	D	Do	S'Khilage	De	D6	

Oppics or Instal Arrails, December 1, 1860.



No. 15.

Stocks held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Chickasaw national fund.

Description of stock.	Amount.	Remarks.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Arkansas, due 1868.	\$90,000 00	No interest paid by Arkan- sas since Jan. 1, 1842.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1857.	141,000 00	Interest only paid by three per cent. fund to 1851.
Six per cent. bonds of State of Indiana, due 1856.	61,000 00	•
Six per cent. bonds of State of Illinois, due 1860.	17,000 00	Interest paid by applying three per cent. fund.
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1870:	6, 140 57	
Six per cent. stock of State of Maryland, due 1890.	8, 350 17	Do.
Six per cent. bonds of Nashville and Chatta- nooga Railroad Co., due 1881.	51 <b>2, 0</b> 00 00	Do.
Six per cent. bonds of Richmond and Danville Railroad Co., due 1876.	100,000 00	Do.
Six per cent. stock of State of Tennessee, due 1890.	104,000 00	Do.
Five and one-quarter per cent. bonds of State of Tennessee, due 1861.	66,666 66	Do.
United States six per cent. loan of 1842, due 1862.	104,039 77	Do.
United States six per cent. loan of 1847, due 1867.	135, 250 00	Do.
United States six per cent loan of 1848, due 1868.	37,491 80	Do.
	1, 382, 947 97	

#### SMITHSONIAN FUND.

Statement of stocks now held by the Secretary of the Treasury which were purchased for the Smithsonian fund, and held as security for moneys paid to the Smithsonian Institution; showing also the amount of interest due on said stocks up to November 30, 1860, together with the amount in the treasury at the credit of the fund.

Description of stock.	Amount.	Interest due up to November 30, 1860.	1	Aggregate on all accounts.
State of Arkansas	\$538,000 00	\$478,490 28		
State of Illinois	56,000 00	1,400 00	*	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
State of Ohio	18,000 00			
United States	81,461 64	. 2,036 54		
	693,461 64	482, 376 82	\$226,035 53	\$1,401,873 99

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1860.

# No. 16.

Balances of appropriations of trust or special funds on the books of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Smithsonian Institution Claims on Spain, (old) Claims on France, (old) Awards under first article of treaty of Ghent	\$155, 429 2, 427 11, 731 4, 112	31 02 89
Awards under the convention with Denmark  Dodothe Two Sicilies  Dodothe Queen of Spain	2,453 166	67
Dodo the King of the French	4,945 2,038	
Dodo the Mexican republic	2, 250	
Dodo	15, 672	
Unclaimed merchandise	81,364	35
Carrying into effect a treaty with the Chickasaws, of October 20, 1832, per	190 050	00
act of April 30, 1836	130, 959 2, 702	
Incompetent Indians, under article 4 of Chickasaw treaty	4,053	
Cherokee schools	4, 529	
Kansas schools	20, 856	
Choctaw education	2,657	_
Navy hospital fund	113,031	
Navy pension   und	9,679	_
Privateer pension fund	859	
Prize fund—a fund arising from captures paid into the treasury under act of		
March 3, 1849, but which is payable to captors	25,822	77
Chippewas of Swan Creek	1, 193	76
Cherokee treaty of 1835-'36	220	08
Chippewas and Ottawas	8, 6 <b>63</b>	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, (mills)	24, 429	35
Choctaw orphan reservation		
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws	14, 120	
Creek orphans	28, 163	
Delawares	9,487	
Menomonees	20, 445	14
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	0.055	
Osages, (education)	9,855	
Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf	<del></del> -	13
Senecas of New York		96
Shawnees	1,459 468	
Stockbridges and Munsees	200	<b>J</b> 0
	716,348	00

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 17.

Gold and silver coinage at the mint of the United States in the several years from its establishment, in 1792, and including the coinage of the branch mints and the assay office, (New York,) from their organization to June 30, 1860.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
793 to 1795	\$71,485 00	\$370,683 80	<b>\$444</b> , 168 8
796	102,727 50	79,077 50	181,805
797	103, 422 50	12,591 45	116,013 9
798	205, 610 00	330, 291 00	<b>53</b> 5, 901 (
799		423,515 00	<b>636,800</b> (
800		224, 296 00	<b>542,</b> 056 (
801	422,570 00	74,758 00	497, 328
802		58, 343 00	481,653
803	258, 377 50	87, 118 00	345, 495
804	258, 642 50	100, 340 50	<b>358, 983</b> (
805	170, 367 50	149, 388 50	319,756
306	324,505 00	471, 319 00	795, 824
807		597, 448 75	1,034,943
808		684, 300 00	<b>968, 9</b> 65
809		707, 376 00	876, 751
310		638,773 50	1, 140, 208
311		608, 340 00	1, 106, 245
12		814,029 50	1, 104, 464
13	477, 140 00	620, 951 50	1,098,091
14		561,687 50	638, 957
15	3, 175 00	17, 308 00	20, 483
116		28, 575 75	28,575
17		607, 783 50	607, 783
318		1,070,454 50	1,313,394
319 19n		1, 140, 000 00	1,398,615
21	1,319,030 00	501, 680 70	1,820,710
22	189, 325 00 88, 980 00	825, 762 45	1,015,087
90		805, 806 50	894,786
124	72,425 00   93,200 00	895,550 00	967, 975
25	156, 385 00	1,752,477 00	1,845,677
26	92, 245 00	1,564,583 00   2,002,090 00	1,720,968
27			2,094,335
28	140, 145 00	2,869,200 00	3,000,765
29	295,717 50	1,575,600 00   1,994,578 00	1,715,745
330		2, 495, 400 00	<b>2, 290, 29</b> 5 <b>3, 138, 50</b> 5
31	714, 270 00	3, 175, 600 00	<b>3,</b> 88 <b>9</b> , 870
32	798,435 00	2,579,000 00	3, 377, 435
33		2,759,000 00	3,737,550
34		3,415,002 00	7,369,272
35	2, 186, 175 00	3,443,003 00	5, <b>629</b> , 178
36		3, 696, 100 00	7,741,800
37		2,096,010 00	3, 244, 315
338	1,809,595 00	2, 315, 250 00	4, 124, 845
339	1,375,760 00	2,098,636 00	3,474,396
340		1,712,178 00	3, 402, 980
341	1, 102, 097 50	1, 115, 875 00	2,217,972
342	1,833,170 50	2,325,750 00	4, 168, 920
343		3,722,250 00	12,025,037
44	5,428,230 00	2,235,550 00	7,663,780
45	3,756,447 50	1,873,200 00	5, 629, 647

# REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

No. 17—Continued.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Aggregate.
1846	\$4,034,177 50	<b>\$2,558,580 00</b>	\$6,592,757 50
1847	20, 221, 385 00	2,374,450 00	<b>22,595</b> ,835 00
1848	3,775,512 50	2,040,050 00	5,815,562 50
1849	9,007,761 50	2, 114, 950 00	11, 122, 711 50
1850	31,981,738 50	1,866,100 00	33,847,838 50
1851	62,614,492 50	774,397 00	63, 388, 889 50
1852	56, 846, 187 50	999,410 00	57,845,597 50
1853	55, 213, 906 94	9,077,571 00	64, 291, 477 94
1854	52,094,595 47	8,619,270 00	60,713,865 47
1855, (to September 30)	41, 166, 557 93	2,893,745 00	44,060,302 93
1856, (to September 30)	58, 936, 893 41	5, 347, 070 49	64, 283, 963 90
1857, (to September 30)	48, 437, 964 31	3, 375, 608 01	51,813,572 32
1858, (to September 30)	51,841,433 91	9,028,531 44	60,869,965 34
1859, (to June 30)	19,777,418 70	4,699,223 95	24, 476, 642 68
1860, (to June 30)	23,447.283 35	3, 250, 636 26	26, 697, 919 61
Total	587, 946, 539 02	125, 253, 475 05	713, 200, 014 03

No. 18.

Statement exhibiting the amount of coin and bullion imported and exported annually from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and also the amount of importation over exportation, and exportation over importation during the same years.

		Coin and	l bullion.	
Year ending—	Imported.	Exported.	Excess of importation over exportation.	Excess of exportation over importation.
September 301821	\$8,064,890	\$10,477,969		\$2,413,079
1822	3, 369, 846	10, 810, 180		7, 440, 334
1823	5,097,896	6, 372, 987		1, 275, 091
1824	8, 379, 835	7,014,552	\$1,365,283	••••••
1825	6, 150, 765	8, 787, 659		<b>2, 636</b> , 894
1826	6,880,966	4,704,533	2, 176, 433	
1827	8, 151, 130	8,014,880	136, 250	
1828	7, 489, 741	8, 243, 476		753, 73
1829	7,403,612	4, 924, 020	2,479,592	
1830	8, 155, 964	2, 178, 773	5, 977, 191	
1831	7, 505, 945	9,014,931		1,708,986
1832	5,907,504	5, 656, 340	251, 164	
· 1833	7,070,368	2, 611, 701	4, 458, 667	
1834	17,911,632	2,076,758	15, 834, 874	
1835	13, 131, <del>44</del> 7	6, 477, 775	6, 653, 662	
1836	13,400,881	4, 324, 336	9,076,545	
1837	10,516,414	5, 976, 249	4, 540, 165	
1838	17,747,116	3, 508, 046	14, 239, 070	420000000000000000000000000000000000000
1839	5,595,176	8,776,743		3, 181, 56
1840	8, 882, 813	8,417,014	465,799	
1841	4, 988, 633	10,034,332		5, 045, 69
1842	4,087,016	4,813,539		726, 52
months to June 30, 1843	22, 390, 559	1,520,791	20, 869, 768	
Year ending June 30, 1844	5,830,429	5, 454, 214	376, 215	***
1845	4,070,242	8, 606, 495		4, 536, 25
1846	3,777,732	3, 905, 268		127, 53
1847	24, 121, 289	1,907,024	22, 214, 265	••••
1848	6, 360, 224	15, 841, 616		9, 481, 33
1849	6,651,240	5, 404, 648	1, 246, 592	
1850	4, 628, 792	7, 522, 994		2, 894, 20
1851	5, 453, 592	29, 472, 752		24,019,16
1852	5, 505, 044	42, 674, 135		37, 169, 09
1853	4, 201, 382	27, 486, 875		23, 285, 49
1854	6, 958, 184	41, 436, 456	•••••	34, 478, 27
1855	3,659,812	56, 247, 343		52, 587, 53
1856	4, 207, 632	45, 745, 485		41,537,85
1857	12, 461, 799	69, 136, 922		56, 675, 12
1858	19, 274, 496	52, 633, 147		33, 358, 63
1859	6, 369, 703	63, 887, 411		57, 517, 76
1860	8, 550, 135	66, 546, 239		57, 996, 16
Total	340, 161, 876	688, 646, 608	112, 361, 545	460, 846, 27

No. 19.

Statement exhibiting the gross value of exports and imports from the beginning of the government to the 30th of June, 1860.

			Exports.		
Years ei	nding—	Domestic pro-	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.	Imports—total
September	30, 1790	\$19,666,000	<b>\$</b> 539, 156	\$20, 205, 156	\$23,000,000
	1791	18,500,000	512,041	19,012,041	29, 200, 000
	1792	19,000,000	1,753,098	20,753,098	31,500,000
	1793	24,000,000	2, 109, 572	26, 109, 572	31, 100, 000
	1794	26, 500, 000	6, 526, 233 8, 489, 472	33, 026, 233 47, 989, 472	34,600,000 69,756,260
	1795 1796	39, 500, 000 40, 764, 097	26, 300, 000	67,064,097	81, 436, 16
	1797	29, 850, 206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75, 379, 40
	1798	28, 527, 097	33,000,000	61, 527, 097	68, 551, 70
	1799	33, 142, 522	45, 523, 000	78, 665, 522	79,069,14
	1800	31, 840, 903	39, 130, 877	70, 971, 780	91, 252, 76
	1801	47, 473, 204	46, 642, 721	94, 115, 925	111, 363, 51
	1802	36, 708, 189	35,774,971	72, 483, 160	76, 333, 33
	1803	42, 205, 961	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,666,666 85,000,000
	180 <b>4</b> 1805	41,467,477 42,387,002	36, 231, 597 53, 179, 019	77, 699, 074 95, 566, 021	120, 600, 00
	1806	41, 253, 727	60, 283, 236	101, 536, 963	129, 410, 00
	1807	48, 699, 592	59, 643, 558	108, 343, 150	138, 500, 00
	1808	9, 433, 546	12, 997, 414	22, 430, 960	56, 990, 00
	1809	31,405,702	20,797,531	52, 203, 233	59,400,00
	1810	42, 366, 675	24, 391, 295	66, 657, 970	85, 400, 00
	1811	45, 294, 043	16,022,790	61, 316, 833	53, 400, 00
	1812	30, 032, 109	8, 495, 127	38, 527, 236	77,030,000
	1813	25, 008, 132	2,847,865	27, 855, 997 8 997 441	22, 005, 00 12, 965, 00
	1814 1815	6, 782, 272 45, 974, 403	145, 169 6, 58 <b>3,</b> 350	6,927,441 52,557,753	113, 041, 27
	1816	64, 781, 896	17, 138, 156	81, 920, 452	147, 103, 00
	1817	68, 313, 500	19, 358, 069	87, 671, 560	99, 250, 00
	1818	73, 854, 437	19, 426, 696	93, 281, 133	121,750,00
	1819	50, 976, 838	19, 165, 683	70, 142, 521	87, 125, 00
	1820	51, 683, 640	18, 008, 029	69, 691, 669	74,450,00
	1821	43,671,894	21, 302, 488	64, 974, 382	62,585,72
	1822	49,874,079	22, 286, 202	72, 160, 281	83, 241, 54 77, 579, 26
	1823 1824	47, 155, 408 50, 649, 500	27, 543, 622 25, 337, 157	74, 699, 030 75, 986, 657	80, 549, 00
	1825	66, 944, 745	32, 590, 643	99, 535, 388	96, 340, 07
	1826	53, 055, 710	24, 539, 612	77, 595, 322	84, 974, 47
	1827	58, 921, 691	23, 403, 136	82, 324, 727	79, 484, 06
	1828	50, 669, 669	21,595,017	72, 264, 686	88, 509, 82
	1829	55,700,193	16, 658, 478	22, 358, 671	74,492,52
	1830	59, 462, 029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,92
	1831	61, 277, 057	20, 033, 526	81, 310, 583 87, 176, 943	103, 191, 124 101, 029, 266
	1832 1833	63, 137, 470 70, 317, <b>69</b> 8	24, 039, 473 19, 822, 735	90, 140, 443	108, 118, 31
	1834	81,024,162	23, 312, 811	104, 336, 973	126, 521, 33
	1835	101, 189, 082	20, 504, 495	121, 693, 577	149, 895, 74
	1836	106, 916, 680	21,746,360	128, 663, 040	189, 980, 03
	1837	95, 564, 414	21,854,962	117, 419, 376	140, 989, 217
	1838	96, 033, 821	12, 452, 795	108, 486, 616	113,717,404
	1839	103, 533, 891	17, 494, 525	121, 028, 416	162, 092, 132

No. 19.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		Exports.		
Years ending—	Domestic produce.	Foreign mer- chandise.	Total.	Imports—total.
September 30 1840	\$113,895,634	\$18, 190, 312	\$132,085,936	\$107, 141, 519
1841	106, 382, 722	15, 469, 081	121,851,803	127, 946, 177
1842	92, 969, 996	11,721,538	104, 691, 534	100, 162, 087
November 9 to				
June 30 1843	77,793,783	6, 552, 697	84, 346, 480	64, 753, 799
1844	99,715,179	11,484,867	111, 200, 046	108, 435, 035
1845	99, 299, 776	15, 346, 830	114, 646, 606	117, 254, 564
1846	102, 141, 893	11, 346, 623	113, 488, 516	121, 691, 797
1847	150, 637, 464	8,011,158	158, 648, 622	146, 545, 638
1848	132, 904, 121	21, 128, 010	154, 032, 131	154, 998, 928
1849	132, 666, 955	13, 088, 865	145, 755, 820	147, 851, 439
1850	136, 946, 912	14,951,808	151,898,720	<b>178, 13</b> 8, <b>3</b> 18
1851	196, 689, 718	21,698,293	218, 388, 011	216, 224, 933
1852	192, 368, 984	17, 289, 382	209, 658, 366	212, 945, 443
1853	213, 417, 697	17,558,460	230, 976, 157	167, 978, 647
1854	253, 390, 870	24,850,194	278, 241, 064	304, 562, 381
1855	246,708,553	28, 448, 293	275, 156, 845	<b>261,468</b> ,520
1856	310, 586, 330	16, 378, 578	326, 964, 908	314, 639, 943
1857	338, 985, 065	23, 975, 617	362, 960, 682	360, 890, 141
1858	293, 758, 279	30, 886, 142	324, 644, 421	<b>282, 613,</b> 150
1859	335, 894, 385	20,895,077	356, 789, 462	338, 765, 130
1860	373, 189, 274	26, 933, 022	400, 122, 296	362, 163, 941
Total	6, 472, 835, 953	1,468,720,560	7, 941, 556, 513	8, 641, 976, 758

Nors—Prior to 1821 the treasury reports did not give the value of imports. To that period their value, and also the value of domestic and foreign exports, have been estimated from sources believed to be authentic. From 1821 to 1859, inclusive, their value has been taken from official documents.

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 20.

Statement exhibiting the amount of the tonnage of the United States, annually, from 1789 to 1860, inclusive; also the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in steam navigation in each year.

Years ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
			Tons.		
December 31, 1789	123,893		77,669		201, 56
1790			132, 123		274, 37
1791	362, 110		139, 036		502, 14
1792	•		153,019		564, 45
1793	,	••••••	153, 030		520,76
1794	. ,		189,755		628, 61
1795	1		218, 494		747, 96
1796	1		<b>255, 166</b>		831,89
1797			279, 136	[	876,91
1798	·		294, 952		898, 32
1799			277, 212		939, 40
1800	· _		302, 571		972,49
1801	632, 907		314,670	••••••	947,57
1802	1		331,724		892, 10 949, 17
1803 1804	•		352,015 369,874		1,042,40
1805	749,341		391,027		1, 140, 36
1806	808, 265		400, 451		1, 208, 71
1807			420, 241		1, 268, 54
1808	-		473, 542		1, 242, 59
1809	•		440, 222		1, 350, 28
1810			440, 515		1, 424, 78
1811	,		463, 650		1, 232, 50
1812	I		509,373		1, 269, 99
1813	•		491,776		1, 166, 62
1814	<b> </b>		484,577		1, 159, 21
1815	1		513, 833		1, 368, 12
1816	1		571,459		1,372,21
1817			590, 187		1,399,91
1819	1		619,096		1, 225, 18
1819	612,930		647,821		1, 260, 75
1820	619,048		661, 119		1, 280, 16
1821	619,896		679,062		1, 298, 95
1822	628, 150		696, 549		1, 324, 69
1823	639,921		671,766	24,879	1, 336, 56
1824	•		697, 580	21,610	1,389,16
1825	700 788		699, 263	23, 061	1, 423, 11
1826			7,62, 154	34,059	1,534,19
1827			833, 240	40, 198	1,620,60
1828	•		889, 355	39,418	1,741,39
1829	_ '		556, 618	54,037	1, 260, 79
1830	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,419	552, 248	63,053	1, 191, 77
1831		877	613, 827	33,568	1, 267, 84
1832		181	661,827	90,633	1, 439, 45
1833	749, 482	545	754, 819	101, 305	1,606,15
1834	857,098	340	778, 995	122,474	1,758,90

No. 20.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Year	s ending—	Registered sail tonnage.	Registered steam ton- nage.	Enrolled and licensed sail tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed steam tonnage.	Total ton- nage.
				Tons.		
Septeml	per 30,1835	885, 481	340	816, 645	122, 474	1,824,940
•	1836	897, 321	454	839, 226	145, 102	1,822,10
	1837	809,343	1, 104	932,576	153, 661	1,896,68
	1838	819,801	2,791	982,416	190.632	1, 995, 64
	1839	829,096	5, 149	1,062,445	199,789	2, 996, 47
	1840	895, 610	4, 155	1,082,815	198, 184	2, 180, 76
	1841	945, 057	746	1,010,599	174, 342	2, 130, 74
	1842	970, 658	4,701	892,072	224, 960	2, 092, 39
une	30, 1843	1,003,932	5, 373	917,804	231, 494	2, 158, 60
	1844	1,061,856	6,909	946,060	265, 270	<b>2, 2</b> 80, 09
	1845	1,088,680	6,492	1,002,303	319,527	<b>2,417,6</b> 0
	1846	1, 123, 999	6, 287	1,090,192	341,606	2, 562, 08
	1847	1,235,682	5, 631	1, 198, 523	399,210	2,839,04
	1848	1,344,819	16,068	1,381,332	411,823	3, 154, 04
	1849	1,418,072	20,870	1, 453, 459	441,525	3,334,01
	1850	1,540,769	44,429	1,468,738	481,005	3, 535, 45
	1851	1,663,917	<b>62, 390</b>	1,524,915	521, 217	3,772,43
	1852	1,819,744	79,704	1,675,456	563, 536	4, 138, 44
	1853		90, 520	1, 789, <b>23</b> 8	514, 098	4, 407, 0
	1854	2, 238, 783	95,036	1,887,512	581,571	4, 802, 9
	1855	2,440,091	115,045	2,021,625	655, 240	5, 212, 00
	1856	2,401,687	89,715	1,796,888	583, 362	4,871,6
	1857	2,377,094	86, 873	1,857,964	618,911	4, 940, 8
	1858		78,027	2,550,067	651, 363	5,049,8
	1859	2, 414, 654	92,748	1,961,631	676,005	5, 145, 0
	1860	2, 448, 941	97, 296	2,036,990	770,641	5, 353, 8

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 21.

Statement showing the revenue collected from the beginning of the government to June 30, 1860, under the several heads of customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, including loans and treasury notes; also the expenditures during the same period, and the price of lands, under which the revenue from those sources was collected.

Years.	From customs.	Date of tariff.	From public lands.	Price per acre.	From miscella- neous sources, includ'g loans and treasury notes.	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loaus & treasury notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditares.
From Mar. 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1791.	\$4, 399, 473 09	09 July 4, 1789, general; Aug. 10, 1790, general; Mar. 3, 1791, general.		\$1, by act of May 20, 1785.	\$5,810,552 66	\$5, 791, 112 56	\$10, 210, 025 75	\$7, 207, 539 02
1792	3,443.070	May 2,		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	297, 695	6,070,806	8,740,766 77	9, 141, 56
1793	4, 255, 306				1, 465, 317 72	1,067,	5, 720, 624	7, 529, 575
1794	♣	June 5, special;	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	240, 036	4, 609, 196	041, 101	9, 302, 124
1795	5, 588, 461	26 Jan. 29. gener d.			831.341	3, 305, 268	419.802	10, 435, 069
1796	6, 567, 987		\$4,836 13	\$2, by	200		8,740,329 65	8, 367,
				of May 18,				
1797	7, 549, 649 65	65 Mar. 3, general	83,540 60	<u> </u>	1, 125, 726 15	70, 135 41	8,758,916 40	
1798	7,106,061 93		11,963 11	0	1,091,045 03	8	070	8, 613, 517
1799	<b>`</b> •		•		011,010	5,074,	621, 459	11,077,043
1800	9,080,	May 13, special.	443 75		807	1, 602, 435	451, 184	11,989,739
1801	10, 750, 778		726 0		026,950	10, 125 0	945, 455	12 273, 376
1803	12, 438, 235			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		, Š	16,001,391 31	
1808	10,		675 6		700		064,097	11, 258, 983
1804	11,	Mar. 26, special; Mar 27, special.	487, 526 79			9, 632	835,840	12, 624, 646
1805	12,936,			1	827	128,	13.	\$13, 727, 12
1806	14,		766, 246 73		175,884 88	48,897	15, 608, 828	15,070,093

No. 21.—STATEMENT—Continued

						1			'				
_					From public lands.	5	Price per acre.		=	That portion of miscellaneous arising from loans & tress-nry notes.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	
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1832	88	6			337	38	1839	140	141	342	-	4	45	.46	747	.48	49		20	.21	.62	<b>*</b> C	54	55	.56	157	89	.69	09.	<u>'                                    </u>
8	18	18	31, 18		18	3	18	18	18	18	0	, eş	44-	45	46-	-14	48-		489-	50-	- 1	152-	153-	1854-			57-	58	<b>13</b>	
			<u>ဂ</u>								ne 3	180	18	18	18	18	18		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	185	18	18	Total
			To Dec.								To June																			
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The aggregate receipts show a less sum than the total of customs, lands, and mircellaneous, which is accounted for by deductions at sundry times as per account of the Treasurer for unavailable funds.

TREABURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 22.

Statement exhibiting the value of manufactured articles of domestic produce exported to foreign countries from the 30th day of June, 18to.

P. BIGGEB, Register.

TREATURE DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 23.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported, re-exported, and consumed, annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and also the estimated population and rate of consumption per capita during the same period.

Years ending—	Value o	f foreign merch	andise.	Population.	otion per
	Imported.	Re-exported.	Consumed and on hand.		Consumption capita.
September 301821	\$62,585.724	\$21,302,488	\$41, 283, 236	9, 960, 974	\$4 14
1822	83, 241, 541	22, 286, 202	60, 955, 339	10, 283, 757	5 92
1823	77, 579, 267	27, 543, 622	50, 035, 6 <b>45</b>	10, 606, 540	4 71
1824	80, 549, 007	25, 337, 157	55, 211, 850	10, 929, 323	5 05
1825	96, 340, 075	32,590,643	63,749,432	11, 252, 106	5 66
1826	84, 974, 477	24,539,612	60, 434, 865	11,574,889	5 22
1827	79, 484, 068	23, 403, 136	56,080,932	11,897,672	4 71
1828	88,509,824	21,595,017	66, 914, 807	12, 220, 455	5 47
1829	74, 492, 527	16,658,478	57,834,049	12, 243, 238	4 61
1830 1831	70,876,920 103,191,124	14,387,479 20,033,526	56, 489, 441	12,566,020	4 39 6 25
1832	101, 029, 266	24, 039, 473	83, 157, 598 76, 989, 793	13, 28 <b>6, 364</b> 13, 706, 70 <b>7</b>	6 25 5 61
1833	108, 118, 311	19,822,735	88, 295, 576	14, 127, 050	6 25
1834	126, 521, 332	23, 312, 811	103, 208, 521	14,547,393	7 09
1835	149, 895, 742	20,504,495	129, 391, 247	14,967,736	8 61
1836	189, 980, 035	21,746,360	168, 233, 675	15, 388, 079	10 93
1837	140, 989, 217	21,854,962	119, 134, 255	15, 808, 422	7 53
1838	113,717,404	12, 452, 795	101, 264, 609	16, 228, 765	6 23
1839	162, 092, 132	17, 494, 525	144, 597, 607	16, 649, 108	8 63
1840	107, 141, 519	18, 190, 312	88, 951, 207	17,069,453	5 21
1841	127, 946, 177	15, 469, 081	112, 477, 096	17,612,507	6 35
1842	100, 162, 087	11,721,538	88, 440, 549	18, 155, 561	4 67
9 months to June	04 FF0 F00	0.550.607	FO 001 100	10 000 01 -	
30, 1843	64,753,799	6,552,697	58, 201, 102	18, 698, 615	3 11
Year to June 30,	100 408 008	11 404 067	06 050 160	10 041 670	- 03
1844 1845	108, 435, 035 117, 254, 564	11,484,867 15,346,830	96, 950, 168	19,241,670	5 03
1846	121, 691, 797	11, 346, 623	101, 907, 734 110, 345, 174	19,784,725 20,327,780	5 15 5 42
1847	146, 545, 638	8,011,158	138, 534, 480	20,780,835	6 60
1848	154, 998, 928	21, 128, 010	133, 870, 918	21,413,890	6 25
1849	147, 857, 439	13,088,865	134, 768, 574	21,956,945	6 13
1850	178, 138, 318	14, 951, 808	163, 186, 510	23, 246, 301	7 02
1851	216, 224, 932	21,698,293	194, 526, 639	24, 250, 000	8 02
1852	212, 945, 442	17, 289, 382	195, 656, 060	24,500,000	8 00
1853	267, 978, 647	17,558,460	250, 420, 187	25,000,000	10 00
1854	304, 562, 381	24,850,194	279, 712, 187	25,750,000	10 00
1855	261, 468, 520	28,448,293	233, 020, 227	26, 500, 000	8 79
1856	314, 639, 942	16,378,578	298, 261, 364	27.400,000	10 88
1857	360, 890, 141	23, 975, 617	336, 914, 524	28.500,000	11 82
1858	282, 613, 150	30,886,142	251, 727, 008	29,500,000	8 50
1859 1860	338, 768, 130 362, 163, 941	20,895,077 26,933,022	317, 873, 063 335, 230, 919	30, 385, 000 31, 000, 000	10 46 10 80
				-,,	
Total	6, 291, 348, 520	101, 110, 303	5, 501. 238, 157		

Statement exhibiting the total reach fiscal year from 1821 specie, the aggregate exports,	the total value of imports, and imports consumed om 1821 to 1860, inclusive; showing also the va e exports, including specie, and the tonnage emplo	value of imports, and imports conto 1860, inclusive; showing also including specie, and the tonnage	in lue yed	the United States, exclus of foreign and domestic during the same period.	tsive of sp c exports,	ecie, during exclusive of
Years.	Total imports, including specie.	Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie	Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie.	Total exports, including specie.	Tonnage.
1821	\$62,585,724	\$43,696,405	\$43, 671, 894	\$10,824,519	\$64,974,382	1, 298, 958
1822	83, 241, 541	68, 367, 425	49,874,079	6,02	72, 160, 281	1, 324, 799
1823	77,579,267	308,	47, 155, 408	മ	,689,	1, 336, 566
1824	549,	846,	, 649, 5	.322,	,986,	,
1825	340,0	375,	, 944,	,802,	, 535,	
1826	974,	, 652,	❤ '	,440,	, 595,	34,
1827	184,	, 901, 1	878,	,431,	324,	1, 620, 608
1828	88,509,824	66,976,475	49, 976, 632	19 947 544	79, 264, 686	1,741,392
1830	*, *32, 0.876.	675.	524. 8	145.8	849,	
1831	191,	808	218, 5	077,0	310,	
1832	029,	327,	61, 726, 529	. Ą.	,176,	
1833	118,	470,	960, 8	7, 577,	0, 140,	90
1834	, 521, 3	973,	80, 623, 662	21, 636, 553	, 336, 97	<b>20</b>
1835	896,	007,	450,4	, 756,	70	_
1836	,980,	811,	106, 570, 942	,767.	, 663, 0	1,882,103
1837	,989,	310,	280,8	, 162,	,419,	1,896,686
1838	, 717,	552,	5, 560, 8	,417,6	,486,	,994,
1839	, 092,	87(	1, 625, 5	0, 626,	21,028,	,096,
1840	,141,	86, 250, 335	, 660, 5	088,	32,085,	2, 180, 764
1841	,946,	776	3, 636, 2	181,	1,851,	, 130,
	0, 162, 08	7, 996,	798, 2	078, 75	4,690,	,092,
30	64, 753, 79	294, 1	686, 3	9,3	346,4	58, 60
Year ending June 301844	8, 435,	6, 390, 5	9, 531, 77	214,05	11, 200, 0	, 280, 09
1845	117, 254, 564	105, 599, 541	98, 455, 330	7, 584, 781	114, 646, 606	2,417,003

No. 24—Continued.

Years.	Total imports, in- cluding specie.	Imports entered for consumption, exclusive of specie.	Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie.	Foreign merchan- dise exported, ex- clusive of specie.	Total exports, in- cluding specie.	Tonnage.
1846	691,7	048,	1, 718, 0	865, 2	488,	562, 08
1847	545, 998,	<b>2</b> 57, 651.	0,574,8	166, 986,	648, 032,	2,839,046 3,154,042
1849	857,	566,	1,710,0	641,	755,	334,01
1850	178, 138, 318 216, 224, 932	164, 032, 033 200, 476, 219	134, 900, 233 178, 620, 138	9, 475, 0, 295.	151,898,720 $218,388,011$	8, 535, 454 8, 772, 439
1852	945,	072,	4,931,1	053,	658,	138,44
1853	978,	071,	9,869,1	3, 620,	976,	407,
1864	562,	955,	5, 156, 3	<b>—</b>	241,	802, 96
1856	468,	650,	2, 761, 1	6, 158,	156,	212,00
1856	639, 9	650,	6, 438, 0	4, 781, 3	964, 90	871,66
1867		511,	8, 906, 7	4, 917, 0	960,6	940,8
1050	760 1	0000	1,301,U	5 4	40	
6901	160,1	6000	0,00 <b>6</b> ,0	4,000,4 4,000,4	100,40	LAC,
2001	6007	1007	U, 424, 4	, 200, 00	0, 166, 63	339, o
Total	6, 291, 348, 520	5, 394, 671, 668	4, 856, 863, 368	557, 142, 370	6, 102, 552, 346	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 25.

Starment exhibiting a summary view of the exports of domestic produce, &c., of the United States during the years ending on June 30, 1841, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1855, 1856, 1851, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

26			Pr	Product of—			Raw produce.	Specie and bul-	Total value.
	The sea.	The forest.	Agriculture.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Manufactures.	•	lion.	
June 30, 1847	ં ફું	e5. 996. 073	3	9	15,	18			£37.
Total Total	1,940,963	7,059,484	37, 781, 446	7, 51, 192	61,996,294	12, 858, 758	974,049	9, 700, 418	132, 904, 131
D. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	7	5,917,991	3	ş	38.	8		28	8
1850	ž	<u> </u>	7	2	ž	8		3	<b>2</b>
1851	Š	7, 147, 083	Ŕ	219,	ند بې	<u> </u>		20	8
1858	É	Æ,	82	5	8	8		5	388
1853	270	915.	18	319,	3	8	3	200	417,
1864	Ž	761,	2	016,	3	25	3	ន្ត	Ŝ
1855	516,	<b>E</b>	82	71.5,	14.4	3		25	ష్
1856	8	Ę	8	ន	S	S	3	4	Z
1857	Ę	Š	2	2	575,	3	3	320	Z
1856	3	475	3	8	200	Ę	Ŕ	<b>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>	35
1859	3	2	3	074.	43.	2	978,	Š	ğ
1660	8	<b>13</b>	5	Ž	<b>9</b>	gg	273,		<u> </u>
Total	45, 469, 946	141, 504, 708	661,018,096	172,319,773	1, 469, 859, 591	331,747,346	98, 107, 594	438, 1997, 554	3,308,144,607

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 26.

Statement exhibiting the value of certain articles imported during the years ending June 30, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, (after deducting the re-exportations,) and the amount of duty which accrued on each during the same periods, respectively.

	18	1844.	18	1845.	18	1846.	18	1847.
	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Wollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron. and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$9, 408, 279 13, 236, ×30 865, 427 2, 395, 760 6, 897, 245 261, 913 892, 112 203, 681	\$3,413,495 4,850,731 213,862 1,607,113 4,597,093 101,338 654.881 15,472,358	\$10, 504, 423 13, 360, 729 .801, 661 4, 075, 142 4, 049, 708 140, 372 883, 359 187, 962 34, 003, 256	\$3, 731, 014 4, 908, 272 198, 642 2, 415, 003 2, 555, 075 55, 122 678, 069 130, 221	\$9.935.925 12,857,422 696,888 3,660,581 4,397,239 180,221 74~,566 336,691	\$3,480.797 4,865,483 138,394 1,629,581 2,713,866 62,282 509,244 254,149	\$10, 639, 473 14, 704, 186 625, 871 8, 710, 180 9, 406, 253 65, 220 878, 871 330, 875	\$3, 192, 293 \$, 956, 798 121, 588 2, 717, 378 3, 160, 444 19, 452 18, 892 162, 008 13, 558, 853

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	37	1848.	31	1849.	16	1850.	16	1851.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$15, 061, 102 17, 205, 417 606, 900 7, 060, 470 8, 775, 223 1, 027, 656 426, 997 50, 344, 100	\$4, 196, 007 4, 166, 573 121, 380 2, 118, 141 2, 632, 567 54, 100 205, 531 128, 099	\$13, 503, 202 15, 183, 759 460, 335 9, 262, 567 7, 275, 780 47, 275, 780 1, 424, 529 382, 254 47, 970, 658	\$3, 723, 768 3, 769, 565 92, 067 2, 778, 770 2, 182, 734 143, 470 284, 906 114, 676 13, 089, 956	\$16, 900. 916 19, 681, 612 490, 077 10, 864. 680 6, 950, 716 574, 783 1, 227, 518 361, 855	\$4, 682, 467 4, 896, 278 98, 015 3, 259, 404 2, 085, 215 172, 435 245, 504 108, 567	\$19, 239, 930 21, 486, 502 615, 239 10, 780, 312 13, 478, 709 212, 811 1, 025, 300 478, 095 67, 316, 898	\$5, 331, 600 5, 348, 695 123, 048 3, 234, 094 4, 043, 613 205, 060 143, 429 18, 493; 382

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	181	1852.	1853.	53.	1854.	5 <b>4.</b>
	Value.	Dutjes.	Valne.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Malt Coal	\$17, 348, 184 18, 716, 741 343, 777 18, 843, 569 13, 977, 393 164, 211 1, 102, 101 405, 652	\$4, 769, 083 4, 895, 327 68, 755 5, 632, 484 4, 193, 218 49, 263 220, 420 121, 695 19, 950, 245	\$27, 051, 934 26, 412, 243 433, 604 26, 993, 082 14, 168, 337 326, 812 1, 041, 577 488, 491 96, 916, 080	\$7, 459, 794 6, 599, 338 86, 721 8, 074, 017 4, 250, 501 98, 044 208, 315 146, 547 26, 923, 277	\$31, 119, 654 32, 477, 106 59, 824 28, 288, 241 11, 604, 656 335, 632 1, 290, 975 585, 926 585, 926	\$8, 629, 180 8, 153, 992 11, 631 8, 486, 472 3, 481, 397 100, 689 258, 195 175, 777

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles	18	1866.	18	1856.	1867.	57.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens. Cottons Hempen goods Lron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$22, 076, 448 15, 742, 923 23, 945, 274 13, 284, 663 56, 458 1, 692, 587 893, 825 77, 930, 771	\$6,088,157 \$,828,294 47,919 7,163.602 3,985,399 16,637 338,517 268,147 21,731,672	\$30, 705, 161 \$4, 337, 504 238, 735 21, 618, 718 21, 295, 154 3, 427 1, 954, 317 597, 094	\$8, 478, 552 05. 5, 943, 181 90. 46, 747 00 6, 461, 615 00 6, 388, 546 20 1, 028 10 390, 863 40 119, 418 80	\$30, 848, 620 28, 114, 924 504, 214 23, 320, 148 41, 596, 238 411, 662 2, 991, 365 769, 486	\$8, 504, 131 6, 845, 102 100, 843 6, 829, 279 12, 478, 871 123, 499 598, 273 230, 846 35, 710, 844

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	18	1858.	<b>37</b>	1859.	18	1860.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Bugar Hemp, unmanufactured Ralt Coal	\$26, 288, 189 17, 574, 142 594, 323 14, 453, 617 18, 946, 663 249, 417 1, 102, 202 769, 926	\$5, 550, 025 98 3, 873, 350 20 89, 148 45 3, 407, 818 20 4, 547, 199 12 59, 860 08 166, 330 30 17, 877, 514 57	\$33, 301, 509 26, 026, 140 432, 746 14, 749, 056 28, 345, 297 381, 581 1, 273, 098 931, 730	\$7, 195, 936 88 5, 677, 083 00 60, 134 25 3, 516, 878 07 6, 802, 871 28 91, 579 44 190, 964 70 223, 615 20 23, 759, 062 82	\$37, 735, 914 9, 079, 676 726, 916 18, 464, 346 28, 931, 166 308, 563 1, 431, 140 839, 334	\$8, 155, 518 56 6, 120, 056 17 115, 370 25 4, 395, 784 48 6, 943, 479 84 74, 055 13 214, 671 00 201, 440 16 26, 120, 375 58

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

No. 27.

of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1860. Statement exhibiting the value

		VALUE OF E	EXPORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF	OF RPECIE.		
Year ending-	<b>j≥</b> ,	Foreign merchandise.				Specie and bul- lion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.	company broader.	of exports.	•
September 301821	6, 78	, 637, 73	,824.	,671,	4, 496, 41	17,
1000	874, 71	, 101, 30	1.476,	<b>674</b> ,	850, 10	0,810.
1824.	100.	2.2.07	18, 322, 605	50,649,500	68, 972, 105	014
	09×, 1	704,	.802	6,944,	747,7	87,
1826	1,036.430	19, 404, 504 15, 617, 986	20, 440, 934 16, 431, 830	52, 419, 855 57, 878, 117	72, 890, 789	704,
1828	1 60	167,	4.044,	976,	021,	243
1829.	19,94	,427,	2,347,	087,	434,	924
1830	1,078,695	,067.16	. 145,	58, 524, 878	670,	178,
1831.	642,586	434,	8,077,	69, 218, 583	72, 295, 652	9,014,931 5,656,940
	10	411,96	7,677,	9, 950,	528.	811.
1834	,767.0	,879,52	1,636,	623,	260,	076,
1835.	7,012,666	7,743 655	. 756,	100, 459, 481	115, 215, 802	6, 477, 775
1897	756.	406.04	7, 162	280,	4*, 22°, 11. 443.	324, 976,
1988	951,	8	9, 417,	560,	4,978,	508.
1839.	, 618, 44	007, 69	626,	1,625.	12, 251, 67	,776,
1840	, 202, 6	805.8	2,008.	, 660, 5	, 668, 9	,417,
1841	53,05	4, 228, 181	181,	3, 636, 23	11,817,47	34,
	, 194, 29	,884,45	078,	, 798, 2	76,99	13, 5
9 months to June 30, 1843	1, 682, 763	3, 456, 572	5, 139, 335	7, 686, 35	2, 825, 68	7

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		VALUE OF EXPORTS,	EXOLU	SIVE OF SPECIE.		
Year ending-	F.	Foreign merchandise.		Domestic produce	Agreement of the	Specie and bullion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.		of exports.	
June 30	\$2,251,550	\$3.962,508	\$6,214,058	\$99,531,774	\$105,745,832	\$5,454,214
	5	171,	584,	,455, 33	040, 1	606, 49
1846.	342.	522, 57	865, 2	01, 718, 04	583, 24	905, 26
1847	812,	353,	166, 7	, 574.8	741,	07, 0 <u>2</u>
3540	<b>4</b> 10,	576, 49	926	30, 203, 70 5: 7:5	190,	841,61
240	015,	629,	84I, C	31,710,	351,	04,64
1861	1,742,154	8, 552, 967	10, 295, 121	54, 900, 2 78, 620, 1	188, 915, 259	29, 472, 252
1852.	638.	514,	053,	54, 931,	984,	674, 13
1853	449.	170.	620,	89, 869, 1	489,	486.87
1854	210.	437.	648, 3	15, 156, 3	804,	,436,45
1855.	516,	641,	158,	92, 751, 13	900	, 247, 34
1856.	144,	636.	781, 3	56, 43x, 0	NO	, 745, 48
1007	340, 751	000	)   118	70,300,71 51 251 02	, (170   110   110	, Lon, 36 699 14
6981	5, 429, 921	080	608.9	8, 392, 0	902,0	87.41
1860	350,	983,	333,	16, 242,	576,0	, 546, 23
Total	130, 531, 902	426, 610, 268	657, 143, 170	4,856,763,368	5, 413, 905, 538	688, 646, 608

November 28, 1860. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Registor's Office,

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1860, inclusive.

Darloy of immortation	Madeira.	eira.	Въету.	īŢ.	Sicily.	<b>ئ</b>
	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	3,949	\$9.075	4.685	49	.67	\$6.617
Year ending June 30, 1844.	16,754	30,575	18,665	23,418	31, 180	
_	ì	145, 237	Ð	28		46,033
.1846.	169, 797	122,895	26, 538	76	209, 131	74,000
ding Nov. 30, 1	`~	128,613	r3	61		8, 933
•	13, 806	5,717	10	56,061	92, 631	24, 230
•	44,634	21,630	<b>₽</b>	109,983	190, 294	67,364
	193, 971	105, 302		128,510	130, 851	32, 231
	803, 125	150,096	0	118,952	91, 123	24,933
[	163, 941	116,008	N	154,668	301,010	98,975
1	216,683	103,917	•	97,680	91,746	22, 563
Do1853	226, 403	105, 628	0	155,819	190, 205	45,794
Do	120, 391	64,270	<b>N</b>	244,028	68,870	23, 191
Do	71,912	46,445	97	208,414	7,7	65, 359
Do	44,393	32,031	ஏ	33	184, 194	61, 254
11	106, 359	65,880	•	364,906	0,34	133,894
I	86,805	72, 420	33	343, 100	3	56, 612
Do	87, 237	52, 902	4	$\infty$	3.04	
I		70,613	64.7	440, 293		36, 395

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Artiolog	18(	1852.	781	1853.	1854.	54.
	Value.	Duties.	Valne.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Malt Coal	\$17, 348, 184 18, 716, 741 343, 777 18, 843, 569 13, 977, 393 164, 211 1, 102, 101 405, 652	\$4, 769, 083 4, 895, 327 68, 755 5, 632, 484 4, 193, 218 49, 263 220, 420 121, 695	\$27, 051, 934 26, 412, 243 433, 604 26, 993, 088 14, 168, 337 326, 812 1, 041, 577 488, 491 96, 916, 080	\$7, 459, 794 6, 599, 338 86, 731 8, 074, 017 4, 250, 501 98, 044 208, 315 146, 547	\$31, 119, 654 \$2, 477, 106 59, 824 28, 288, 241 11, 604, 656 335, 632 1, 290, 975 585, 926 585, 926	\$8, 629, 180 8, 153, 992 11, 631 8, 486, 472 3, 481, 397 100, 689 258, 195 175, 777

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Articles	18	1855.	18	1856.	1867.	j7.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens. Cottons Hempen goods. L'on, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Salt Coal	\$22, 076, 448 15, 742, 923 239, 593 23, 945, 274 13, 284, 663 55, 458 1, 692, 587 893, 825	\$6,088,157 3,823,294 47,919 7,163,602 3,985,399 16,637 338,517 268,147	\$30, 705, 161 24, 337, 504 233, 735 21, 618, 718 21, 295, 154 3, 427 1, 954, 317 597, 094	\$8, 478, 552 05. 5, 943, 181 90 46, 747 00 6, 461, 615 00 6, 388, 546 20 1, 028 10 390, 863 40 119, 418 80	\$30, 848, 620 28, 114, 924 504, 214 23, 320, 148 41, 596, 238 411, 662 2, 991, 365 769, 486	\$8, 504, 131 6, 845, 102 100, 843 6, 829, 279 12, 478, 871 123, 499 598, 273 230, 846

No. 26.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	<b>31</b>	1858.	81	1859.	18	1860.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woollens Cottons Hempen goods Iron, and manufactures of Sugar Hemp, unmanufactured Ralt Coal	\$26, 288, 189 17, 674, 142 594, 323 14, 453, 617 18, 946, 663 249, 417 1, 102, 202 769, 926	\$5,550,025 98 3,873,350 20 89,148 45 3,407,818 20 4,547,199 12 59,860 08 165,330 30 184,782 24	\$33, 301, 509 26, 026, 140 432, 746 14, 749, 056 28, 345, 297 381, 581 1, 273, 098 931, 730	\$7, 196, 936 88 5, 677, 083 00 60, 134 25 3, 516, 878 07 6, 802, 871 28 91, 579 44 190, 964 70 223, 615 20 223, 615 20	\$37, 735, 914 9, 079, 676 18, 464, 346 28, 931, 166 308, 563 1, 431, 140 839, 334	\$8, 155, 518 56 6, 120, 056 17 115, 370 25 4, 395, 784 48 6, 943, 479 84 74, 055 12 214, 671 00 201, 440 16 26, 120, 375 58

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

No. 27.

Statement exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise and domestic produce exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

		VALUE OF EXPORTS,	EXCEN	SIVE OF SPECIE.		
Year ending—	ř.	Foreign merchandise.				Specie and bul- lion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.		of exports.	•
September 301821	86, 78	, 587,	10	71,	14	\$10,477,969
1022	374, 71	, 101, 30	.476,	9, 574,		,810.
200	323, 7	,846,87	, 170,	155,	. 326, 0	72,
1825	1, 100, 530	22, 704, 803	18, 322, 605 23, 802, 984	66, 944, 745	68, 972, 105 90, 747, 729	014 787
1826	036.4	404,50	440	419.8	890,	704,
1827.	8,8	,617,	,431,	878,	309,	014,8
1828	. 23	, 167,	44,	ê,	021,	243, 4
1829.	919,	. 427, 4	. 347,	087,	434,	924.0
1830	-	.067.16	. 145,	524.	670,	178,7
1031.	20 .		77,	59, 218, 583	295,	014,9
2000	1,345,217	18,448,857	19, 794, 074	726,	81, 520, 603	ဖ် .
1884	757,	0,879.5	36		02, 2 <u>6</u> 0, 02, 260,	2, 011, 101
1835.	,012,	,743 6	4, 756,	459,	215,	477
1836	534,	, 232.8	7, 767.	570,	24, 338,	324
1837	,756,	406,	7, 162,	280,	1.443, 1	5,976,249
1888	,951,30	, 466, 3	9, 417,	5, 560, 8	4,978,57	508,0
1839.	, 618, 44	007.6	, 626,	01, 625, 53	2, 251, 67	776,7
1840.	, 202,	805,8	2, 00	1,660,	3, 668, 93	417,0
1841.	, 953, 05	28, 1	, 181,	03.	1,817,47	34, 33
	, 194, 2	884, 45	,078,	, 798,	, 876, 9	3
9 months to June 30, 1843	, 682, 76	3, 456, 572	, 13	77, 686, 354	2, 825, 68	0,7

No. 27.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Year ending-	F.	Foreign merchandise.		Pomestic needuce	A removed to the	Specie and bullion.
	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.		of exports.	
June 30	\$2, 251, 550	\$3.962,508	\$6,214,058	\$99, 531, 774	\$105,745,832	\$5, 454, 214
	413,	171,	7,584,781	*	040, 11	606,
1846.	342,	522, 57	865,	01,71	583, 2	9
1847	1,812,847	4, 353, 907	6, 166, 754	. 574.	59	907.
1848	410,	576, 49	9ž6,	30, 203.	190, 5	841,61
1849	015,	625,	641,	•	351,	,404,64
1850.	2, 099, 132	376.	_		375,	, 522,
1851	742,	552,	295,	620,	915,	~
1852	538,	514,	053,	_	166, 984, 231	, 67
1853	449,	170.	620,	869,	489,	, 486.
1854	210,	4.37.	648,	156,	804.	436,
1855	516,	641,8	26, 158, 368	751, 13	909,	247,
1856.	144,	636.78	781,	43x,	219, 4	45,
1867	325,	291,64	917,	906.	823, 7	136,
1858.	751,8	908,	660,	351,	011, 27	2, 633, 14
œ		080,05	509,	392,0	902,05	*
1860	5, 350, 441	11, 983, 193	_	316, 242, 423	333, 576, 057	66, 546, 239
Total	130, 531, 902	426, 610, 268	557, 143, 170	4,856,763,368	5, 413, 905, 538	688, 646, 608

TREASORY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 28.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of wine, spirits, &c., imported annually, from 1843 to 1860, inclusive.

	Madeira.	sira.	Sherry.	.y.	Sicily.	
	Gallons	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843	3.949	\$9.075	4. 685	•	14.679	\$6.617
Year ending June 30, 1844.	75.		18,665	4		, c
Do1845	-	145, 237	23,616	38, 289	110, 590	46,033
Do	169, 797	_	Q	~		
5 months ending Nov. 30, 1846	117, 117	128, 613	14,543	26, 194		8,933
7 mouths ending June 30, 1847	13, 806	5,717	4	=		
Year ending June 30, 1848	44,634	21, 630	93	99	190, 294	67,364
~		105, 302	170,794	128, 510	x	_
Do	803, 125	150,096	212,092	18,	91, 123	
I I	163,941	116,008	250, 277	54,	•	
Do	216,683	103,917	9		7	_
Do	226, 403	105, 628	313,048		190, 205	46, 794
Do1854	120,391	54,270	415, 298	244,028	68,810	
Do	71,912	46, 445	383, 398	4	97,	
	44,393	32, 031	398, 392	בים	84,	
1	106, 359	65,880	544, 649			_
	86,805	72, 420	418,319		23	
Do		52, 903		262,849	83.043	_
Do	131, 481	70,613	.70	40.29		

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	Port.	ئد	Claret.	4	Other red	l wine.
renog of importation.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	38, 593	\$25.714	873,895	\$134, 598		
Year ending June 30, 1844	61	156,878	93,	23	40.3	
Do	260 593		51,	_	495, 558	2
Do1846	8		8	2	954, 646	Œ
6 months ending Nov. 30, 1816	80,991		94,4	4	1,072,589	$\infty$
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075		591,656		Ġ.	4
Year ending June 30, 1848	501, 123	170, 134	227,0	221, 416	0	180, 928
Do1849	711, 268		912,7	_	4	$\overline{}$
I	626, 211		919,76	_		O
1	762,967		940, 12		1, 245, 201	<b>!</b>
I	614,816		,702,6		•	93
1	662, 791		, 633, 80		4	7
	61		045,4	97,00	54,8	-
	1		. 37	<b>5</b>	,519,5	9
[	264,816		,516,0	561, 440	97, 3	
18			897, 1	669, 403	1, 186, 293	rO.
Do1858	352, 677	226, 7HI		85, 75	8,92	64
	115, 874	88, 217	126.06	624,023	984, 251	306,547
	366.715	· 6	_	.74	8,37	233

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

No. 3.—WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN SPIRITS.

	Other white wine.	te wine.	Brandy.	ıdy.	Grain spirits.	pirits.
renog of importation.	Gallons	Value	Gallons.	Value.	G.llons.	Value.
months ending June 30, 1843.	123,832	\$28, 205	191.832	\$106.267	9. 12	\$121.64
ear ending June 30, 1844.	4	_	82	63		
	591, 735	211, 183	81,3		6.31	262, 64
	705, 808	310, 241	ີ ຕ	$39^{'}$		့ တ
months ending Nov. 30, 1846.	618, 267	296, 736	331, 108		38	6,0
ding June 30, 1	278, 183	69,831	623, 309	575, 631	63	
ear ending June 30, 1848.	840, 687	193, 358		135.	68	7.4
l		210, 139	,964,	347.	8	, <b>5</b>
1	1,088,801	215, 353	6	659, 5	751, 18	 
T	1,085,374	209,847	163	128,6	984, 417	
[	935, 379	195,870	-	794,7	865, 304	
7	275,	305, 287		83	060,45	4.6
1	1, 379, 888	380, 204	2, 152, 366		197.	<b>t</b> .5
Do	939, 354	322, 257	1,024,497	479,36	1, 190, 642	5.5
	517, 135	189, 499	_	_	1, 582, 126	72,2
	721,417	306, 739	_	_	988,0	
1 1	853, 283	<b>€</b>	_	_	157,	158.5
[	1, 307, 828	92	2, 528, 356	26	145, 20	1, 465, 243
Do	2, 468, 395	1, 929, 846	2, 616, 154	37,6	51,61	211,3

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	No. 2.—WINE	WINE IN CASKS.	Š			•
Period of importation	Port.	į,	Claret	i a	Other red wino.	d wine.
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
9 months ending June 30, 1843.	38, 593	\$25,714	73,89			
June 30,	223, 615	156,878	19		40.38	\$60,098
	260 593	162, 358	1,051,862	249,633	495, 558	143,210
	372, 528	148,895	61,3	2	54,64	316, 821
	80, 991	62,851	94,43	5	*	328,814
7 months ending June 30, 1847	8,075	3, 791	1, 65	119,844	53	119,411
	501, 123	170, 134	27,07	221,416	1	180,928
	711, 268	272, 700	12,70	263, 836	4	221, 177
	626, 211	305, 354	,919,76	267, 446	•	265,988
•	762, 967	349,849	40, 12	280, 333	6	236,727
Do1852	614,816	240, 238	,702,	405, 380	8	229, 350
	662, 791	268,005	, 633, 80	482,827	4	377,482
	893, 197	177,935	015,47		8,4	450, 195
	4,	97,987	,371,40	60	9, 60	459,985
	264,816	158, 729	,616,0	-	7, 33	285, 111
	8	407, 564	97, 10	-	6,2	500, 527
[	9	50	27,01		8,92	442, 641
	115,874	က်	, 126, 06	524,023	4,2	
	366, 715		13,08	~	8, 37	22

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

1, 125, 160 1, 158, 517 1, 465, 243 1, 211, 335 564, 569 575, 560 772, 276 262, 543 345, 352 86, 073 143, 549 327, 493 327, 957 424, 638 361,078 294, 386 364, 204 Value. Grain spirits. 1,060,456
1,197.234
1,190,642
1,582,126
1,988,037
2,157,553
3,145,204
2,851,616 796, 276 677, 785 416, 518 186, 323 327, 635 676,683 984, 417 606, 311 865, 304 751, 18 G. Lllons 2, 669, 637 2, 128, 679 1, 792, 729 3, 251, 408 2, 255, 344 1, 479, 362 2, 859, 342 2, 232, 452 3, 26**2**, 058 3, 937, 698 606, 633 839, 211 1, 135, 089 819,4501,347,514 575, 631 355, 451 Value. Brandy. 4, 145, 802 3, 163, 783 2, 751, 810 3, 854, 956 2, 152, 866 1, 024, 497 1, 715, 717 1, 518, 328 1, 180, 484 2, 528, 356 2, 616, 154 1, 370, 111 2, 964, 091 331, 108 963, 147 623, 309 SPIRITS. 1,081,314 Gallons WINE, BRANDY, AND GRAIN 211, 183 310, 241 296, 736 215, 353 209, 847 380, 20<del>4</del> 322, 257 306, 739 335, 235 69,831 193, 358 210, 139 195,870 305, 287 189, 499 75,090 Value Other white wine. 1, 275, 290 1, 379, 888 840, 687 971, 895 939, 354 517, 135 853, 283 1, 307, 828 278, 183 1,088,801 1,085,374 721,417 935, 379 705,808 088,801 2, 468, 395 268, 414 591, 735 618, 267 Gallons જાં No. \*\*\*\*\*\* Period of importation. June 30, 1844..... 9 months ending June 30, 1843 ... 1849\_\_ 1856\_\_ 1850 Nov. 30, 1846 June 30, 1847 June 30, 1848 1851 1852 5 months ending 7 months ending Do ---Year ending Do ---Year ending ። 8 Do : <u>ද</u>

No. 28.—STATEMENT—Continued.

\$6, 335 18, 343 21, 294 39, 831 1, 895 8, 657 21, 533 30, 088 41, 790 66, 736 67, 804 193, 600 221, 316 112, 555 136, 652 137, 906 128, 667 188, 457 Beer, ale, and porter, from Value. Scutland 19, 236 26, 711 38, 464 2, 151 15, 375 39, 282 52, 297 52, 856 88, 179 110, 752 181, 357 270,064 1×3, 672 257, 034 345,016 706 359, 486 Gallons 376, 110, 397 42, 987 67, 305 101, 171 118, 233 129, 957 189, 010 186, 964 284, 347 **424**, 875 559, 900 102, 157 73, 729 504, 146 508, 887 613, 477 483, 240 619, 729 Beer, ale, and porter, from Value. England. PORTER. 62.612 107,489 79,302 117,621 156, 735 275, 336 130,008 146, 473 397, 420 872,969 825, 571 46, 146 919, 252 792, 155262, x3x 04×, 903 132, 157 Gallons. AND ALE, \$32,095 78,027 81,713 28,862 57,806 75,943 145, 784 113, 779 100, 850 106, 501 128, 308 151, 378 288, 494 218, 907 78,957 98.940 324, 905 BEER, Value. Other spirits. SPIRI'IS, 339, 169 309, 214 359, 677 210,477 228, 671 542, 492 399, 583 397, 572 771, 604 443 495 221, 344 477 747 336, 477 645,830 Gallons. 160, 65, No. 4.—OTHER June 30, 1843..... Do.....1845.... June 30, 1847.... June 30, 1844.... 1849 Period of importation. Do.....1846.... Nov. 30, 1346.... June 30, 1848.... 1854.... 1852.... 1853\_\_\_\_ Do .....1850... 9 months ending 5 months ending 7 months en ling Year ending Year ending

F. BIGGER, Repister.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 29.

Statement exhibiting the value of imports, annually, from 1821 to 1860.

		Value of merc	handise imported	<b>l.</b>
Years ending—	Specie and bullion.	Free of duty.	Paying duty.	Total.
September 301821	\$8,064,890	\$2,017,423	\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724
1822	1 - ' - '	3, 928, 862	75, 942, 833	83, 241, 541
1823		3, 950, 392	68, 530, 979	77, 579, 267
1824	8, 379, 835	4, 183, 938	67, 985, 234	80, 549, 007
1825	1 -	4,796,745	85, 392, 565	96, 340, 075
1826	1	5, 686, 803	72, 406, 708	84, 974, 477
1827	8, 151, 130	3,703,974	67, 628, 964	79, 484, 068
1828	1 - ' ' -	4,889,435	76, 130, 648	88,509,824
1829 1830	1	4,401,869	62,687,024	74, 492, 527
1831	7, 305, 945	4, 590, 281 6, 150, 6+0	58, 130, 675	70, 876, 920
1832		8, 341, 949	89,734,499 86,779,513	103, 191, 124 101, 029, 266
1833	1 _ '	25, 377, 582	75, 670, 361	101, 029, 200
1834	17,911,632	50, 481, 548	58, 12n, 152	126, 521, 332
1835	13, 131, 447	64,809,046	71, 955, 249	149, 895, 742
1836	13, 400, 881	78,655,600	97, 923, 554	189, 980, 035
1837	10, 516, 414	58,733,617	71,739,186	140, 9×9, 217
1838	17,747,116	43, 112, 889	52, 857, 399	113, 717, 404
1839	1 7	70,806,616	85.690,340	162, 092, 132
1840	1 '	48, 313, 391	49, 945, 315	107, 141, 519
1841	4,988,633	61,031,098	61,926,446	127, 946, 177
1842	· ·	26,540,470	69, 534, 601	100. 162, 087
9 months to June 30, 1843	•	13, 184, 025	29, 179, 215	64, 753, 799
Year to June 301844		18, 936, 452	83,668,154	108, 435, 035
1845 1846	. , ,	18,077,598	95, 106, 724	117, 254, 564
1847	3,777,732	20,990,007	96, 924, 058	121,691,797
1848		17,651,347 16,356,379	104,773,002	146, 545, 638
1849	1 -	15,726,425	132, 282, 325 125, 479, 774	154, 998, 928 147, 857, 439
1850	1 '	18, 081, 590	155, 427, 936	178, 138, 318
1851	5, 453, 592	19,652,995	191, 118, 345	216, 224, 932
1852	1 -	24, 187, 890	183, 252, 508	212, 945, 442
1853	•	27, 182, 152	236, 595, 113	267, 978, 647
1854	•	26, 327, 637	271, 276, 560	304, 562, 381
1855	3,659,812	36, 430, 524	221, 378, 184	261, 468, 520
1856		52,748,074	257, 684, 236	314, 639, 942
1867	12, 461, 799	54, 267, 507	294, 160, 835	360, 890, 141
1858		61,044,779	202, 93,875	282, 613, 150
1869	1	72, 286, 327	259,047,014	338,768,130
1860	8,550,135	82, 291, 614	279, 872, 327	362, 163, 941
Total	341, 226, 962	1, 179, 927, 550	4,778,744,143	6, 291, 348, 520

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 30.

Statement exhibiting the value of dutiable merchandise re-exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive; and showing also the value re-exported from warehouses under the act of August 6, 1846.

Years.	Dutiable value of merchandise re- exported.	Value re-export- ed from ware- houses.
1821	\$10,037,731	
1822		
1823	1	
1824		
1825	1	
1826	1	
1827		
1828	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1829	1 ' '	
1830	1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1831	1	
1832	l	
1833	l	
1834	1	
1835		
1836	, ,	
1837	1 '	
1838	4,466,384	
1839		
1840	5,805,809	
1841	4, 228, 181	•••••••
1842	l	
1843		••••••
1844	,	
1845	_'	
1846		
1847	, ,	\$651, 170
1848	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,869,941
1849		3, 692, 363
1850		5, 261, <b>29</b> 1
1851		5, 604, 453
1852		6, > 55, 770
1853	1	8, 0 <b>36, 55</b> 1
1854		14.608,712
1855	, ,	13, 975, 75 <b>9</b>
1856		7, 566, 890
1857		5, 195, <b>960</b>
1858	•	7,747,930
1859 ·	9,080,050	4,385,870
1860	11,983,193	6, 414, 036
Total	426, 610, 268	92, 866, 696

Statement exhibiting the aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions exported annually, from 1821 to 1860.

No. 31.

Year	s ending	Amount.
September 30.	1821	\$12,341,90
	1822	13, 886, 85
	1823	13, 767, 84
	1824	15,059,48
	1825	11,634,44
	1826	
	1827	11,685,55
	1828	11,461,14
	1829	13, 131, 85
	1830	12,075,43
	1831	17, 538, 22
	1832	12,424,70
	1833	14, 209, 12
	1834	11,524,02
	1835	12,009,39
	1836	10, 614, 13
	1837	9, 588, 35
	1838	9, 636, 65
	1839	14, 147, 77
	1840	19,067,53
	1841	17, 196, 10
	1842	16, 902, 87
ine months ending June 30	1843	11, 204, 12
Cear ending June 30	1844	17, 970, 13
•	1845	16, 743, 42
	1846	27,701,99
	1847	68, 701, 12
	1848	37, 472, 75
	1849	38, 155. 50
	1850	26, 051, 37
	1851	21, 948, 65
الم المدادة	1852	25,857,02
	1853	<b>32,</b> 985. <b>3</b> 2
	1854	65, 941, 32
•	1855	38, 895, 34
	1856	<b>7</b> 7. 187, <b>3</b> 0
	1857	74, 667, 85
	1858	50, 683, 28
	1859	<b>3</b> 8, 305, 99
	1860	45, 271, 85
Total		1, 006, 951, 23

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 27, 1860.

No. 32.

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of cotton exported annually, from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, and the average price per pound.

•		00	COTTOM.		Volue	
Years.	Bales.	Sea Island.	Other.	Total.	<b>,</b>	Average por per per
	Number of.		Pounds.		Dollars.	Cents.
1821		11,344,066	113, 549, 339	124, 893, 405	20, 157, 484	6
1822		1, 250,	424.	5	035.	8
1823.		136, 6	1.586.	.72	20, 445, 520	_:
1224		525, 7	8	6	4.	ė
1825.		9, 665, 278	., 781,	449,90	20	20.9
1×26		972,8	8,562,	535, 41	025.	સં
1827		140,7	9, 169,	33	35	10
1828		288,4	9, 302,	•	48	10.7
1×29		13,833,307	2	837, 1	575,	10
1830		147,	6	<b>£</b> 59,	674,	_
1881		311,7	8,668,02	979,7	8	
1832		743,	8	216,	724,	
1833		142,98	3.535,	69¥,	191,	
1834		086,9	6 6n1.9	384, 717, 907	448.	12.8
1835		7,752,736	,686,	387, 358, 992	.961.30	
388		7,849.597	5, 721.	_	1.284.	.8
[A:X]		5, 286, 971	438, 964, 566	444. 211, 637		-
TO X		Z.	K, 615.	595 952, 297	66,	6
<b>あおえ</b>		107	<b>68, x</b>	_	23.	-
0787		77	5, 1	43, 941, 06	3,870,	_
		237	3, 988, 87		8	10.3
TALES		7, 254, 099	7, 462.	84, 717, 01	7,69	80
		1				

1843	•	,515,	782, 0	2, 297, 10	119.8	_
1844		,099,	534, 3	3, 633, 45	,063,5	_
1845		,380,	516,3	2, 905, 99	739, 6	
1846		,388,	169, 5	7, 558, 05	767, 3	
1847		, 293,	925, 9	7,219,95	415,8	
1848		,724,	550, 2	4, 274, 43	,998,2	
1849		,969,	633,0	6, 602, 26	, 396, 9	_
1850		, 236,	145,1	5, 381, 60	984,6	
1851		, 299,	937, 4	7, 237, 08	,315,3	_
1852		11, 738, 075	•	1,093,230,639	87,965,732	8.05
1859		1, 165,	405, 2	1, 570, 37	456,4	_
1854		0,486,	346,6	7,833,10	, 596, 2	
1855	,303,	3,058,	366,0	,008,424,60	, 143, 8	_
1856.	,991,	2, 797,	, 338, 634, 4	,351,431,70	28, 382, 3	
1867	2, 265, 588	,940,	341,7	8, 282, 47	575,8	8
1858	464,	2, 101,	, 106, 522, 9	,118,624,01	31, 386, 6	_
1859	,005,	3, 713,	, 372, 755, 0	, 386, 468, 55	GI, 434, 9	લં
1860	,812,	5, 598,	,752,087,6	, 767, 686, 33	91,806,5	<b>o</b>
Total	16, 832, 576	387, 658, 556	24, 760, 098, 772	25, 147, 757, 328	2, 574, 834, 091	

27

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office,

No. 33.

2, 343, 908
2, 620, 696
2, 514, 370
1, 986, 824
2, 016, 267
2, 744, 418
2, 744, 418
2, 122, 272
2, 210, 331
2, 548, 760
1, 721, 819
2, 460, 198 460, 198 942, 076 1, 942, 076 2, 010, 107 1, 907, 387 Value. the quantity and value of tobacco and rice exported annually from 1821 to 1860 88, 221 87, 089 101, 365 1113, 229 97, 015 1111, 063 1113, 518 1120, 327 1120, 327 120, 327 121, 886 119, 851 71, 048 93, 320 101, 617 114, 617 118, 617 Tierces RICE. Barrels. 6, 115, 628 6, 547, 208 6, 547, 123 5, 269, 960 4, 982, 974 5, 999, 769 6, 755, 968 6, 795, 305 7, 392, 029 9, 882, 943 9, 883, 967 855, 566 9, 540, 755 Value. 66, 858 83, 169 99, 009 77, 883 75, 984 64, 098 100, 025 96, 278 77, 131 83, 810 86, 718 87, 979 94, 353 109, 042 100, 593 78, 995 119, 484 147, 828 158, 710 94, 454 163, 042 Hogsheads. TOBACCO. Cases. Statement exhibiting 1842 1840---1826\_\_\_ 1829\_\_\_ 1834... 1835... 1828\_\_\_ 1827... 1836... 1832. 1830 1831, 1837

3, 605, 896 2, 331, 824 2, 569, 362 2, 631, 557 2, 170, 927 1, 657, 658 2, 634, 127 1, 717, 953 2, 290, 400 1, 870, 578 2, 567, 399	87, 854, 511
144, 427 100, 403 128, 861 137, 069 105, 590 119, 733 67, 707 105, 121 52, 520 58, 668 64, 015 81, 820 84, 163	4, 373, 750
19, 774 81, 038 74, 309 49, 283 69, 946 77, 837	372, 187
7, 242, 086 7, 551, 122 5, 804, 207 9, 951, 023 9, 219, 251 10, 031, 283 11, 319, 319 10, 016, 046 14, 712, 468 12, 221, 843 20, 662, 772 17, 009, 767 21, 074, 038 15, 906, 547	355, 181, 067
135, 762 130, 665 101, 521 145, 739 95, 945 137, 097 156, 863 116, 962 127, 670 198, 846 167, 274	4, 601, 292
13, 366 9, 384 5, 631 4, 841 7, 188 15, 035	65, 445
12,913 17,772 14,432 12,640 19,651 17,817	95, 225
848 849 850 851 854 854 855 856 856 856 856 856 856	Total

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 34.

like articles for the same steel, wool and manufactures and iron Statement exhibiting the values of iron and of wool, manufactures of cotton, silk and hemp, manilla, sun, and other hemps of countries, from 1840 to 1860, both years periods.

		1840.			1841.			1842.	
Artioles.	Foreign im- ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign im. ported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.  Cast, shear, German, and other steel.  Wool, unmanufactured of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of linen and linen fabrics.  Hemp, unmanufactured linen fabrics manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures of manufactures o	\$6,750,099 528,716 846,076 9,071,184 6,504,484 6,504,484 1,614,466 4,614,466 686,777 1,588,155	\$156, 115 33, 961 26, 246 418, 399 1, 103, 489 200, 239 1, 015, 532 425, 466	\$1,104,455 3,549,607 8,242	\$8, 914, 425 609, 201 1, 091, 953 11, 001, 939 11, 757, 036 254, 102 15, 300, 795 6, 846, 807 561, 039 2, 566, 381	\$134, 316 24, 848 44, 226 171, 814 929, 056 227, 113 356, 264 280, 459 167, 506 15, 812	\$1,045,264 3,122,546 13,400	\$6,988,965 597,317 797,382 8,375,725 9,578,515 9,444,341 3,669,231 267,849 1,273,534	\$177, 301 18, 447 90, 865 145, 123 836, 892 265, 159 210, 176 553 162, 866	\$1, 109, 522 2, 970, 690 1, 038
Total	40, 425, 714	3, 605, 794	4, 662, 304	58, 903, 678	2, 351, 464	4, 181, 210	42, 337, 631	1, 908, 639	4,081,250

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1843.			1844.			1845.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.  Cast, shear, German, and other steel.  Wool, unmanufactures of	\$1, 903, 858 201, 772 248, 679 2, 958, 796 2, 958, 796 1, 484, 921 228, 882 526, 502 42, 149 318, 685	\$50, 802 59, 733 34, 651 61, 997 314, 040 8, 353 206, 777 161, 667 2, 012 102, 495 4, 929	\$532, 693 3, 223, 550	\$5, 227, 484 487, 462 851, 460 9, 475, 782 13, 641, 478 172, 953 8, 310, 711 67, 738 4, 492, 826 1, 003, 420 209, 385 1, 292, 488	\$107,956 15,415 16,415 67,483 404,648 7,102 230,838 129,726 129,726 188,002 6,274 6,274	\$716, 332 2, 898, 780 311	\$8, 294, 878 775, 675 1, 689, 794 10, 666, 176 13, 863, 282 208, 454 9, 731, 796 90, 509 4, 923, 109 145, 209 897, 345 238, 179 1, 510, 310	\$91,966 20,052 22,153 156,646 502,553 4,362 6,544 159,626 4,837 15,916	\$845,017 4,327,928 14,762
Total	13, 117, 028	1, 002, 928	3, 756, 569	45, 495, 552	1, 108, 712	3, 615, 423	53, 034, 716	1, 328, 057	5, 187, 707

No. 34. -STATEMENT-Continued.

		1846.			1847.			1848.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$7,835,832	\$122, 587	\$1, 151, 782	\$8, 781, 252	\$63, 596	\$1, 167, 484	\$12, 526, 854	\$98, 295	\$1, 259, 632
steel Wool, unmanufactured	1, 234, 408	32,564	203, 996	1, 126, 458	19,218 37,302	89,480	1, 284, 937 857, 034	1,840	
Cotton, manufactures of Silk, unmanufactured	530, 216,	673, 203 23, 999	3, 545, 481	192, 250,	5.65.65	4, 082, 523	421, 354,	1,216,172	5,718,205
Max, unmanufactured linea sand linea fabrics	10, 667, 649 16, 337 5, 098, 505	125, 570		11, 733, 371 28, 365 5, 154, 837	334, 173 97, 601		સ્કુ કર્યા	340, 853	
Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of manilla, sun, and other,	766,664	87,518	12, 129	684,880 979,675	1, 157 59, 009	5, 782	658,075	7,570	27, 657 6, 713
Silk and worsted goods	1,778,202	3, 641		1,965,095	22, 992		2, 456, 652	2,614	
Total	53, 000, 471	1, 527, 439	4, 913, 388	56, 817, 026	1, 472, 769	5, 345, 249	73, 601, 889	2, 261, 647	7,012,207

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1849.			1850.			1851.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel Cast, shear, German, and other steel	331, 8 227, 1	\$109,439	\$1,096,172	\$16, 333, 145 1, 332, 253	\$100, 746 40, 193	\$1,911,320	\$17, 306, 700 1, 570, 063	\$100, 290 38, 371	\$2, 255, 698
Wool, unmanufactured	1, 177, 347 13, 704, 606 15, 754, 841	6,891 201,404 571,082	4, 933, 129		174,934	4, 734, 424	~ m ~	7,966 267,379 677,940	7,241,205
Silk, unmanufacturedmanufactures of	384, 535 13, 791, 232 127, 859	55, 515 388, 572		401, 385 17, 639, 624	7,408		456, 449 25, 777, 245 176, 197	43,856	
i i	7, 24 1, 63 9, 77	187.948 13,401 59,439	8, 458 5, 558	8, 134, 674 579, 814 588, 446	129, 878 5, 031 98, 369	5, 633 11, 776	8, 795, 740 223, 984 661, 768	107, 38 <b>2</b> 7, 876 46, 620	29, 114 8, 023
of India	196, 634 2, 452, 289	29, 161		659, 362 1, 653, 809	3, 843 15, 795		508, 709 1, 783, 076	8, 688 5, 307	
Total.	69, 566, 953	1, 705, 433	6,043,317	86, 393, 348	1, 355, 941	6, 663, 153	102, 764, 839	1,811,843	9, 534, 040

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1852.			1853.			1854.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign imported.	foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel Cast, shear, German, and other	\$18,957,993	\$134, 937	\$2, 303, 819	\$27, 255, 425	\$262, 343	\$2, 499, 652	\$29, 341, 775	\$795,872	\$4, 210, 350
Wool, unmanufactured	1,703,599	31, 569 54, 285		2. 970, 313 2. 669, 718	31,637 51,387		2, 477, 709 2, 822, 185 89 89 89	53, 247 41, 668	
Cotton, manufactures of. Silk, unmanufactured manufactures of	9, 689, 9, 878, 1, 651,	997, 030 7, 143 604, 865	7, 672, 151	731, 31 722, 93 434, 88	54, 07,	8, 768, 894	049, 089, 089, 696, 88	1, 468, 179 1, 468, 179 7, 966 843, 154	5, 535, 516
Flax, unmanufactured linen and linen fabrics  Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of	∞ <b>°</b>	131, 153 377 47, 831	18,649	135, 684 10, 236, 037 329, 122 479, 171	149, 399 2, 310 45, 567	18, 196	250, 391 10, 863, 536 378, 246 598, 251	179, 598 42, 614 52, 318	93, 699
Eace, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, ailk or linear	Ħ,	9.584 6,285		1, 591, 791	4,572 3,981		1, 528, 329 1, 594, 038	<b>56</b> , 679 21, 037	
Total	93, 743, 174	2,281,927	10, 008, 241	134, 059, 220	2, 757, 124	11, 303, 525	151, 982, 777	4,825,229	9, 919, 282

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1855.			1856.			1857.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic ex- ported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign exported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel	\$22, 980, 728	\$1, 565, 523	\$3, 753, 472	\$22, 041, 939	\$423, 221	\$4, 161, 008	\$23, 320, 497	\$472,910	\$4,884,967
steel Wool, unmanufactured		63, 131.	27,802	2, 538, 323 1, 665, 064	25, 598 14, 997	27, 455	92.	27, 703	19,007
Cotton, manufactures of	404, 757, 751,	- 10 111 1	5,857,181	91, 91,	80°,	6, 967, 309	685, 953,		6, 115, 177
Flax, unmanufactured	24, 300, 536 286, 809 8, 617, 165	278,850		132, 461 11, 189, 463	179,666		220, 519 220, 738 11, 441, 642		
Hemp, unmanufactured manufactures of	112, 763 266, 829	57, 305 27, 236	121, <b>320</b> 36, 508	57, 676 253, 730	54, 249 19, 635	28, 598 26, 035	423, 533 519, 582	11, 871 15, 368	46, 907 34, 753
of India. Silk and worsted goods Laces, insertings, braids, and	2, 045, 653 1, 133, 839	198, 136 118, 557		1, 945, 044 1, 335, 247	12, <b>2</b> 56 14, 963		2, 353, 891 1, 580, 246	86, 182 1, 169	
embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen-	4, 978, 315	155, 865	1 0 0 0 0	6, 265, 963	17,757	1 1 1 0 0	5, 894, 890	9, 532	
Total	112, 366, 811	7, 909, 494	9, 796, 283	136, 522, 468	4, 240, 237	11, 210, 405	139, 240, 174	1,888,234	11, 100, 811

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1858.			1859.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic exported.
Iron and manufactures of iron, and iron and steel  Cast, shear, German, and other steel.  Wool, unmanufactured.  Mool, unmanufactures of  Cotton, manufactures of  Bilk, unmanufactured.  Flax, unmanufactured.  Iinen and linen fabrics.  Hemp, unmanufactured of  manufactures of  manufactures of  Bilk and worsted goods.  Eaces, insertings, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen.	\$14, 454, 928 1, 873, 111 4, 022, 635 26, 486, 091 17, 965, 130 1, 300, 065 20, 222, 103 197, 934 6, 557, 323 331, 307 614, 666 2, 298, 709 1, 249, 385 3, 654, 203	\$183,366 13,154 824,898 197,902 390,988 94,092 250,959 63,770 63,770 81,890 20,343 482,223 4,000	\$4, 729, 874 211, 861 5, 651, 504 47, 875 89, 092	\$15,000,866 2,047,730 4,444,954 33,521,956 26,355,081 1,330,890 26,745,627 10,340,605 432,746 2,157,895 1,623,106 4,184,000	\$251,810 3,079 32,141 220,447 328,941 19,978 29,172 71,582 23,692 34,692 98,448 5,154	\$5, 503, 667 355, 563 8, 316, 222 9, 279 18, 878
	101, 227, 690	2, 627, 547	0, 730, 206	128, 737, 236	1, 375, 841	14, 203, 609

No. 34.—STATEMENT—Continued.

		1860.	
Articles.	Foreign imported.	Foreign ex- ported.	Domestic ex- ported.
n, and iron and steel ler stoel ar, of India	\$18, 726, 657 2, 799, 937 4, 842, 152 37, 937, 190 10, 139, 209 1, 341, 676 30, 767, 744 20, 736, 835 10, 736, 835 1, 820, 137 2, 193, 376		\$5,703,024 389,512 10,934,796 9,531 27,814
Laces, inserting, braids, and embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, or linen.  Total.		12, 190	17,064,677

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, November 28, 1860.

F. BIGGER, Register.

No. 35.

Statement exhibiting the value of iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, steel, sugar, wines, and all fabrics of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, imported annually, from 1847 to 1856, both inclusive, with the duties which accrued thereon during each year, respectively, and brandies, for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

	184	1847.	18	1848.	1849.	9.
Articles.	Valuo	Duties.	Value,	Dutles.	Value.	Duties.
Iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel.  Cast, shear, German, and other steel  Manufactures of wool  cotton.  silk.  flar.  hemp.  Wines  Sugar.  Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flar, or hemp is a component part, but which cannot properly be classified with either, vis:  Silk and worsted goods.  Embroideries of wool, cotton, silk, and linen.  Chothing ready-made and articles of weat.  Glothing ready-made and articles of weat.	\$8, 781, 252 1, 126, 468 10, 998, 933 15, 192, 875 11, 733, 371 6, 154, 837 6, 154, 837 1, 801, 951 9, 877, 212 1, 965, 095 1, 965, 095 370, 028 398, 514	2, 251, 4, 117, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093, 1, 093	\$12, 526, 854 1, 284, 937 15, 240, 883 18, 421, 589 14, 543, 634 6, 624, 648 6, 624, 648 9, 479, 817 2, 456, 652 2, 456, 653 2, 456, 653 2, 456, 653 2, 456, 653	163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163	\$13, 831, 823 1, 227, 138 13, 704, 606 15, 754, 841 13, 791, 232 5, 907, 242 519, 774 1, 821, 157 6, 048, 900 2, 452, 289 2, 452, 289 176, 375 663, 991	
Twins and packthread	67, 592 64, 809 446	228	\$39,526 45,575 603	59,881 50 12,479 60 150 60	146,410 84,978 182	36,602 60 10,313 40 54 60
Total	68, 884, 657	19, 256, 016 77	84, 811, 334	22, 473, 478 15	78, 667, 928	21,040,756 50

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	18	1860.	18	1851.	81	1852.
	Value.	Tardes.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Tran menufactures of fron and ince and steel	414 999 14K	=	417 308 700	1 -	619 OKT 508	9 24
Cast. sheat. German, and other steel		211, 106 05	670.		703	274, 332, 30
Manufactures of wool	17, 151, 509	64		407, 688	17, 673, 694	831, 729
cotton	20, 108, 719	딿	22, 164, 443		9,689,	538
cilk	17, 639, 624	တ္သ	777,	574, 792	561,	539, 273
Hax	8, 134, 674	8	795,	765, 497	515.	708,919
ред	688, 446	83	661,768	353	391,	78, 321
	2, 065, 922	8	2, 359, 279	190	303.	<b>\$09</b>
Table	7,555,146	9	13, 841, 426	427	14, 712, 847	864
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or bemp is a	•		•			
component part, but which cannot properly be						
classified with olther, viz:						
Bilk and worsted goods	1,653,809	413,462 26	1, 783, 076	446, 769 00	1,667,513	416,878 \$5
Embroideries of wool, cotton, allk, and linen	***********	************				
Clothing ready-made, and articles of wear.	813, 261	978	1,058,994	317,698 20	1, 368, 612	643
4 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	185, 925	185	223.	623	160,385	077
sad braids.	672, 627	156	756,651	162	535,056	764
	257, 377		\$13, 785	53,446 25	205,417	
Twine and packthread	62, 106	631	50, 282	084	45,014	504
Scines	980	177 00	299	89 70	742	222 60
				- 1		- 1
Total	94, 555, 133 25, 146, 423	25, 146, 423 50	116,070,174	30, 977, 706 76	109, 292, 867	29, 327, 780 KM

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

Tron, manufactures of fron, and iron and steel   \$27,256,425 \$9,152, \$25,426 \$9,152, \$25,426 \$9,152, \$25,426 \$9,152, \$27,621,911 \$7,625, \$25,631,911 \$7,625, \$25,631,911 \$7,625, \$25,631,911 \$7,625, \$25,631,911 \$7,625, \$25,631 \$1,194, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,917 \$1,194,987,776 \$1,917 \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,194,987,776 \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,496, \$1,49	Duties. 152, 621 476, 868 625, 914 924, 408 748, 378 056, 004	8 11,1 63,0 63,	Duties. 777, 066 403, 624 986, 151	Value	Duttee
\$27,256,426 \$8, 2,970,313 27,621,911 7, 27,731,313 6, 30,434,886 7, 10,236,037 7, 479,171 2,995,631 1, 14,987,776 4,	152, 621 476, 868 625, 914 924, 408 748, 378 056, 004	341, 341, 382, 949, 863,	403,624 986,151		Marker.
27, 621, 911 27, 731, 313 30, 434, 886 10, 236, 037 2, 995, 631 14, 987, 776 4, 987, 776	625,914 625,914 748,378 056,004	888, 949, 696, 863,	996, 151	980,	890
27, 731, 313 6, 30, 434, 886 7, 10, 236, 037 2, 479, 171 2, 996, 631 1, 14, 987, 776 4,	924, 408 748, 378 056, 004	949, 696, 863,		404,	755,005
10, 236, 037 2, 479, 171 2, 996, 631 1, 14, 987, 776 4,	900,990	863,	8, 513, 717 85 8, 805, 359 65	767, 366,	4, 319, 033, 45 6, 129, 583, 95
2, 995, 631 1, 14, 987, 776 4,	95,834,20	698, 251	178,895 179,475	617, 266,	723, 573 53, 265
14,987,776 4,			100 011	1	1000000
	496, 332, 80	13, 700, 789	4.110.236 70	14, 673, 547	4.402.064 10
classified with either, viz:				•	
1,880,918	470, 229 50	1,594,638	398, 509 50	123,	283, 459
9 207 196	892 140 80	9 027 141	1 178 149 80	3,892,749	1,167,824 70
252, 170	134	268, 399	619	318	102
841, 767		853, 563		767,055	191, 763 75
	415	255, 969	806	181, 124	181
Beines	121	1,040	462 00	955, 704	16,711 20
Total	242, 508 15	168, 460, 961	45, 104, 883 15	127, 104, 691	34, 148, 687 70

Twine and seines are under one head for the year 1855.

No. 35.—STATEMENT.—Continued.

	18	1856.	18	1857.	18	1858.
	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Iron. manufactures of iron. and iron and steel	\$22,041,939	\$6.587.975 70	49	61	9.9	σc
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	,538.	422,746	633,	437,958	373, 1	246, 533
Manufactures of wool	961,	835, 366	286,	633, 566	186,0	663,019
cotton	917,	333, 740	685,	035, 194	965, 1	54,099
Bilk.	30, 226, 532	7,604,846 15	27, 800, 319	7,010,190 45	20, 222, 103	3,857,023 87
	104, 95,2	500, 30%	**1, 610	103 016	307, 3 814 A	04,010
Brandies	59,	859, 342	527.	527, 262	232, 4	69, 735
	0	23	4, 274, 205	612	6,3	3,916
Sugar	38,	761, 5	776,	832, 95	436,7	<b>4</b> 0,811
hich		•	•	•		•
Silk and worsted goods	1 335 247	888 A11 75	S S	190 20	88 076	7 282 1
Embroideries of wool. cotton. silk. and linen.	4,664,353	6 9	ົຕໍ	2,95	2,845,029	682,806 96
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear.	978,	593, 503	91	575, 696	283, 53	8,049 1
Laces, thread, and insertings	410,	118	321,	64, 392	189, 49	8,424 1
Laces, cotton, insertings, trimmings, laces,	,				•	, , ,
braids, &c	0	764	1, 129, 754	282, 438 50	$\infty$	117,739 20
Cordage, untarred, tarred, and cables	132, 173	33, 043 00	156, 532	39, 133, 00	<u> </u>	319
Twine and packthread	53,821	16, 146 30	59, 957	17,987 10	73, 989	17,757 36
Total	166, 089, 379	47, 168, 850 05	184, 875, 979	54, 282, 931 20	123, 520, 279	27, 146, 962, 97

<sup>o</sup> Twine and seines are under one head for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

No. 35.—STATEMENT—Continued.

A MARIE CANADA	<b>~</b>	1859.	1860.	.09
	Value.	Dutles.	Value.	Duties
	\$15 000 RER	#8 677 978 99	#18 796 657	\$4.458.606.87
Cast, shear, German, and other steel	N. 047.	69		362, 726
	33, 521, 956	246, 780	37, 937, 190	165,
cotton	355,		139,	818
	74.5,	101, 292	767,	889, 739
TAX restandanted to restand the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of the restance of th	<b>34</b> 0,	553, 478	736,	613, 647
paraeres occurrence occurrence of the paraeres of the paraeres of the paraeres occurrence of the paraeres occurrence of the paraeres occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence occurrence	133	911	769,	115, 870
Bradies	62,	978, 617	937,	081,309
Winds sections are a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section and a section a		#	4, 775, 119	535
- 6	30,578,578	7,838,858 72	31, 092, 005	189 '697
Articles of which wool, cotton, silk, flax, or hemp is a component part, but				
which cannot properly be classified with either, vis:				
Bilk and worsted goods	1, 623, 106	390	2, 193, 376	
Embroideries of wosl, cotton, nilk, and linen	286,	137	963,	267
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wear	537,	368,948 16	101,	204,469 93
Laces, three	276, 292		397, 543	631
Laces, cotts	621, 300	7	656, 617	738
Cordage, u	61, 217	11,631 23	132, 927	25, 256 13
Twine and	54, 374	670	49,238	817
Seines	1,582	379 68	130	176
Total	159, 354, 858	34.616.440 68	160, 271, 633	33,825,316 14

F. BIGGER, Repitter.

TREASURT DEFARTMENT, Repister's Office, November 28, 1860.

No. 36.

to and the imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America, from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th day of June, 1860. Statement exhibiting the exports

Very ending.		Exports.		Imports.	Increase each successive year over 1852.	successive year 1852.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.	•	Exports.	Imports.
June 30, 1852	853.	655,	\$10,509,016	110,		
	5, 736, 555	7,404,087	13, 140, 642	7,550,718	631,	\$1,440,419
1854	362,	204.	566,	,927,	057	817.
1855	999,	15, 806, 642	806.	136,	17, 297, 004	026.
1856.	314,	714,	029,		520,	200,
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	326,	936,	262,	124,	753,	013
	012,	638,	651,	806	142.	696,
1859.	384,	769,	154,	727,	645,	617.
1860	2,918,524	11, 264, 590	14, 183, 114	,861,67	614,09	12, 751, 374
•	54, 909, 428	140, 393, 956	195, 303, 384	135, 555, 671	100, 723, 240	80, 563, 080

F. BIGGER, Rajider.

TRRASCET DEPARTHERT, Register's Office, November 29, 1860.

No. 87.

General result of all recripts and disposal of merchandise within the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

				1659.	en e		:	
	July.		August	귤	Boptember.	iber.	Octobera	Her.
	Ашоши	Daty.	Amount.	Ducy.	Amount.	Day.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Yalus of merchandles in warehouse on the first of	689, 486, 138 77 \$5,986,995 67	19 500 900 61	462, 885, 333 37 <b>86,285,</b> 0 12 65	20 SIO,285,04	80 160,170,18 52 50,971,591 56	95,971,591.58	\$38,386,563 76	65,415,990 57
9110	6,940, 166 03 1,402,591 53	1, 402, 391 63	4,854,058 35	1,046,384 98	2, 358, 789 97	730, 450 45	3,351,765 35	991,781 94
	367,843 39	90,703 85	205,081 71	75, 634 63	320, 392 33	72,557 80	421, 145 49	94,580 99
	97,013,986 95	5, 850, 548 64	99,831,391.88	4,339,194 34	16, 972, 437 94	3,005,785 19	19,901,800 03	2,309,489 73
north a	5,439,589 45	*	1,379,173 14	****	6, 552, 134 37		7, 119, 694 75	************
10010	4,305,008 93	983,063 55	4,984,194 10	1, 163, 775 70	4,772,376 75	1,082,781 94	4,686,363 40	1,475,988 73
on Boot	447,939 98	110,100 83	464,073 08	118, 167 00	619,638 03	145, 403 67	773, 806 00	186, 156 49
the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	477,818 90	22 089 LOT	1,006,684 60	\$18,888 \$5	712, 130 00	133,094 44	107,817 04	138,885 03
Act bear of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contr	\$2,865,335 37	4,965,013 65	22, 649, 542 95	5,971,591 58	90, 396, 563 76	5,415,999 57	17,911,486 97	4, 799, 878 59
the walled of all versions are branches as the cross of	1,041,897 72	980,697 56	1,134,388 66	313,441 65	1,178,091 43	321,966 199	1,510,805 00	468,335 97
					-			

No. 81,—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

		3	1859.			1660.	36,	
	November.	per.	December.	ober.	January.	nı).	Pebruary.	lary.
	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.
1. Value of us-rehanders in warehouse on the first of each month.	11 of \$17,811,446 07 \$1,789,978 50	91,789,978 50	916,180,897 91 34,717,397 96		\$18,650,394 62 \$4,661,350 46 \$18,369,169 \$3 \$44,710,396 \$5	94,861,350 66	\$16,589,149 B3	44,710,386 95
Contract of the second second of the second second of the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	4,588,710 94	873,983 94	5,335,500 00	1, 193, 560 66	4,613,417 00	8617,90198	17, 368, 77, 9	565,170 14
3. Yakan of merchandis received in Warehouse URAS-	554,777 60	107,374 78	967,933 90	61,116 10	996,002 00	64,599 71	264,816 10	18 965 89
The Comments around bureaus could be be about the second of	14, 501, 462 90	9,563,786 67	16,927,543 90	3,147,916 96	91,614,823 31	4,964,662 78	18,461,467 38	3, 863, 675 95
5. Value of free merch sucher capits for consumption from favore month during each month	8, 306, 861 14	***************************************	5,831,343 27		6,973,601 75	6,973,601 75	6,659,484 44	:
	3,656,698 75	814,725 81	3, 538, 195 91	577,790 99	4,428,525 07	153, 490 69	3,763,691 75	829,688 67
other ports during each should.	457,927.74	108, 197 64	498,461 00	156,063 58	460,078 80	103,681 41	463,753 30	101,611 84
Book Complete and Statement Company and Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of	834,860 91	140,990 77	634,748 00	86,659 57	983,437 90	54,786 78	603, 897, 99	77,621 38
9. Taker of merchands in warmouse at the close of	16,089,997 91	4,717,387.90	18,850,394 90	4,081,550 68	18,589,139 93	4,710,396 95	16,817,075 66	4,335,631 33
DECK MONTH	1,576,363 91	413,900 99	1,463,064 60	383, 236 09	1,549,441 00	416,693 99	1,636,807 00	481,470 65



No. 81.—General result of all receipts and disposal of merchandise within the United States, &c.—Continued.

				19 <b>9</b> 0,	יםי ומי			
	March.	÷.	April.	1	May.		June.	
	Amount	Duty.	Amount.	Duty.	Amount	Duty.	Amount	Duty.
1. Waine of merchandise in warehouse on Ills first of each month	<b>@16,617,075 66</b>	64,336,631 33	\$16,948,486 66 \$1,734,738 49	\$4,734,738 49	@18,785,065 06 84,789,739 06		840,804,988 19	<b>€</b> 5,987,311 06
S. Value of merchandiae received in waregouse from	6,031,900 93	1,393,967 59	6,064,638 07	1,366,835 00	6,956,640 06	1,679,309 76	6,461,021 69	1,488,038 41
ported from other ports during each month.	379,944 00	80,111 93	350, 416 00	76,639 69	492, 716 99	116, 751 35	507,009 73	311,179 33
denoted the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the seco	92, 492, 494 30	4, 198, 993 85	15, 103, 502, 56	9,858,016 17	15, 129, 140 06	9,846,958 57	15,933,101 98	9,979,194 38
from Coreign ports during each month	7,603,811 76	***************************************	PE 196 '590'9		6, 953, 394 39		6,615,947 29	***************************************
Watchouse during sech group.	3, 836, 308 37	BSB, 168 61	4,006,674 67 1,175,074 76	1,175,074 76	4,225,830 73	949,361 19	3,947,930 08	862,609 13
other porte during each month,	572,465 60	191,569 75	454, 148 00	102,608 91	561,670 90	130,386 46	652, 678 83	155,880 69
warehouse during aget month.	265,939 16	99,551 07	551,963 00	105,891 35	605,441.43	185,791 51	1,005,556 40	910,781 93
SACT BOULD AND WASHINGTON AS THE GLOSE OF	18,343,486 66 4,734,728 48	4, 734, 788 48	18,765,865 06	4,789,738 06	90, 804, 980 19	5,987,311 64	29, 077, 558 21	5,638,115 75
dich spoil in the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of	1,559,453 00	406,999 59	1,973,786 00	341,058 14	1,306,181 00	343, 702 15	1,254,938 00	336,678 68

No. 38.

the banks in the different States at the dates annexed

the returns of

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7,647 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 25.58 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\$3 \$€ 8248 83,588 \$ 要为 25 198, Specie. 39,440 38,331 **687** ä Cash items. 5, 28.5, 584 5, 547, 71: 6, 385, 6:0 6, 183, 4:1 5, 183, 4:1 239,974 464,561 375,216 245,121 297,303 124, 864 136, 504 155, 132 170, 984 181, 964 अंद्रहानु 536 \$ 3 88. 157. 88. 82 ब्र 4 Notes of other banks. 8,925,682 7,010,323 7,574,791 5,599,08-9,187,245 7,212,590 33 989 989 989 1, 142, 104 8 1,039 <u>5</u>6 8 8 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 <del>2</del> 8 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Blocks. 99, 341, 953 101, 132, 193 99, 454, 573 101, 603, 947 107, 417, 393 973, 304 385, 458 679, 343 823, 138 181 806 976 976 910 945 915 197 654 79 83 25.25 8 7, 905, 711 7, 303, 83 572 710 Loans and discounts. 6.0 ង្គង្គង 66 ရာတွေတွင် ကို ထို 828893 3 2 2 2 3 3 **88**\$ 4,028, 3, **47**5, 3, **6**03, 4.4. 17,511, 18,08,93 18,03,52 18,03,53 3,856, Capital. branches. **6** 3 286222 名称布什战战 **-**\$ erre Number of banks and Aug., 1854
July and Augers, 1855.
July and Augers, 1856.
July and Augers, 1857.
Aug., 1858
July, 1859 Dec., 1854 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1856 Jan. 4, 1858 Dec. 6, 1858 Dec., 1859 Dec., 1854 Dec., 1855 Jan., 1857 Jan. 4, 1858 Jan. 1, 1859 Jan., 1860 1854 1855 1857 1859 1859 28.85 28.85 7.28 7.28 Aug. Oct., Oct., Oct., Date. New Hampsbire .. Rhode Island.

No. 38.—Symopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

Other Habilities.	62, 131 196, 049	2, 232, 973 2, 301, 747 2, 207, 583 1, 781, 058 2, 201, 138	8	85,501 664.910 851,263 2,768,141 441,165 462,420	896,605 532,000 50,000 1,915	
Due to other banks.	8571,558 1,106,832 874,800	1,154,537 1,687,531 1,65,555 1,840,619 2,196,982 1,165,675	31,782	941, 681 944, 917 944, 917 1, 617, 610 1, 073, 269 1, 984, 627	9, 577, 894 9, 555, 953 9, 195, 359 4, 374, 361 3, 959, 717	984, 776 173, 495 111, 944 943, 117 579, 630 1, 900, 010
Deposits.	\$1,408,837 3,830,607 4,851,153	11, 688, 296 14, 747, 470 13, 476, 729 11, 638, 120 21, 632, 536 19, 777, 812	85, 88 83, 88 83, 43, 43, 181, 181, 181, 181, 181, 181, 181, 18	9, 413, 418 9, 740, 101 4, 875, 346 4, 545, 104 4, 334, 789 4, 334, 789	3,011,719 3,606,757 4,473,376 3,933,139 5,141,679 5,669,802	1, 947, 651 1, 331, 136 1, 168, 963 1, 443, 414 3, 183, 633 2, 183, 633 2, 183, 633
Oirenlation.	\$2,581,791 6,651,117 7,477,976	6, 586, 601 7, 922, 614 9, 191, 139 4, 336, 634 9, 094, 009 11, 579, 313	921, 760 324, 080 556, 345 169, 400	5, 850, 562 8, 518, 545 8, 401, 948 6, 473, 823 5, 538, 378	8,678,946 13,684,533 13,682,215 8,8-4,925 14,:45,696 13,520,207	1, 460, 630 9, 815, 840 9, 781, 380 1, 718, 750 6, 069, 130 7, 884, 868
s)issig	\$1,302,312 3,371,936 2,747,174	6,570,568 8,191,623 6,811,162 10,370,701 16,218,027 12,115,431	8,063 7,744 7,919 591	1, 473,040 2, 931, 418 2, 094, 632 9, 670, 751 9, 863, 018	4, 153, 988 4, 611, 766 4, 406, 106 4, 027, 835 4, 984, 141 4, 502, 954	975, 491 4, 335, 050 1, 945, 181 1, 494, 034 3, 991, 789 4, 160, 918
Cash items.	#3n, 800		47,981	68, 209 16, 037 62, 767 1, 267, 077 932, 092	1389	8: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6: 6:
Notes of other banks.	\$151,726 872,746 643,657		5,450 7,740 96,503 975	491, 900 834, 936 1, 069, 408 998, 917 581, 723 495, 362	686, 370 965, 878 840, 939 725, 460 1, 017, 580 179, 565	33,870 196,910 321,705 1,007,575 1,016,916
Due by other banks.	\$1,162,972 2,192,019 1,208,506	3, 154, 437 6, 099, 850 6, 416, 728 3, 951, 205 9, 268, 254 7, 305, 115	60, 710 81, 152 257, 505 219, 086	1,057,140 2,617,686 9,380,700 3,387,335 9,575,465	3, 319, 718 3, 731, 463 4, 115, 430 4, 4 :1, 131 6, 533, 915 5, 099, 678	40, 960 25, 251 75, 991 86, 696 1, 900, 509
Other investments.	\$24,506 28,296	1,985,373 2,273,419 1,493,905 1,147,287 873,471 1,082,041	50,000	164, 395 143, 696 24, 169 118, 323 8, 25 84, 355	216, 505 531, 730 363, 934 2, 611 141, 075 186, 391	116,064
lteal catate.	\$150, 141 160, 410 171, 300	3,317,492 2,311,335 9,470,683 9,493,494 9,395,500 9,141,681	11,964 12,613 11,413 780,767	486, 455 541, 711 590, 715 583, 406 486, 683 585, 759	416, 930 488, 504 465, 907 500, 903 508, 503 477, 971	111, 185 104, 682 28, 254 28, 773 169, 548
Brocks.	\$146,539 160,919 521,513	4, 187, 180 2, 591, 400 4, 794, 885 5, 318, 418 5, 564, 591 5, 842, 096	5,914 4,894 519 1,007	871,076 1,466,45° 2,450,308 3,317,060 1,577,578 1,933,439	743, 033 678, 389 739, 186 738, 705 783, 641 651, 568	72,000 417,335 785,670
Loans and discounts.	\$5,585,424 9,088,379 13,570,027	97, 142, 907 97, 500, 348 31, 900, 896 93, 929, 096 89, 494, 278 35, 401, 609	359, 739 486, 411 657, 020 383, 916	11, 755, 729 14, 850, 609 16, 893, 390 13, 134, 292 13, 263, 766 11, 751, 019	17,307,567 21,132,519 22,404,551 17,681,283 24,404,943 25,284,869	4. 441, 643 4, 301, 038 4, 630, 534 9, 63, 430 15, 461, 198
Capital.	<b>93,</b> 235, 650 <b>3,663,</b> 49 <b>4,901,000</b>	90, 179, 107 19, 037, 736 21, 730, 400 23, 800, 630 21, 215, 6.9 24, 496, 866	240, 165 240, 165 3.86,000 1, 110,600	6, 717, 848 8, 593, 693 8, 454, 423 9, 083, 069 8, 361, 367 8, 067, 037	10, 369, 717 10, 454, 572 10, 596, 305 10, 781, 588 19, 916, 725 19, 835, 670	1, 215, 306 1, 215, 405 9, 215, 405 9, 620, 615 6, 796, 781 9, 068, 951
о ишрег от рапка апа руапсћеч.	& & &	<u> </u>		824482	****	စစ္စစ္ ဗွန္က
Date.	1, 1858 1, 1859 1, 1860	. 1855 . 1855 . 36, 1857 . 1858	, 1855 , 1856 , 1857 1, 1858	1855 1857 1, 1857 1, 1850 1, 1850	1855 1, 1856 1, 1856 1, 1856	1, 1854 1, 1856 1, 1856 1, 1860
	Jan., Jan.,	Jan., Dec., Dec. 26, 19ec., Dec.,	Jan., Jan., Jan.	180., 180., 180., 180.,	185. 185. 185. 187.	Nov., Dec., Lan.
State.	Alabama—Cont'd.	Louisiana	Mississippi	Tennessee	Kentucky	Missouri

Ilinote	April, Jan, Jan, Jan, Jan,	1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858	884362	9, 513, 780 8, 840, 946 5, 879, 144 4, 679, 385 5, 851, 235	316,841 337,675 1,740,671 1,146,770 1,296,616 1,296,616	9, 671, 903 6, 189, 613 6, 188, 613 6, 488, 65 9, 826, 691	82.83.83 83.83.83 83.63.83 83.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63.83 84.63 84.63 84.63 85.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63 86.63	1,388,903 1,108,148 4,757 1,877 1,679,277	878, 619 9, 354, 571 9, 953, 450 9, 637, 690 3, 301, 416	385, 839 517, 066 433, 717 865, 034 971, 526 343, 269	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	565, 158 756, 474 635, 810 333, 239 889, 585 823, 8.2	9. 983, 536 5, 430, 985 5, 534, 945 5, 707, 048 8, 981, 723	1, 286, 103 1, 267, 234 1, 042, 339 658, 531 640, 058	210, 483 19, 662 15, 621 26, 533	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
Indiana	De, 18 July & Oc 1851. Oct., 1855, Jan., 185	1853 Oct., 55, &	<b>43 &amp;</b>	554. 281, 945,	, 388, , 988,			197, 238	1, 985, 114 3, 0e7, 827 1, 874, 992	715, 305 911, 000 598, 262	129,860 173,57: 369,600		7,116.8278,165,8564,516,422	1,764,747 9,989,605 1,957,097	445, 339 803, 849 379, 804	100,629
	July & Oct , 1856. Now., 1857,& Jan., 1858. Jan., 1859. Jan., 1859.	57, <b>k</b> 1858. <b>k</b> 1859.	3 2 2 5	4, 193, 089 3, 585, 922 3, 617, 629 4, 343, 210	7,039,691 4,861,445 6,468,308 7,673,861	1,694,387 1,416,737 1,232,981 1,349,466	104. 224 105, 711 258, 309	380, 911 10, 891 111, 089	1,338,418 930.411 1,177,489 950,836	395, 536 505, 685 418, 991	936, 508 108, 682 108, 682 108, 682	1,420,076 1,361,720 1,869,000 1,583,540	4, 731, 705 3, 363, 976 5, 379, 936 5, 390, 246	1,859,742 1,417,966 1,793,840 1,700,479	380, 569 176, 366 89, 530	177, 30 <b>0</b> 60, 954 68, 215 140, 895
Obio		25 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	<b>5824323</b>	7, 166, 581 6, 491, 42; 6, 742, 421 6, 560, 770 6, 675, 426 6, 707, 131 6, 890, 839	13, 578, 379 14, 921, 998 15, 323, 241 9, 558, 927 10, 549, 574 11, 171, 343	99 466 947 99 476 751 99 749 666 99 084 778 99 0.6, 97 1.153,559	926, 222 350, 706 310, 145 523, 041 601, 000 586, 670	1, 006, 525 1, 185, 047 687, 337 910, 436 711, 157	9, 751, 319 9, 749, 558 9, 749, 558 9, 139, 364 9, 317, 041 9, 667, 763	905, 555 1, 638, 969 1, 189, 863 788, 243 786, 998 1, 152, 433 896, 337	156,310 106,539 191,354 195,517 150,741		8,074,132 9,080,589 9,153,629 6,201,286 7,588,291 8,040,334	5, 450, 566 7, 101, 325 6, 543, 430 3, 915, 781 3, 780, 911 4, 389, 831 4, 039, 614	949, 727 1, 719, 040 1, 902, 961 980, 786 306, 793 488, 878	411, 659 299, 209 392, 758 289, 071 195, 464 206, 235
Michigan	32.	1855 1855 1857, & 1958 1, 1858 1838	0444 W4	980, 416 730, 438 841, 489 851, 804 745, 304	1, 900, 942 1, 963, 603 1, 111, 786 1, 153, 547 1, 153, 549	555. 431 517, 945 588, 389 889, 466 958, 776	146,035 121,486 60,110 115,661 134,337	24.25.25	392, 550 403, 520 245, 061 77, 031 137, 059	118, 784 97, 965 159, 489 31, 411 54, 963	8,57 9,57 8,57 8,57 8,57 8,57 8,57 8,57 8,57 8	ූදි <b>ම්</b> නුනු අනු	500, 573, 670, 864, 364,	1, 170, 974 1, 386, 954 1, 347, 956 310, 479 555, 693	95, 597 53, 425 118, 962 78, 975 35, 165	187, 592 126, 216 52, 646 194, 196 196, 011
Wisconsin	₹	85.50 85.50 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85.80 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	288588 2	1, 400, 000 1, 870, 000 2, 955, 000 7, 995, 000 7, 620, 000	1,861,043 3,906,079 5,990,634 6,930,861 7,594,361	1,044,021 1,200,043 9,025,160 3,626,468 5,114,415 5,031,504	94, 280 150, 315 229, 236 331, 143	8,791 1,501 1,892 45,866 1,339,688	3.16, 993 363, 161 453, 771 496, 734 893, 775	341, 174 603, 848 701, 161 467, 411 K52, 223	103, 184 57,2° 6 73, 929 67, 439 64, 439		740, 764 1, 060, 165 1, 702, 570 9, 913, 071 4, 695, 170 4, 429, 855	9, 486, 053 9, 385, 341 9, 077, 862 9, 027, 863		4:4. 739 (073. 874 (990. 486 (974. 879 (573. 694
Minnesota	Jan., Dec., Jan., Jan., Jan., Nov.,	1859 1859 1859 1858 1858	a	50,000 53,000 15,000 56,000	5, 185 724, 226 48, 256 418, 097 15, 679 97, 087	50,000	9, 895 3, 975 9, 850 1, 155	1,25° 49,3°8 2,154 1,341	30, 806 248, 817 4, 068 129, 804 35, 601 3, 172	4,923 913,661 15,069 1,000 1,399	21.5 20.08 20.08	15, 972 255, 545 8, 268 138, 325 5, 639 6, 639	48, 613 563, 8:6 8, 895 353, 796 41, 641 93, 346	13, 131 527, 378 2, 695 195, 291 3, 673	16,689	25, 056 2, 576

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60.

	Ban	be sed	Banks and branches.	4		Capital paid In.	paid In.			Loans and	Loans and discounts.	
	E'57   1857-*56	57-756	90-909	09. 4531 65. 4531	1856-237.	1867-78.	3.00	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1836-157.	1857-758.	1868-158.	1859-100.
Eastern States Middle States Southern States Fouthwestern States	' <u>-</u>	\$3338	85853	202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	9-14,611,734 140,286,876 54,554,589 44,630,333 90,739,143	#117,361,990 151,442,049 36,077,567 44,633,364 91,907,831	\$119,580,422 136,345,387 48,578,138 54,834,049 93,171,418	#182,449,073 138,091,051 54,363,936 88,383,936 88,383,936	#167,730,926 298,874,730 84,419,667 82,814,257 31,605,837	9177,886,00.0 947,684,341 70,040,368 64,683,848 86,683,848	8179,999,409 924,716,143 17,039,934 82,934,716 187,039,934 83,454,543	#190, 186, 990 398, 638, 640 88, 931, ce8 101, 466, 716 98, 421, 346
<u></u>	1,416	3	1,438	1,08	370, 634, 666	28H, 622, 700	401,976,943	431,660,045	184, 466, 867	563, 165, 942	687, 183, 799	691,945,380

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Blocks	rt.			Real	Real eviate.			Other is vociments.	ésimésib.	
	1836-157.	185738.	1666-	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	1866-157.	1657-158.	1868-349.	}659-1 <b>9</b> 0.	r826-157.	1857~158.	1636-159.	1869-160.
Eastern States	\$1,459,758 17,779,946 8,714,041 8,147,039 13,167,303	\$1,131,880 36,576,900 9,334,303 9,623,148 13,618,466	\$1,900,584 20,924,435 7,635,494 8,513,343 13,929,613	\$1,657,506 31,277,493 9,645,777 9,177,973 18,6 45,963	\$9, 787, 588 8, 8 42, 443 111, 084, 388 3, 715, 130 801, 976	\$3,310,486 9,596,594 10,876,462 4,337,783 1,034,579	83, 640, 676 10, 675, 705 8, 534, 659 3, 730, 584 1, 389, 384	81,844,810 11,481,925 10,413,108 3,613,530 1,549,458	611, 158 616, 619 1, 785, 6.6 1, 1863, 250 1, 1863, 250 1, 1863, 430	4680,798 1,015,739 1,971,349 1,430,020 1,430,020	61,044,319 1,339,619 4,102,166 1,045,694 541,114	91, 675, 679 1, 314, 315 3, 067, 967 1, 3-3, 065 4, 977, 5-89
	86, 979, 329	60, 305, 969	6.4, 549, 449	70, 344, 243	18, 144, 59k	98,75v,834	25, VM, 497	30, 782, 151	5, 940, 336	6, 073, 996	6,383,041	11,125,171

No. 89.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Due of other banks.	ser beaks.			Notes of o	Notes of other banks.			ð	Oneh tiome.	
Sections.	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE S	1667-78	1656-158.	i	1654-757.	1857-786.	1956-159.	1659-700.	1836-757.	1667-11	1868-50.	1859-106.
Rantern States Middle States Southern States Notifi western States Western States	815,204,943 91,961,046 5,801,536 13,911,636 8,879,063	8. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	10, 133, 357 10, 133, 640 91, 168, 630 7, 462, 365	\$0,001,445 7,461,775 17,317,715 8,063,736	97,444,318 11,071,834 2,984,238 2,684,633 2,684,633 3,064,333	8, 938, 965, 965, 965, 965, 965, 965, 965, 965	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	87, 988, 319 9, 384, 976 9, 384, 594 9, 384, 594 9, 384, 594	94, 477, 083 94, 477, 083 44, 738 69, 737 \$100, 385	14, 318, 163 14, 318, 163 183, 163 41, 30 19, 30 19, 30	28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 -	### (17, 480, 511 17, 480, 619 180, 031 171, 708 365, 575
	65,844,985	26, 656, 608	78, 944, 967	67,935,457	96, 194, 006	92,447,438	18, 856, 980	25, 348, 567	25,081,841	15,380,441	36, 606, 899	10,331,582

No. 39.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Opecie.	4							Deposits.	elts.	
deriona,	1856-157.		1838-750.	1669~10.						1667.º58.	1836-159.	1658-160.
Bestern States  Middle States  Bouthern distre  Southweiern States  Western States	97,980,438 23,380,763 7,149,616 15,704,508 4,844,725	the vites in	43, 774, 525 43, 971, 104 10, 679, 614 31, 359, 191 4, 753, 454	\$10.098, 186 33, 234, 081 10, 130, 314 93, 763, 417 4, 343, 367		adar lyely i los	rea trap to a	Assisted III Accord	Vite ( State (T.)	4,196,426 3,114,423 3,1170,469 8,336,416 6,364,883	\$41,577,400 150,680,922 16,119,776 36,381,635 10,368,745	841, 319, 550 145, 750, 167 19, 2 31, 347 27, 973, 153 10, 428, 413
	58,310,638	74,419,839 104,537,818	04,537,819	63,394,537	314,778,623	153,908,344	193, 306, 818	-207, 102, 477	226, 351, 323	ES, \$20, 049	339, 568, 278	951 ,209

No 39 .- Comparative wew of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union-Continued.

		Dec	to ether banks.			Other II	Other liabilities.	
- Sections	1606-137.	1857-*58.	1856-79.	1859-100.	1836-37,	18:7~58.	1856-39.	1559-100.
Rastern States	\$7,310,510 36,710,432 6,136,719 5,700,938 1,806,970	4, 989, 550 31, 840, 583 4, 580, 703 6, 989, 046 738, 849	60,370,034 42,296,596 6,641,304 9,197,977 781,448	86, 967, 151 25, 213, 553 4, 031, 036 6, 764, P38 807, 289	\$2,022,049 7,574,083 4,03,043 3,913,845 9,071,040	\$2,241,036 3,541,036 9,770,116 1,880,435	9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00	61, 341, 691 4, 391, 664 3, 436, 648 9, 839, 867 9, 439, 805
	57,674.233	51,160,875	64,915,651	63, 926, 918	19,816,850	14, 168, 713	15,048,487	14,661,815

Donnectieut.

Duri. Minacrota, Kapras.

## No. 40.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

# THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS,

ACCORDING TO

RETURNS DATED NEAREST TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

No. 40.—General statement of the condition of the banks

State.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Date of rotams.	Ospital.	Louns - seconds.	Bineha.	Real codato.
Maine			Jan. 9,1860 Dec. 5,1859 July & Aug., 1859.	\$7,585,890 5,018,000 4,029,940	@19,654,794 E,591,6o# 6,996,593	@176, 404	@161,190   72,911   199,565
Massachusetts Rhode Island Connectent Hew York Hew Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virgina North Carolina Georgia Florida Alabama Lonissana Tennessee Kentscky Missouri Illinois	91 73 30J 49 90	1 3 41 17 9 4 18 34 29	Oct. 99, 1859 Jan 9, 1860 May -, 1859 Dec. 10, 1819 Jan -, 1850 Nov, 1859 Jan -, 1860 Jan -, 1859 Oct, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859 Jan -, 1859	00 90 76 90 19 86 75 62 56 76 80 80 90 100 185 137 170	93 177 185 194 57 115 194 179 118 180 197 199 199 199	214, 109 1, 167, 406 96, 897, 174 969, 911 9, 513, 674 4, 750 844, 913 3, 544, 978 9, 991, 640 9, 563, 178 100, 025 594, 513 5, 842, 096 1, 223, 431 951, 569 793, 670 9, 826, 891 1, 219, 456	1,601,072 804,915 1,195,047 8,715,566 446,997 1,719,136 85,160 505,170 1,019,400 168,392 681,245 8,464,463 171,300 2,141,661 595,799 477,971 206,600 92,409
Ohio Michigan Wisconsin Inwa Kansas Territory	308 12	***** ***** *****	Feb 6, 186 bec. —, 1859 Jun 9, 1860 Hec. 5, 1859 Jun 1, 1860	4,890.839 755,465 7,680,000 460,450 58,100	11, 100, 489 892, 949 7, 592, 361 724, 935 48, 936	9,153,559 192,631 5,031,504 101,849	716,913 139,861 396,461 9,985
Total	1,399	170	*******	421,880,093	891,945,580	78,344,343	30, 782, 131

This table embraces, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the chartered banks in the United States and were doing business on the let of Januar., 1860
In California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico, there are no last of issue.

according to returns dated nearest to January 1, 1860.

Other investments.	Due by other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Chels Items.	Specie,	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other banks.	Other liabilities,
<b>₽178,41</b> 2	#1,019,502 774,173 1,187,602	@190,994 181,964 69,435	<b>469,667</b>	9670, #79 955, 978 184, 409	\$4,149,718 3,971,183 3,899,383	62,411,029 1,167,991 787,831	<b>0</b> 103, <b>30</b> 9	<b>4</b> 67, 145
100, 993 799, 541 1, 418 590, 884 683, 561 41, 500 433, 491 68, 009 1, 455, 486 1, 110, 377 98, 996 1, 989, 041 64, 355 188, 391	7,919,530 1,143,591 9,994,958 19,544,949 9,79,020 3,073,9 0 411,962 1,657,016 9,756,047 1,081,463 1,592,644 9,0 5,788 95,858 1,904,506 7,315,115 9,613,910 5,099,618 1,190,506 3,901,416	5, 183, 459 974, 620 336, 617 9, 961, 793 662, 196 4, 977, 309 124, 125 1, 897, 218 1, 294, 09.1 601, 115 443, 478 1, 083, 710 24, 580 643, 557 495, 369 779, 565 1, 046, 015 343, 969 418, 991	955, 844 17, 376, 750 103, 862 29, 838 54, 954 101, 839 90, 800 932, 699 90, 900 39, 397 80, 799	7,539,647 e50,929 989,920 90,921,545 940,700 8,378,474 908,994 9.700 1 87 9. 189 1 87 9. 174 76 9. 174 19. 131 9. 10 4. 150 4. 119 19. 19	99 90 7 19 99 06 4 3a 13 99 1 72 4 69 9 97 5 47 14 34 8 90 7 76 11 13 78 13 97 7 85 6 33 6 46	97, 804, 696 3, 557, 900 104, 070, 273 5, 741, 465 96, 167, 843 976, 996 8, 874, 180 7, 799, 652 1, 487, 973 4, 163, 615 4, 738, 989 129, 518 4, 851, 153 19, 777, 912 4, 324, 799 5, 669, 894 3, 357, 176 697, 037 1, 700, 479	6,977,049 1,009,977 926,308 28,607,489 1,141,664 3,637,554 109,166 1,391,740 1,138,327 100,139 1,499,218 1,987,968 5,1499,218 1,987,968 5,1499,218 1,987,968 5,1499,218 1,987,968 5,1499,218	1,444,336 5,806 3,039,977 975,198 357,196 1,196,478 1,417,637 787,733 198,049 2,901,138 462,490 559,356 140,695
961,790 34,119 1,389,668 49,706	9,667,763 190,372 190,454 944,817 4,068	998, 337 44, 644 925, 110 913, 661	157, 378 23, 871 64, 130	1,898,640 94,175 419,947 955,545 8,968	7, 963, 689 933, 197 4, 479, 655 563, 906 8, 495	4,039,614 275,397 3,085,813 527,378 2,695	790, 568 13, 969 16, 689	144,781 78,906 1,493,569 95,056
11,193,171	67, 935, 437	95,502,567	19,331,591	63,594,537	907, 102, 477	253, 800, 199	55,939,918	14,661,615

In Mississippi there is one small bank at Yagoo City, and there may be a few in Missesota and Nebraska, but they can hardly be said to do a regular business.

No. 42.

Statement in relation to the deposit accounts, receipts and payments, and outstanding drafts, condensed from the Treasurer's weekly exhibits rendered during the year ending June 30, 1860.

Per	iod.	Am't of deposits.	Outstanding.	Subject to draft.	Am't of receipts.	Am't drafts paid
185	9.					
luly	11	\$6,089,858 82	21,919,712 54	94, 177, 146 98	82,045,345 80	<b>\$2,691,186</b> 7
	18	6,471,435 11	1,654,108 40	4,817,326 71	1,854,403 62	1,479,827 3
_	25	7,107,393 47	2,151,970 30	4, 955, 423 17	2,251,871 39	1,615,913 0
lug.	1	6,829,564 57	1,865,888 51	4,963,676 06	1,573,370 35	1,851,199 2
	.8	6,566,281 12	2, 293, 524 99	4, 272, 756 24	1,490.723 78	1,754,007 2
	15	6, 455, 693 79	2,331,475 53	4, 124, 218 26	1,119,984 68	1,930,579 0
	33	6,617,338 10	2, 494, 429 39	4, 122, 908 71	1,606,003 04	1,444,358 7
2000	29	6,602,935 09	2, 888, 149 32	3,714,805 77	1,180,146 54	1,194,549 5
lept.	5 12	6,374,122 77	2,029,906 25	4,344,216 52	1,503,052 96	1,731,865 9
	19	6,688,146 95	1,960,098 31	4,726,118 64	1,003,044 56	689,020 3
	26	6,555,936 84	2, 150, 405 62	4,404,831 22	634,832 39	967,742 5
	30	6, 746, 344 59 6, 364, 873 29	1,582,885 48	5, 163, 459 11	1,598,730 70	1,407,692 9
et.	10	_ / /	1,409,248 39	4,975,694 90	925,664 48	1,987,135 7
,,,,	17	6,235,201 51 6,208,727 17	1,665,353 93	4,569,817 58	1, 136, 099 99	1,285,771 7
	24	6, 101, 248 43	1,531,149 66	4,677,584 51	1,021,028 62	1,047,502 9
	3i	6, 339, 592 03	1,592,794 34 1,473,050 43	4,508,594 09	1,105,731 41	1,213,210 9
lov.	7	6,222,282 13	1,480,557 50	4,866,541 60	1,309,503 93	1,071,160 3
	14	6,573,792 07	1,384,237 98	4,741,794 63	819,070 99	936, 380 8
	21	7,141,721 66	1,854,495 94	5, 189, 554 09 5, 287, 225 72	1,175,968 83	824, 458 8
	28	7,411,743 84	1,851,533 25	5,560,210 59	1,366,183 67	798, 254 0
ec.	5	7,080,372 89	1,305,621 28	5,754,751 61	801,843 19	531,820 9
	12	7, 144, 431 57	1,189.268 63	5, 955, 169 94	1,042,583 45 1,098,749 90	1,393,954 4
	19	7, 290, 464 96	1,453,550 99	5,816,914 74	1,098,749 90 878,468 73	944.684 2
	26	5,834,331 00	1,836,139 93	3,988,901 07	1,434,390 15	759,435 3
	31	6,695,225 05	2, 181, 600 25	4,513,624 80	2,073,076 87	9,880,454 1
186	0.	3,333,333	,,	1,010,031 00	2,010,010 01	1,902,182 8
an.	7	8, 131, 393 29	1,385,501 17	6,745,899 19	9,855,193 98	1,419.025 7
	14	8,481,795 05	1,565,637 13	6,916,087 92	1,143,595 85	793, 194 0
	21	9,538,240 10	1,562,832 77	7,975,407 33	1,806,296 79	749,711 7
	28	9,910,743 61	1,967,655 96	7,943,087 65	1,174,975 76	802, 472 2
Peb.	6	10,073,885 19	1,672,987 89	8,400,847 30	1,494,596 60	1,331,505
	13	10,840,766 41	1,817,259 59	9,023,506 82	2,054,781 04	1,987,849 8
	20	11,451,180 71	5,823,406 47	5,627,774 24	1,483,376 23	879,961 9
_	27	7,951,244 13	9, 197, 945 83	5,823,298 30	857,849 63	4,357,779 9
lar.	.5	6,577,540 62	1,804,467 62	4,773,073 00	2,706,421 13	4,080,194 6
	12	7,337,978 86	1,505,376 18	5,831,902 68	1,656,305 17	896,566 9
	19	8,007,524 39	1,374,717 78	6,632,806 61	1,412,490 08	749, 944
	26	8, 163, 683 25	1,346,893 17	6,776,790 08	1,167,619 40	1,011,460 3
L	31	8, 206, 603 90	1,793,035 41	6,411,568 49	1,997,047 01	1,184,126 3
\pril	9 16	8, 355, 089 02	1,830,798 05	6,524,290 97	954,039 69	805,554 8
	23	8,445, 162 71	1,452,590 59	6,992,572 12	1, 142,046 80	1,051,933 1
	30	8, 288, 491 16	1,6,1,024 48	6,677,396 68	816, 489 47	973,224
fay	7	7,930,498 19	1,581,917 47	<b>6,348,580</b> 72	1,096,660 06	1,454,583
14y	14	7,777,303 55	1,343,604 95	6,433,698 72	615,981 37	768,476
	21	7,995,797 92 8,653,536 38	1,963,746 44	6,732,057 48	884,895 54	666,401
	28	8,585,151 19	1,365,242 06	7,268,294 30	1,181,218 87	593,500 4
une	~	8,326,190 84	1,939,563 81	7, 352, 56 / 38	873,079 61	941, 464
	11	8, 427, 473 65	1,752,681 26	6,573,509 58	774,749 60	1,033,702
	18	8,358,849 18	1,661,028 83 1.536,318 37	6,766,444 88	969,714 96	881,431 4
	25	8, 153, 680 57		6,822,523 81	697, 490 70	766, 143
	30	5,560,459 44	9,563,593 35 1,694 452 50	5,590, 158 22	1,117,778 90	1,339,940 5
		1 22 AND 122	1,694,452 50	3,866,006 94	1,433,969 08	4,097,190

No. 38.—Synopsis of the returns of the banks, &c.—Continued.

		m-m .mm			10000	
Other liabilities.	5,049 8,049	, 973 747 583 , 583 138	<b>8</b>	150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	2000 2000 2000 2000 3100 3100 3100 3100	
pointidett rede	25	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		8 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	833 1,05 1,1	
	\$2.52 8.02 8.02 8.02 8.02 8.02 8.02 8.02 8.0	555 615 615 615 615 615 615 615 615 615	::8	900 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 500 600 50	28 88 82 11. 711.	######################################
Due to other banks.		154,5 687,5 965,5 198,9 165,6	31,792	24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00 26.00	577,8 555,9 863,3 87,8 7,85,3	984,7 172,4 111,9 848,1 879,8
•	8571. 1,006.			249 25 8	අගුල පැදරු	8855 -
	837 607 153	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	¥ 5 4 6	200 246 1046 1999	27.25 27.25 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05 20.05	25-84-85- 25-35-55-55-55-55-55-55-55-55-55-55-55-55
Deboeita.	408,8 830,0	668, 747, 747, 732, 717,	<b>क्</b> % & &	413, 875, 859, 824,	25.25.25 2.25.25.25 2.25.25.25 2.25.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25.25 2.25	827. 88. 87. 87.
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Illinois	Apple Can B	1856 1856 1856 1858 1858 1858	884342	9 9 8 8 8 9 8 8 6 9 8 8 1 4 6 7 9 1 4 4 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 1 5 8 5 9 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	316, 841 337, 675 1, 740, 671 1, 146, 770 1, 296, 616 1, 296, 616	9, 671, 903 6, 129, 613 6, 164, 017 6, 486, 65 9, 826, 691	15.68.98.68.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08.08	1,308,903 1,108,148 4,757 1,877 1,679,977	878,619 9,354,571 3,953,450 9,813,57- 2,627,690 3,901,416	385, 338 517, 066 433, 717 865, 034 971, 526 343, 269	80, 75, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90	565, 158 759, 474 635, 810 333, 839 923, 8	9. 3. 4. 3. 5. 3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	1, 996, 102 1, 967, 934 1, 049, 399 658, 521 640, 058	210,483 19,663 15,641 26,533	24.98 24.98 157.88 137.98 38.34 38.34 38.34
Indiana	Dec, July &	1853 Oct.,	13	5,554,552	7, 947, 366 9, 305, 651,	3, 257, 064 6, 148, 837	269. 673 949, 248	127, 238	1, <b>985</b> , 114 3, 0±7, 827	715,305 911,000	124, 860 173, 57:-	1,830,760	7,116.827 8,165,856	1, 764, 747 9, 289, 605	445, 359 803, 849	100,628
	Oct., 1855, Jan., 185	185, <b>k</b>	<b>3</b> :	4,045,325	<b>8</b> 8	1.705,070	931,929	132,946	1,374,992	598, 262	ē i	1,599,014	4, 518, 422	1,957,097	379, 804	161,975
	July # 1856. Nov., 18	Oct,	<b>\$ \$</b>	4, 193, GR	7,039,691	1,416,737	104.834	10,891	930,418	385, 536	936, 966 136, 966	1,420,076	3,363,976	1,852,742	380, 569	177, 30 <b>9</b> 60, 954
	Nov., 1858, & Jan., 1859.	1859. 1859.	37	3,617,639	6,468,308	1, 249, 466	195,711	111,089	1, 177, 489	418,991	36,623 80,799	1,869,000	5, 379, 936	1,700,479	176,366	68,215 140,895
Ohio	Nov.	1858 1856 1858 1858 1858	<b>5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.</b>	6, 491, 421 6, 491, 421 6, 742, 421 6, 560, 770 6, 707, 426	13, 578, 339 14, 931, 998 15, \$23, 241 9, 558, 927 10, 549, 574 11, 171, 343	9, 466, 247 9, 476, 751 9, 749, 686 9, 084, 778 9, 069, 789	886, 870 830, 706 830, 706 523, 041 586, 670	1,006,525 1,185,047 687,337 910,436 749,681 711,157	9, 751, 319 9, 749, 558 9, 139, 364 2, 347, 041 9, 613, 615	205, 555 1, 639, 969 1, 189, 863 786, 243 1, 152, 433	158, 310 39, 017 191, 354 150, 241	690, 105 096, 809 016, 814 731, 995 933, 025 815, 441	8, 074, 132 9, 081, 589 9, 153, 629 6, 201, 286 7, 588, 291 8, 040, 3 14	5, 450, 566 7, 101, 325 6, 543, 430 3, 915, 781 3, 780, 214 4, 389, 831	949, 727 1, 219, 040 1, 202, 961 280, 786 306, 783 488, 878	296, 298 299, 756 299, 756 299, 756 2906, 235
<b>M</b> ichi <b>gn</b> o	Jan., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1855 Dec., 1857, & Jan., 1858 Dec., 1858	1855 1855 1856 1856 1858 1858	0444 64	980,416 730,438 841,489 851,804 745,304	15.4 11.1 15.3 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	555, 431 517, 945 588, 389 858, 776	146, 035 121, 486 60, 110 115, 661	15, 145 15, 145 15, 145 15, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 145 16, 14	ſ	118, 784 97, 985 159, 489 31, 411	99, 519 10, 043 141 1519 1519	143, 123, 124, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125	557.2. 57.2. 657.2. 864, 931.	1, 170, 974 1, 386, 954 1, 347, 956 310, 479 555, 693	95, 597 53, 425 118, 962 78, 973	187.593 128,216 52.646 124,198
Wisconsin		1858 1857 1858 1858 1858 1858	. 22222	1, 400, 000 1, 876, 000 2, 955, 000 7, 995, 000	1,861,043 3,906,079, 5,980,634 6,930,861 7,592,361	5.5.9.9.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	94,330 150,315 20,236 301,142	8,791 1,501 1,501 45,266		341, 174 603, 848 701, 161 467, 411 K52, 233	103, 184 73, 22, 8 73, 22, 8 73, 22, 8 74, 893 74, 430		740, 761 1,060, 165 1,702, 570 2,913,071 4,695, 170	9, 489, 053 3, 365, 341 9, 077, 862 9, 082, 361		456. 739 456. 739 1,073. 874 1,990. 486 1,573. 694
Minnesota Iowa	Jan., Dec.,	1850 1859	<b>a</b> & -	50,000 460,450	5, 185 724, 226		500 G	1,257	30, 806 248, 817 4, 068	4, 29.3 21.3, 661	215	15, 972 255, 545	48, 613 563, 836	13, 131	16,689	<b>ે</b> સ્ત્ર
Nobraska	Jan. Jan. Nov.,	1857 1858 1858	460	205, 000 15, 000 56, 000	679 679 067		3, 975 3, 850 1, 155	2, 154	129, 804 35, 601 3, 172	15,069 1,000 1,399	210	133, 325 5, 683 6, 629		125, 291 3,673 23,748	1,749	2,576

No. 39.

Comparative view of the condition of the banks in different sections of the Union in 1856-'57, 1857-'58, 1858-'59, and 1859-'60.

		Banks and beauchos.	brancha	•		Capital	Capital paid In.		!	Loune and discounts.	discounts.	
***************************************	1856-757 MAYOU		1856-559 1859-90	1659-760	1856-157.	1657-158.	LEDEN 759.	1359-140.	1836-157.	1857-156.	1858-759.	1659-40.
Eastern States		\$3\$55	2 t 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	20 54 5 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9114,611,753 140,296,676 50,554,589 44,650,333 90,739,143	#117,981,890 154,444,149 38,077,387 49,631,384 91,907,881	9119,580,483 156,384,387 46,377,128 54,974,043 54,171,418	8182, 446, 073 159, 081, 051 24, 382, 384 29, 382, 384 29, 373, 183	\$197,730,976 \$99,874,750 83,413,867 83,814,857 21,606,937	2017.000.01 201.000.01 20.000.01 20.000.000 20.000.000 20.000.000	9179, 992, 400 984, 716, 143 77, 409, 932 147, 489, 781 985, 984	#190, 186, 280 269, 638, 640 82, 231, 648 141, 468, 716 281, 681, 346
	1,416	3	1,48	38	370, 634, 686	384,632,799	401,976,943	431,680,040	184,456,887	583, 165, 949	657, 383, 799	601,945,580

No. 89.—Comparative view of the condition of the banks in the different sections of the Union—Continued.

		Stocks.	á			Real estate.	state.			Other is w	Other is veriments.	
	1666-27.	1667-76.	1858-790.	1859-766.	1 57.	1657-58.	95.	8	1836-757.	1657-758.	1858-159.	1859-160.
Restern States	\$1,459,738 \$7,709,986 8,706,041 6,147,039 13,167,930	#1,131,859 36,576,900 9,374,703 9,662,749 13,618,466	81, 906, 364 30, 934, 435 7, 935, 445 8, 513, 343 15, 529, 613	81,657,808 31,917,808 9,624,777 9,177,873 18,6 4,960	\$0,707,568 8,819,442 18,764,386 3,715,130 804,876	45,310,466 9,596,094 10,876,463 4,577,763 1,034,579	82, 640, 675 10, 675, 785 6, 629, 559 3, 790, 364 1, 359, 864	81,644,610 11,481,205 10,213,408 2,613,500 1,500,908	611,138 616,619 1,735,8.6 1,853,836 1,853,836 1,963,439	4000,708 1,015,739 1,931,349 1,439,020 1,439,020	61,044,319 1,30%,619 4,108,166 1,0.8%,eud 641,114	91, 073, 679 1, 319, 943 3, 067, 943 1, 3 <0, 063 4, 977, 549
	30,979,339	60,345,959	64,348,449	70,344,543	16, 144, 503	My 75., 834	25, 976, 487	30, 782, 151	3, 940, 336	6, 073, 906	B, 383, 041	11,180,171

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1860.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of April 23, requesting us to furnish you with estimates of the cost of exhibiting, in practical shape, the processes proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay for protecting the coinage, and of adapting the present minting arrangements to Dr. Barclay's methods, and would, in reply, transmit the enclosed communications from Mr. James F. Heiskell, Dr. Barclay's representative, and from Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gilbert, manifold and Mr. David Gi

chinist, and Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver.

Desiring to place the responsibility where it should rest, we made application, on the receipt of your communication, to Mr. Heiskell, for the information called for; and after receiving from him the estimates rendered by Messrs. Gilbert and Chorman, have, by personal interviews with them, learned the grounds upon which they base their calculations of forty-three hundred dollars for their joint work. Knowing the high personal character of these individuals, and their standing as workmen in their respective branches, we feel no hesitation in testifying to the fairness and reasonableness of their estimates, and in expressing the belief that through their aid the results which they promise can be accomplished.

Of the cost of substituting for the present system the minting processes of Dr. Barclay, we find it impossible to furnish an estimate, but will endeavor, by conveying to the department the information

we possess, to enable it to arrive at some general opinion.

The devices of Dr. Barclay will require scarcely any alterations—certainly no radical ones—in the coining presses, nor in the machinery for rolling the bars, nor any important changes in that for cutting the planchets. A machine for each size of coin will need to be added to such as now exist, the cost of which can only be arrived at after the work proposed by Mr. Gilbert in his estimate has been executed.

In explanation of our delay in communicating this reply, we would state that, being compelled to appeal to others for the estimates, we have deemed it proper to allow them their own time to deliberately

make their calculation.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

R. E. ROGERS, HENRY VETHAKE, 1121 Girard street.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to reply to your communication of the 25th ultimo, in which you state that you have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of machinery requisite for producing a "specimen coin" embodying Dr. James T. Barclay's proposed plans for protecting the

coinage of the country; also the probable cost of having the coinage at the mint conducted according to Dr. Barclay's method, and asking me, as the representative of Dr. Barclay, to put you in the possession of the desired information. In answer to the first query, I beg to enclose the estimate of Mr. E. G. Chorman, engraver and die-sinker, for the artistic, and that of Mr. David Gilbert, machinist, for the mechanical branches. I have great confidence in the skill of both these gentlemen, as well as their knowledge of the subject. As to the second query, no specific amount could be named; but I can see no reason why the coinage according to Dr. Barclay's method should be more costly than the present one, or, at all events, than the more careful and exact work of the European mints, after the machinery had been once adapted to the new mode, which adaptation, I imagine, would not be more expensive than the renewals and alterations the present machinery is subject to; and if the success of the former should inspire the department with confidence to undertake the latter, it will afford me sincere gratification to communicate my views as to the best manner of introducing the same in the most creditable mode. Awaiting your further commands, I am, with high respect, yours, very truly,

JAMES F. HEISKELL, Attorney for Dr. James T. Barday.

Prof's Robert E. Rogers and Henry Vethake, Commissioners, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1860.

Being conversant with the plans proposed by Dr. J. T. Barclay for the improvement of the coinage, (having been engaged in the recent experiments connected therewith,) I will agree to engrave all the dies (for the facial and peripheral devices) that may be required for the production of a specimen coin, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, (\$2,500.) I will guarantee the same to be in accordance with recent experiments, embracing Dr. J. T. Barclay's method of improving the coinage of the United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. CHORMAN, 41 N. Chestnut street.

Mr. JAMES F. HEISKELL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Having had several interviews with Dr. James T. Barclay, and by him been made acquainted with certain plans for improving the coinage of the United States, and my having been for about fifteen years in the employ of the mint of the United States as a practical machinist, and having knowledge of the machinery and coining

operations of the mint, and at the request of Mr. James F. Heiskell, said Dr. James T. Barclay's agent, I herewith engage to construct the machinery, and to produce the mechanical results as proposed by said Dr. James T. Barclay, or his agent, Mr. James F. Heiskell.

My estimate for machinery and services is for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; payment to be made at such times and ways as may

be agreed upon at the time of contracting.

Very respectfully submitted by

DAVID GILBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1860.

Honorable Sir: I am informed unofficially that at the recent session of Congress an appropriation was made, to be expended under the joint resolution passed February 26, 1857, to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States, and have likewise seen the printed report of the commissioners appointed to examine the proposed preventive plans, which, from their high attainments, I trust will be a sufficient indorsement to those friends who have so generously aided me in keeping this matter before the government.

Nevertheless, that there may be, in a matter of such magnitude, a tangible demonstration, it is proposed to employ this appropriation in constructing by machinery a coin embodying the principles suggested by Dr. Barclay; and as it will necessarily require considerable time and labor, I should be pleased to learn your wishes and instructions in the prosecution of the matter, and would also, if agreeable to you, take pleasure in laying before you, for consideration, my plans for the introduction of the improved currency, should this government accept and adopt it.

Awaiting your commands, I am your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL,

Attorney for Dr. James T. Barclay.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Please find enclosure clipped from newspaper.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1860.

Sir: Your letter of the 12th instant is received, asking my opinion and instructions in regard to the appropriation made at the last session of Congress, to be expended under the joint resolution of July 26, 1857.

My wish in the matter is that this amount be so expended as to give the best opportunity of satisfying the public of the superiority of the processes proposed by you over the present mode of coinage.

Having no personal acquaintance with such matters, I shall be glad to receive, at your convenience, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you propose that this appropriation of \$5,000 shall be applied, in order to accomplish the object desired.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. James F. Heiskell,
Att'y of Dr. James T. Barclay, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1860.

Hon. Sir: Your letter of 13th July last was received by due course of mail, and my apology for not replying sooner is sickness on my part, and the absence of those with whom I wished to consult before so doing. Being pleased to learn that your views and wishes coincide with mine, I would propose that the commissioners who have heretofore acted in this matter be directed to contract with the proper persons (as per the estimates submitted) for the execution of coins, in accordance with Dr. Barclay's proposed methods, which coins, in themselves, I feel assured will clearly demonstrate the great value of the improvements proposed for protecting the future coinage from fraudulent attempts on its integrity, or base imitations of the genuine, thereby greatly lessening crime, and of course saving the very large amount annually expended by the federal government in prosecuting this class of offences, (rarely successfully,) besides imparting a degree of confidence that the present coinage does not enjoy, independently of preventing a large portion of the general loss resulting from abrasion by recoining under reduced areas not enlarged, as has been done through ignorance of all laws on the subject, as in the three-dollar piece, which, however, can only be done with sufety in connexion with the protective peripheral device submitted by Dr. Barclay.

On the completion of these illustrative pieces, and the entire approval of the same, it is proposed to ask of the government such remuneration as the magnitude of the end attained may merit, in which I trust to obtain your very favorable recommendation.

This point being reached, it is further proposed as follows:

We would undertake, after proper legislation, so as to be placed independent of the mint officers, (for whose co-operation we can never hope, bitterly arrayed as they have ever been against the improvement,) to remodel, prepare, and introduce the new coinage, calling to our aid skilful designers and artificers to make the whole worthy of this great coin manufacturing government, and would condition that our compensation should be a percentage for a certain number of years on the amount that might be conclusively shown to be saved over a like number of years under the old coinage. In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks for the attention and consideration this matter has obtained from the department under your direction:

and feeling confident of success should the government continue to foster our enterprise, and awaiting your commands, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. HEISKELL, Attorney for Dr. Jas. T. Barclay, 413½ and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of Treasury, Washington City, D. C.

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12, 1860.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 31st of May enclosed a letter from Dr. Heiskell containing the estimates of Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert of the expense of producing a specimen for the purpose of showing Dr Barclay's processes and discoveries. They offered to make the necessary dies and machinery for \$4,300, being \$2,500 for the former, and \$1,800 for the latter

Near the close of the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made applicable to this purpose. The amount beyond the estimates, \$700, will probably be required to furnish the necessary bullion for a sufficient number of the specimens to illustrate Dr. Barclay's improvements, which I desire may be fully and fairly done.

Soon after this appropriation was made I addressed Dr. Heiskell, as agent and attorney of Dr. Barclay, as to the best and most satisfactory mode of applying the appropriation. I have now received his answer of the 8th instant, in which he suggests that you be requested to cause a coin to be made in accordance with the estimates before referred to. Allow me, therefore, to request you to take the necessary and proper steps to have a coin of the denomination of eagle or half eagle, as you may deem most suitable to exhibit Dr. Barclay's views, struck off, at an expense not to exceed the \$4,300 estimated by Messrs. Chorman & Gilbert.

I have to-day sent a copy of your report to the director of the mint, and requested him to turnish you with all proper facilities in regard to such specimens.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Professors R. E. Rogers and Henry Vethake,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12, 1860.

SIR. Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The object of my letter of the 13th of July, to which it is a reply, was merely to obtain from you, as the authorized agent of Dr. Barclay, a full and detailed programme of the manner in which you desired the \$5,000, appropriated near the close of the last session of Congress, to be expended, in order to show the public the superiority of Dr. Barclay's processes over the present coinage. The suggestions in your letter in regard to the terms on which those processes shall supersede the existing mode cannot be made the subject of discussion at present, because no one, except yourself and the commissioners, is possessed of the means of being satisfied that Dr. Barclay's processes are, in fact, superior to those now in use at the mint. When the public shall be convinced of such superiority the time will have arrived for provision by law for the introduction of those processes; and before that time any discussion with this department or elsewhere on this subject seems to me premature, there being no lawful power in existence for any change in the present system.

In conformity with these views and the desire expressed in your letter, I have requested the commissioners to cause a specimen coin to be prepared for the exhibition of Dr. Barclay's processes, according to the estimates which accompanied their letter of the 31st of May.

I have proposed to them that this specimen coin may be an eagle or half eagle, as in their opinion may be best calculated to show the practical importance of Dr. Barclay's discoveries.

Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

Dr. James F. Heiskell, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street, Philadelphia.

#### No. 45.

Sin: The undersigned, appointed as commissioners to examine into the methods proposed by Dr. James T. Barclay, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, beg leave to make the following report.

We received the notification of our appointment to conduct the investigations in the summer of 1857, and so soon thereafter as our own professional engagements permitted and the arrangements of Dr. Barclay were made for the purpose, we entered upon the duties, and have continued to devote our attention to the subject down to the present times

Frequent and occasionally prolonged interruptions have occurred in the course of the investigation, but these have been unavoidable, and have arisen in a great degree from the necessity forced upon Dr. Barclay to often spend much time in the effort to devise cheap

expedients to accomplish ends for which the appropriation of Congress would have been altogether inadequate had regular minting

machinery been constructed.

An apartment in the mint at Philadelphia was placed at our service by the director as a workshop for Dr. Barclay in the execution of some of the mechanical details of the experiments, and as a convenient office for our frequent interviews, and was so made use of until May, 1858. The small amount of bullion in the shape of gold and silver planchets which was required from time to time in the experiments, was supplied likewise by the director of the mint. The chemical experiments have in the main been conducted in the laboratory of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

From the nature of the suggestions and devices submitted by Dr. Barclay for our examination and criticism, our inquiries have necessarily taken a somewhat wide range, and been various in their

character.

They have been conducted partly by direct research through mechanical and chemical experiments, partly by tentative processes or successive steps of trial, and partly by an appeal to the experience and knowledge of practical artists and workmen; and have frequently involved the investigation of collateral matters, as preliminary to the

solution of the main question.

It is proper, however, in this connexion to state, that although we have pushed our examination of the subject as far as the resources at our command have permitted, and believe a point has been reached from which we are prepared to communicate to the department a definite expression of our convictions, we yet feel that owing to a want of sufficient funds at our disposal, to defray the cost of the construction of machinery and to compensate those who alone were competent to carry out in practical detail most of the proposed devices of Dr. Barclay, a promising beginning only has been made towards the development of a system which when attained cannot fail to confer the most important benefits upon society.

As indicating the character of the inquiries which have engaged our attention, and in explanation of the form we have thought it desirable to give to this communication, we herewith transcribe the memorial of Doctor Barclay, presented in 1857, and which gave rise to the action of Congress on the subject, and the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the investigation with which we have been intrusted. The former sets forth in general terms the propositions which Doctor Barclay assumes to establish, and the latter exhibits the

sum of the instructions we have received for our guidance.

Left to decide in our own judgment upon the course best calculated to meet the views of Congress, as expressed in that resolution, and which would at the same time seem most fair to both the government and Doctor Barclay, we have deemed it proper to limit our report to a detail of such of the evils pointed out by him, to which the coins of the country are liable, as in our view came within the scope of the investigations, with an expression of opinion derived from careful experiment, and other modes of inquiry, upon the feasibility and merits of the several methods and devices by which he proposes to correct

them. As yet, the "processes and means for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States," into which we have been appointed to inquire, are the property of Doctor Barclay, (or have been so claimed by him,) and have, we conceive, been intrusted to our confidence solely for the purpose that their practicability should be tested, and so reported upon. To reveal them to the public in this stage of the investigation, and in the present relative position of Doctor Barclay and the government, would be to open the way to much possible interference with his rights by those who in this country or abroad might feel tempted to take advantage of his suggestions. We therefore do not contemplate entering into any account or explanation of the modes by which he designs to carry into effect the details of his system, since, while such a course does not seem called for by our interpretation of the "resolution," it would involve a compromise of his private interests.

In the communications, written and otherwise, which we have received from Doctor Barclay, he has submitted the following three

propositions:

1. That the coins of the United States sustain a very serious loss from the ordinary wear and tear of circulation, and that much of this amount can be as easily saved as lost.

2. That our coins are extensively, profitably, and speciously counterfeited and impaired in value, and government thereby subjected to great expense, and society to serious inconvenience and loss on account

of this great and growing evil.

3 That every method of counterfeiting at all specious and dangerous can be entirely prevented, and that all the other attempts upon the integrity of coin that have hitherto been devised can either be altogether frustrated, or so materially obviated as to be rendered virtually impossible.

These propositions may be treated of in the order in which they have been presented.

#### Natural abrasions of coin by circulation — Its diminution.

That all coin in circulation suffers loss by natural abrasion is a fact universally admitted. The amount, however, of the loss, or in other words, the annual average abrasion which it sustains, is not generally appreciated or easily determined. Every individual occasionally meets with coin which to the senses gives evidence of a serious diminution of value, the result of wear, while the mints, banks, and those who deal in bullion, have constant occasion to discover the same fact by an appeal to the scale beam. Yet how long such coin has been in active circulation, and to what peculiar influences of abrasion it may have been subjected, are circumstances which cannot with certainty be ascertained. To solve such a question, therefore, even approximately, it becomes necessary to extend the observations over large collections of coins, and to make them upon those derived from various branches of trade and commerce. It has not, of course, been possible for us to institute any experiments of the kind, even if it had been called for in

the investigation of the suggestions of a remedy by Doctor Barclay. We may therefore refer to the conclusions which others have arrived at, based upon the experiments heretofore conducted upon the subject.

By experiments made in the British mint, and at the mint of the United States, it has been ascertained that coins lose more the first year after they are put in circulation than subsequently; that coins of small denominations lose more in proportion than those of larger value, from the fact that smaller coins expose a greater relative surface than those which are larger; that the loss in gold and silver is nearly the same.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Jacobs for English coin at one part in four hundred and twenty in the year, and by Prof. Tucker for the coin of the United States, at one part in two hundred for the same period.

Assuming for the calculation the intermediate figure of one part in three hundred, it may be safely concluded that in the United States the annual loss by abrasion of gold and silver coins amounts, at the date of Dr. Barclay's memorial, to scarcely less than three fourths of a million of dollars, the bullion currency being estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress for 1855, at \$250,000,000. At the same rate, the aggregate loss with the present increased circulation would no doubt largely exceed a million.

The suggestions of Dr. Barclay for reducing a portion of this enormous annual loss are founded upon the correctness of the facts above

cited.

The method by which he proposes to save to the government that portion of the loss which all new coin suffers very quickly after being thrown into circulation, is prompt and efficient, and commends itself

for adoption.

To diminish that larger loss which the coins suffer in their continual round of circulation, Dr. Barclay urges, and with force of good reasoning, that since the amount of abrasion of a coin is in a direct ratio to its extent of surface and degree of embossment, and inversely as these are diminished, the coins of each of the dimensions, and especially the larger ones, should be reduced in diameter and made thicker, and the character of the engraving upon each face materially modified.

That this obviously important principle of contracting the surface in order to diminish the abrasion should not have been carried further than has been done in our coinage, is ascribable doubtless to the fear of the drill and saw—a fraud to which the increased thickness would

invite.

Were the proposed changes open to the objection that a coin so constructed could thus be tampered with, we could not hesitate to condemn

it as not only an undesirable, but a dangerous innovation.

But these changes have been submitted to us as a part of a plan, and cannot fairly be judged of but in connexion with the other devices with which Dr. Barclay proposes to associate them, providing against the danger of the drill and saw. Viewed in this light we would respectfully recommend the suggestions as well worthy the attention of the government.

In investigating next the suggestions of Dr. Barclay having reference to the counterfeiting and debasement of the coins of our country,

and in order to feel prepared to form a more correct judgment of the feasibility of the devices by which he proposes to prevent them, it became an important duty to inform ourselves as far as practicable of the nature of the frauds attempted upon the coinage, and of the methods by which they are effected.

Our inquiries have brought us to the conclusion that the counterfeits and other attempts upon the integrity of our coins are very numerous when counted in all their slight modifications of detail, but that they may all be embraced, so far as their principal features are

concerned, under the following fourteen varieties:

#### I. Imitation by casting.

Casting a metal of inferior value, but resembling the coin, imitated as much as possible in color, specific gravity, ring, etc., is the simplest kind of counterfeiting practiced, but is limited exclusively to the imitation of silver coin. It is very easily executed upon our present coin, is much practiced, and though not very specious, is dangerous.

#### II. The gilding fraud.

The gilding fraud is usually effected by stamping a soft metal of inferior value, and then coating it with silver or gold, by means of the electro-bath, or covering it with silver or gold leaf, as in ordinary

gilding.

The die with which the impression is struck is generally a mere cast from the genuine coin, made in a hard but fusible metal. The color of the compound is immaterial, being concealed by the subsequent gilding operation. Even the sound, and in the case of silver coins the density also, are obtainable.

This fraud, it must therefore be clearly seen, is a most specious and

dangerous one.

Our inquiries lead us to believe that it is carried on at the present time to a formidable extent.

## III. Coining alloys resembling gold and silver, but containing neither.

This fraud consists in coining a metal of inferior value, but resembling the genuine coin as nearly as possible in color, density, and ring, either with or without a coating of precious metal. Such compositions being generally very hard, require for the impression a steel die. Nevertheless, the higher grade of skill demanded in the execution of such dies does not exclude the production, to a very considerable extent, of this variety of counterfeit.

## IV. Counterfeits with alloy above the standard amount.

This fraud consists in coining a compound containing a liberal proportion of precious metal, but still much poorer than the genuine coin. It is attended with so little profit, compared with other modes of

counterfeiting, on account of the skill and machinery required, that it is not extensively practiced.

#### V. The encasing process.

This mode of counterfeiting consists in enveloping a cheap metal within thin soldered disks of precious metal, and then striking the

planchet in a coining press.

With a die and press at command, the fraud is easily practiced. It has been pronounced by the "Director of the Mint," according to the statement of Dr. Barclay, as the most dangerous which has attracted his notice.

# VI. Altering and gilding certain silver coins, in imitation of gold coins.

This fraud is performed by electro-coating or otherwise gilding certain silver coins, after scraping off particular portions, in order to make them conform more closely to certain gold coins, which they resemble in other respects.

Some of our old half dollars are susceptible of being thus trans-

formed into eagles.

#### VII. The facing fraud.

This species of deception is accomplished by removing one of the faces of a silver coin, and soldering the thin face of a gold coin of similar dimensions upon the silver coin suitably gilded. Thus the half dollar of 1801 harmonizes sufficiently well with the eagle of our earlier coinage to deceive the unpracticed.

This fraud, however, is one which cannot be extensively perpetrated at the present time, since our gold and silver coins differ from each other in their dimensions and designs more widely than formerly.

## VIII. The sawing and inserting fraud.

This fraud is practiced by sawing apart the two faces of a gold coin, and inserting between them a planchet of base metal, by solder, in place of the precious metal thus removed, the circumference being gilded to conceal the interposed metal.

How far counterfeits of this description have been circulated we

have been unable to ascertain.

## IX. The drilling and plugging fraud.

This method of impairing coin is performed by drilling the coin edgewise and plugging the perforation with base metal, the outer extremity being closed with precious metal.

Upon the larger denominations of coin, and especially of gold, there is much temptation to this fraud, since it is easily accomplished, and

may be made highly remunerative.

#### X. The evicerating fraud.

This very lucrative mode of impairing coin, without appreciably diminishing its weight or affecting either the impressions on its face, its dimensions, or its appearance, is performed by removing one of the faces of the coin by means of the lathe as far as the beaded circle or even to the edge, and turning out so much of the contents as will leave a mere shell.

The corresponding thin face of another similar coin, exactly fitting the conical aperture left by the removal of the other, is then soldered on, the cavity having been previously filled with a fusible alloy of platinum so as exactly to preserve the correct weight.

A counterfeit of this description has been recently circulated, and can be detected by those only who are expert in examining coins.

#### XI. The peripheral fraud.

This fraud consists in removing from the circumference of coin more or less of the metal by means of the turning-lathe and chisel or the file. Several dimes' worth of precious metal may be thus removed from the larger coins, and yet the reading be so perfectly restored by the simplest mechanical device that the loss cannot be discovered except by means of measurement or weighing.

It is a process easily executed, and one which we have reason to be-

lieve is practiced to very considerable extent.

## XII. The galvano-plastic fraud.

By means of the electrotype process one of the faces and the periphery of the coin are deposited quite thin in precious metal. The other face is made in like manner and of the exact size, and the hollow portion being filled with a platinum alloy of proper weight, the two are adjusted and soldered together.

The accuracy and economy of this mode of copying the designs of coins render it a fraud not difficult to accomplish, and offers to dishon-

esty the incentive of large profits.

## XIII. The sweating fraud.

This method of reducing the value of coin consists in abstracting

a portion of precious metals by means of mercury.

If the process be carefully conducted and not carried too far, the coin may be robbed to a very serious extent, and yet the impressions on its faces not be so observably impaired as to awaken suspicion.

#### XIV. Chemical reduction.

This fraud, sometimes also called "sweating," is performed by exposing coin to the action of dissolving liquids; for silver, nitric acid is usually employed, and for gold, the mixture of nitric and hydro-

chloric acids. This process is greatly more lucrative than the one with mercury, and is, indeed, in our opinion, by far the most dangerous of

all the methods by which our coinage is tampered with.

This danger arises from the cheapness, facility, and impunity from discovery, with which a profitable amount of gold or silver can be removed from the coins. Experiments have shown that it can be practiced to an extent to reduce a coin almost one-tenth of its value without greatly endangering a detection of the fraud by the incautious or unobserving.

In the course of inquiry which has enabled us to exhibit the foregoing classification, the truth has become painfully apparent that, not-withstanding the guards of artistic skill and mechanical ingenuity in aid of legal anthority by which it has been hoped to protect our coinage, the system is yet not only open to the frauds enumerated, but is actually so tampered with to an alarming extent.

We have been informed upon good authority that not less than one per cent. of the silver, and as much as two per cent. of the gold coin in circulation is either spurious or has been impaired in value, and yet by processes so speciously performed as daily to deceive banks and

brokers.

That some of the above detailed modes of counterfeiting, falsifying, or depleting our coins should be practiced to the extent which is done ceases to be a matter of surprise when we reflect that during the past thirty years, amid the improvements which have arisen in machinery and the developments made in the mechanical arts, giving facility and resources to the dishonest for the accomplishment of their frauds, the main features of legitimate coin-making have undergone but little change.

On the contrary, when it becomes understood how small is the risk of detection in the case of several of the frauds, and what little expenditure of skill and capital is requisite for conducting this most lucrative species of imposture, we may regard it as a subject for congratulation, if not of wonder, that the contamination of our currency

is not greater than is found to exist.

To realize the force and justness of these remarks it is only requisite for one to familiarize himself with those processes described in the preceding pages under the title of "Imitation by Casting," "The

Gilding Fraud," and the "Chemical Reduction."

To conduct them profitably and to an extent to flood the currency with adroitly forged coins in imitation of almost every denomination, trom the silver dime up to the twenty dollar gold piece, or with the genuine coin impaired in value by a reduction in weight, the entire stock in trade consists of a few simply constructed moulds, a quantity of inexpensive fusible alloy, a few books of gold leaf, or a solution of electrotyping liquid, with a small galvanic battery, a few pounds of nitric and of hydrochloric acids.

Such being the state of things the question may be reasonably asked, why has not some plan been heretofore devised to meet so im-

perative a want—to arrest this grave and growing evil.

The answer, we believe, is to be found in the fact that the problem being a difficult and complex one and offering to individual enter-

prize but little promise of reward, since governments alone exercise the right to issue coin, seems, until the researches of Dr. Barclay, not to have been investigated in that broad and comprehensive manner which could alone lead to satisfactory results.

By ascertaining first, through a careful survey of the subject, the nature of the various fraudulent practices to which our coins are exposed, and thereby obtaining in a single picture, as it were, a view of the various processes in their resemblances and dissimilitudes, Dr. Barclay laid for himself a ground-work upon which to construct a

system for their prevention.

By pursuing this course it was possible, for example, to study in juxtaposition and contrast the fraud of casting with that of stamping a base alloy, or the counterfeit of gilding with that of encasing, or even the fraud of plugging and drilling with the still more unlike process of chemical reduction, and thus to be enabled to submit the preventive devices each to the test of reason and experiment to determine their adaptation to all the diversified exigencies they were required to encounter.

The result of a study thus directed has been the invention of a plan of coinage which we believe, if fully carried out by the government with the resources which it could well afford to devote to so important an object, can scarcely fail either altogether to relieve our currency from the frauds of counterfeiters or so far render their attempts upon its integrity unremunerative as to disarm them of their danger.

We have carefully examined with all the means of investigation at our command each of the several devices which Dr. Barclay proposes to include in the manufacture of coins, and would express the opinion that his suggestions are founded in good sense and upon correct principles and that they are eminently practical in their nature.

They involve no violent innovations or any change of a kind which could offend good taste.

On the contrary, a coin so made, while less liable to loss by abrasion, even assuming that its dimensions remain unaltered, and proof against the designs of the dishonest, would be no less convenient for use nor attractive in appearance than those now in circulation. In this connexion it is due to Dr. Barclay to bear testimony not only to the philosophic zeal which has characterized his devotion to the undertaking and the ingenuity with which he has combatted the difficulties in his path, but also to the rational aim which has prevailed throughout his efforts to harmonize his improvement as far as practicable with the present state of things, so that prejudice based on long habit might be more readily led to acquiesce in his suggestions.

It has not been in our power, because of insufficient funds for the purpose, to have prepared in complete detail and finish a specimen coin to submit to the department. To make a single such piece, blending that perfection of artistic design and mechanical execution which would commend it for acceptance with the protective features Dr. Barclay desires to incorporate, would require the construction of machinery on a scale and at a cost adequate for regular minting business

and, of course, not to be attempted in a preliminary experimental

inquiry.

Therefore, as already intimated by a remark made early in this communication, less expensive expedients have been resorted to by which to test the feasibility of the methods through which Dr. Barclay seeks to accomplish the ends of his undertaking.

The conclusion to which this investigation has brought us is that it is altogether within the reach of the present advanced skill in work-manship and perfection in mechanism to combine in our coinage all the improvements which Dr. Barclay would employ for the protection of the currency. In expressing this opinion we have the sustaining testimony of some of the most experienced artizans, who express themselves as ready both to undertake the execution of the plan and to guarantee its accomplishment.

In view of the results of our investigations and of the magnitude of the interests involved, we feel it to be our duty in concluding the present report to recommend in the strongest terms the adoption by government of such measures as may be necessary to embody in the practical form of a completed coin the several protective devices which

have been suggested.

The appropriation which would be demanded for this, considerable as it might be deemed, would, we feel assured, be utterly insignificant in amount compared with the vast pecuniary and moral benefits which

the proposed reforms would confer upon the country.

We feel confident, from our examination of the subject in all its bearings, that the mechanical, artistic, and scientific capacity of the country applicable to this object, if wielded by the resources of the government and directed as suggested by Dr. Barclay, would furnish a protection completely setting at defiance the dishonest ingenuity which the limited capital of individuals could command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. ROGERS. HENRY VETHAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1860.

#### **MEMORIAL**

Alleging that our metallic circulating medium not only sustains an enormous loss from abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, but that it is counterfeited and impaired to an alarming extent, and proposing certain improvements in mintage by which these evils can be either entirely obviated or so far remedied as not only to prevent the annual loss of a very large sum of money but the commission of much crime.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

This memorial respectfully represents that the coinage of the United States being extensively counterfeited and impaired by fraudulent practices as well as deteriorated by abrasion in the ordinary current of circulation, serious detriment is occasioned both to the government and society at large on account of these great and growing evils, but that alarming as these evils are, both in a moral and monetary point of view, all such fraudulent attempts upon the integrity of coin can be successfully counteracted, and a large portion of its natural loss by the wear and tear of circulation effectually prevented by an improvement of our present detective system of coinage, commended by the strongest considerations, and operated without involving any addi-

tional expense or skill in the fabrication of coins.

The large\* amount of counterfeit money said to be in circulation by those most conversant with the state of our metallic currency is truly alarming, and loudly demands the adoption of remedial measures, for nothing can well transcend in importance whatever has for its object the protection of our circulating medium. Your memorialist has therefore been induced to undertake a thorough examination of spurious coin, in the hope of discovering the means of arresting the practice of coin-forging and falsification, so fearfully on the increase of late, owing to the facilities afforded by the recently discovered sciences of photography and electro-metallurgy; and after much experimental investigation he has succeeded in devising certain expedients which will not only greatly increase the difficulty of every kind of counterfeiting and falsification, but render such of these frauds as are most specious and lucrative entirely impracticable; not only securing the coinage infallibly against those trauds characterized as "most dangerous" by the mint authorities, but at the same time shielding it against every known species of fraudulent reduction.

Besides the various methods of reduction heretofore known, a certain process was discovered by your memorialist some years ago by means of which coin can be reduced about one-tenth its weight, (at a cost of material not exceeding the hundredth part of the value of the precious metal withdrawn,) in such a way as not to be readily detected by the unaided senses, and being reducible to a smaller extent, (though still large enough to be exceedingly lucrative,) without exciting the

slightest suspicion of fraudulent reduction.

But though so specious and easily practiced, he succeeded, after

<sup>\*</sup> Messrs. Drexel & Co., eminent bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, remark that the spurious coin is so handsomely executed that the banks and brokers are daily deceived: "Under silver there is now no doubt one per cent. of the circulation, and of gold more than two per cent."

The United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania thus declares, in reply to the query whether there is much spurious metallic money in circulation? "There is; and some of it so exceedingly well executed that it circulates with great facility, and is sold as an article of commerce among those who follow the business at about fifty cents per hundred. The proportion of criminal business in the district, growing out of prosecutions for violations of the laws for the protection of the coins of the United States, is very large as compared with the other criminal business."

much observation, reflection, and experiment, in devising an expedient for the prevention of this and all similar fraudulent practices, which will so far diminish the liability of coin to such a process that the rate of reduction would be so small and the risk of detection so great as virtually to guarantee its immunity from reduction, and in combination with another device, (esteemed entirely unexceptionable,) would render it absolutely insusceptible of the slightest reduction without instant exposure. But what is still more astonishing, his late investigation of the subject has developed the startling fact that, by a certain process of depletion and compensation, one-half the precious metal may be abstracted from coin without appreciably diminishing its weight, or in the slightest degree affecting either its impression, its dimensions, or its appearance.

Fortunately, however, the plan devised for the prevention of the debasing and counterfeiting practices already known is a perfect pre-

ventive of this most seductive fraud.

But however important it may be thus to correct the exposedness of coin to fraudulent practices, it is scarcely less important (apart from moral considerations) to counteract the natural abrasion to which coins are constantly exposed in the ordinary round of circulation. And although complete success is not, and from the very nature of things, cannot be attained, yet perhaps the most important result of his protracted investigation of the subject is the discovery of the fact that so large a portion of the enormous sum now annually dissipated by the natural attrition of coin in performing its functions is a loss as needless as it is serious, and may be effectually prevented in the future coinage.

The sum that can be annually saved to the country by the means proposed would (within certain limits) be almost directly commensurate in amount with the extent of their adoption, and may reasonably be computed to exceed the third part of the sum now lost by abrasion.

The entire amount thus annually wasted in the United States depends, of course, upon the current amount of our specie circulation, which is now estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at two hundred and fifty millions dollars,\* and is supposed by many considerably to exceed that sum.

Estimating it, however, only at two hundred and fifty millions, composed of gold and silver in nearly equal quantities, (and a smaller amount would by no means be adequate to the demands of commerce, even conjointly with the present bank-note circulation of three-fourths this amount,) its annual loss, according to the ascertained rate of abrasion, cannot fall short of half a million of dollars, and may exceed three-quarters—one-third of which, if not one-half, may be just as easily saved as lost, and that too by the adoption of means entirely unexceptionable.

The obvious importance of preserving unimpaired the integrity of metallic money, as the universal measure of value and medium of interchange, and the fact that its integrity is endangered by the existence of processes offering such seductive temptation to their practice,

<sup>•</sup> The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, (1855,) estimates "the amount of gold and silver in circulation for the fiscal year 1855 at over \$250,000,000, and the bank notes in circulation at \$187,000,000."—(Page 9.)

but which may be so successfully counteracted in the future coinage, entitle this subject, in the opinion of your memorialist, to the earnest

consideration and prompt action of your honorable body.

Your memorialist is aware that he who thinks he has made a discovery which has escaped all others has occasion to suspect that he has fallen into an error, and especially when the subject is of great importance and extensive interest. But he pledges himself to demonstrate what he here alleges, whenever an investigation may be instituted; and with this view he is desirous of subjecting the whole matter to the ordeal of a most rigid examination that may be demanded by

the great importance of the subject.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully asks of your honorable body an early examination of the subject, either by a scientific commission or in any other manner that may be prescribed. And if he shall succeed in establishing the validity of the objections alleged against the existing coinage, and the practicability of a plan by means of which we may have a mintage possessing such superior advantages as that proposed—a measure of such grave importance to a great commercial nation and coin-manufacturing government—respectfully proposes its adoption, and asks such remuneration as the discovery, in the estimation of your honorable body, may merit.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. BARCLAY.

JOINT RESOLUTION to prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause inquiry to be made by two competent commissioners into processes and means claimed to have been discovered by J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States, and to report the result of the said inquiry to Congress at its next session, with his opinion as to the probable value of the alleged discoveries; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that purpose. Approved February 26, 1857.

No. 46.

London, July 21, 1860.

Sir: My mission to the International Statistical Congress terminated abruptly, even before the first regular meeting for the transaction of business.

At the appointed time, 16th instant, a preliminary meeting was called to appoint officers and arrange the order of business for the regular meetings. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-

presidents, and, by invitation of the chairman, took their seats as such upon the stand. Lord Brougham was, I think, the last member of the congress who entered the hall, and was applauded from the first glimpse of him until he took his seat—it was near and to the left of the Chair. Mr. Dallas, appearing as a complimentary visitor, was seated to the right, in a rather conspicuous position. Things thus arranged, the assembly waited the presence of his royal highness, the prince consort, who was to preside and open the meeting with an address. He soon appeared, delivered his address and took his seat. As soon as he concluded and the long-continued plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, complimented the speech very highly and deservedly, and requested all who approved of it to hold up their hands. We did so, of course. This done, he turned to Mr. Dallas, and addressing him across the prince's table, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present," (" or among the delegates,") "and I hope he will have no scruples on that account." This appeal was received by the delegates with general and enthusiastic applause. Silence being restored, the negro, who goes by the name of Delany, rose and said: "I thank your royal highness and Lord Brougham, and have only to say that I am a man." This too was applauded warmly by the delegates. I regarded this an ill-timed, unprovoked assault upon our country, a wanton indignity offered to our minister, and a pointed insult offered to me. I immediately withdrew from the body. The propriety of my course is respectfully submitted to my government.

What England can promise herself from exciting the ire of the United States I cannot divine. Surely there is nothing in the past history of the two countries which offers to her the least encouragement to seek contests with the great republic, either national or individual. Will not her championship of the slave against his master be in full time when the slave shall complain of his lot and solicit her

interference?

My reasons, more at large, for the course that I have pursued, will be found in the London Morning Chronicle, herewith transmitted, which in its slightly modified form I pray you to regard as part of my report.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### THE AMERICAN DELEGATE AND LORD BROUGHAM.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir: After what occurred at the first meeting of the Statistical Congress, I withdrew immediately from that body, intending to offer no reasons here for my course, because, from what I saw, I judged that they would not be worth the paper on which they might be

written. I reserved them, therefore, for my own government. After waiting awhile to see what comments the papers would make upon the opening scenes of the congress, I commenced my despatch to my government; but a friend, in whose opinions I have great confidence, said he thought I ought to address the people here in vindication of myself. Upon this intimation (for it was rather an intimation than counsel) I sat down and, amidst a thousand doubts and interruptions, wrote the subjoined communication. I was just bringing it to a close for the press yesterday, (Thursday,) when I received information that, at the opening of the meeting on the day previous, Lord Brougham had explained his remarks at the first meeting, as I would see in a paper referred to, and the information came with a request that I would return to the congress. I read the explanation in that paper and two others. They only differ in their reports of it, but they all concur in making his lordship disavow any intention to show any disrespect to the American minister or the United States; and they make him say that he merely meant to call to notice an interesting or a statistical fact, viz: that there was a negro in the assembly. Now, I found myself in a very ticklish predicament. It was not his lordship's remarks so much as the reception they met with by all my associates of the congress that determined me to leave it. The signs were infallible that in that body I could not be received as an equal, either in country or in character, while the negro was received with open arms. They understood his lordship as I did. All the papers understood him in the same way, and some of them glory in the exposure of the American minister, and promise themselves a rich treat when the President shall discover in what contempt his minister is held here. All this remains precisely as it did before his lordship's explanation. Of course, therefore, I cannot return to them. They would receive me courteously no doubt-possibly, now, with plaudits; but why? Not from personal respect to me or my country, but to avoid schism in the society—to preserve its popularity. I am only three years removed from an Englishman, (I date from the birth of my government,) and I have too much English spirit in me to thrust myself into any company upon charity. Had the delegates received his lordship's remarks with a silent smile, (ill-timed as they were,) and Dr. Delany's response in the same way, I never should have left the congress. But the plaudits came like a tempest of hail upon my half-English spirit. Nothing, then, in the piece needs qualification but what refers to his lordship's intentions. Learning these from his own lips, I sat down to correct it in all that imputed to him, directly or impliedly, wrong intentions and wrong feelings; but I found that they were so often referred to in a vast variety of ways, so often intermingled with sentiments void against the principal, but good against the endorsers, and in all respects good against the leading spirits of Europe and the Congress, and so essential to the harmony and grammatical construction, that if I undertook to correct generally I should hardly leave it printable or readable. And yet the piece must now appear; for if not, it will go forth to all Europe that the United States delegate took offence, pro-slavery like, at an old man's playful remark, left the congress at its beginning, and that neither explanations nor

entreaties could bring him back. I have neither time nor patience to remodel it, much less to rewrite it. I am called away to-day; I should have been off from London before. In my dilemma I have concluded to publish the piece just as I wrote it; not now as fairly representing his lordship, but as exactly representing my understanding of him when I left the congress, and the reasons. I am at the bar now, and I am to be judged of by the reasonableness of my interpretations and of my conduct founded on them. I beg his lordship, in consideration of my situation, to indulge me in this. In return I beg the reader to treat as revoked, and utterly null and void, every reference to his lordship that is in the slightest degree inconsistent with his explana-I am not very far behind him in years, I have long been his debtor, and I esteem him almost reverentially; and if he is not debtor for his judicial reform bill to my native State, there is the most remarkable accidental coincidence between the two systems that ever occurred since the world began. If he is, he ought to esteem me for my State's sake. Be this as it may, we are too old to quarrel.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Before I terminate my first and last visit to Europe, I deem it due to my country and myself to leave behind me a word of comment upon a most remarkable incident of that visit. It may be of some service to the people on both sides of the Atlantic. England owes to my country much respect—to my native State, a little. I came hither as a delegate (and by accident the only delegate) from the United States to the International Statistical Congress, now in session at this place. The appointment was made by request of the authorities of this country. I am a native of the State of Georgia, the birthplace of two gallant Tattnalls; the one well known to me, the other well known to England. He was that humane and chivalrous commodore who, at the peril of his commission and his life, rescued the captain and the crew of Hope's sinking ship from a watery grave at Peiho. He has received much praise for the deed, but not quite all that is due to him, for in yielding to his generous impulses he forgot that his no less gallant brother was borne from the battle field at Point Peter, severely wounded by British muskets. What is done in war should be, but is not, always forgotten in peace. The commodore's conduct was approved by his government—that government which Mr. Dallas represents at the court of St. James.

The Statistical Congress convened; a preliminary meeting was held to appoint officers and arrange the order of business. All the foreign delegates were declared to be vice-presidents and they took their seats on the platform with the presiding officer. Mr. Dallas, a complimentary visitor, took his seat to the right of the chair; Lord Brougham to the left. All things being now in readiness for the opening of the regular meeting, his royal highness Prince Albert appeared, took the chair, and opened the meeting with that admirable address

which has been published, and which carries its highest commendation upon its face. As soon as he had concluded, and the long resounding plaudits ceased, Lord Brougham rose, and after a few remarks strongly and deservedly complimentary of the address, and after calling upon all present to testify their approval of it by holding up their hands, (!) he turned to the American minister, and addressing him across the table of his royal highness, said: "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas to the fact that there is a negro present, and I hope he will feel no scruples on that account." This appeal to the American minister was received with general applause by the house. The colored gentleman rose and said: "I thank his royal highness and your lordship, and have only to say that I am a man." And this was received with

loud applause!

Now, if the noble lord's address to the American minister was meant for pleasantry, I must be permitted to say that the time, the subject, and the place were exceedingly unpropitious to such sallies. If it was meant for sarcasm, it was equally unfortunate in conception and delivery. If it was meant for insult, it was mercilessly cruel to his lordship's heart, refinement, dignity, and moral sense. I could readily have found an apology for it in his lordship's locks and wrinkles, if it had not been so triumphantly applauded. The European delegates understood it; the colored gentleman understood it, and from the response of the latter we can collect unerringly its import. It was meant as a boastful comparison of his lordship's country with the minister's. It was meant as a cutting reflection upon that country where negroes are not admitted to the councils of white men. This is the very least and best that can be made of it, and the dignity of the American minister's character and office, his entire discusnexion with slavery personally, and his peculiar position in the assembly, were no protection to his country from this humiliating assault; nay, he is selected as the vehicle of it before the assembled wisdom of Europe, who signify openly their approbation of it. the city papers that I have seen differ from each other in their report of this matter, but they all soften its rugged features somewhat. Times is the most correct, but at fault in making Lord Brougham preface his remarks to Mr. Dallas with, "I hope my friend Mr. Dallas will forgive me for reminding him," &c., and in making Dr. Delany (the colored gentleman) say to Lord Brougham, "who is always a most unflinching friend of the negro." If one or the other of these remarks was made I did not hear it; the doctor would hardly have used the last.

Now, I take leave to say that a Briton was the last man on earth who should cast contemptuous reflections upon the United States, and the delegates the last men on earth who should have countenanced them. Not one of them, not a man on all the broad surface of Europe, can assail that country without assailing some near home-born friend of his own language and blood, or some kinsman by short lineage from a common ancestry. She spreads herself out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the lakes, and through all her length and breadth she is one vast asylum for the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, the persecuted of the world. Her some

are a multitudinous brotherhood of all climes, religions, and tongues, living together in harmony, peace, and equality, so far as these can possibly prevail within her borders. Say what you may, think as you may, sneer as you may, at her "peculiar institution," she is, after all, the good Samaritan of nations. Do a people cry and waste from famine? She loads her ships with supplies and lays them at the sufferers' doors without money and without price. Do an oppresed people strike for liberty? You will find some of her sons under their flag. Does a wife's cry come across the water for help to find a noble, long-missing husband? She fits out her ships, her volunteers man them, they search nearly to the pole, learn the husband's fate, disburden the wife's heart from suspense, and then lie down and die from the exposure and toils of the search. Does she find a nation's sloop-of-war afloat, still sound but unmanned? She puts her in decent trim and sends her to her owner in charge of her own men and at her own expense. "Bear with me." If "I am become a fool in glorying, ye have compelled me, for I ought to have been commended to you."

Such a nation is not to be taunted, certainly not by Great Britain. Her slavery is a heritage, not a creature of her own begetting. It was forced on her against her wishes, her prayers, and her protestations—screwed down upon her, pressed into her, until it has become so completely incorporated with her very being that it is now impossible to eradicate it. The term "slave property" is borrowed, it is not of her coinage. In all her slave States there are not ten men living (until very recently not one) who ever made a slave of a freeman, counting the Hottentot a freeman. Their sin, then, is not in making slaves, but in not restoring them to liberty, in courtesy to the sensibilities of those who made them for us. Before they make this exaction of us they surely ought to have the magnanimity of Judas, and lay the price at our feet. But let us look into this matter a little.

There are about 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States. They are worth, at a very moderate calculation, \$240,000,000; but as we wish to keep within the realm of morality we cast that little item There they are, from a day old to one hundred years old ignorant, helpless, thriftless, penniless. What would become of them if set free? They would suffer, languish, die. Does charity, does religion demand of us to put them in that condition? How are they to live? "Support them yourselves," said a man to me once, of more negrophilism than brains. What would we have to support them on, and what obligation is there upon one class of freemen to support another? The very act of emancipation would consign nineteentwentieths of the masters to abject penury and want. There would be no more conscience, mercy, or remorse in the scramble between the races for the provision on hand at the date of the act than there is for the means of safety among the crew of a sinking ship. year's crop of cotton was, in round numbers, 4,500,000 bales. fourths of this amount goes abroad, and most of it to England. Will the reader take the trouble to compute the amount of shipping it takes to transport that quantity of cotton from America to Europe,

the number of hands employed in the transportation, and the number employed in working up the raw material? Shipping, seamen, manufacturers, under-workmen, must all go by the boards the first year of emancipation. Now, add to the exports 80,000 tierces of rice and 128,000 hogsheads of tobacco in the same category, (nearly,) and tell me if it is possible to conceive of a greater calamity that could be all the world than the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the United States. Nine millions at least would certainly be ruined by it (the slaves and their masters) as the first fruits of the measure; and hundreds of thousands, if not millions more, in the free States and kingdoms, i. e., all who are dependent upon cotton, rice, and tobacco in any way for a living, as its ultimate fruits. Will it be said that the negroes will still produce these articles for their own benefit? How could they, unless the masters would give them the land to cultivate, implements to till it, and food and clothing for one year? To do this would cost the masters at least two hundred million dollars more; and what would become of the whites and their dependents in the meantime? But if the negroes had the outfit, they would not make the fifth part of these articles the first year. Look at your freed men in the West Indies. We regard them as a warning, not as an encouragement. In the face of the thunderbolt I would assert that our slaves are infinitely healthier, holier, and happier, than your freed men. Will it be said that white labor would supply their places? How could we hire white labor? and if it performed the work, where would the slaves be? But what of foreigners dependent upon those articles? Will it be said the shipping and labor would be turned into other channels? What other? The world does not produce the article, nor the wants of the world a demand for them if it did. This thing of diverting large amounts of labor and capital from one channel into another is a work of time; it cannot be accomplished in a day. They who have seen the effects of a change of fashion simply upon many laborers may form some distant idea of the consequences of turning millions of property and labor into new chan-Time may turn the sailor into a farmer, but death would overtake him before employment, where there were practiced farmers enough to supply the demand.

Now, I could say much more to show the utter impracticability of emancipation in the United States, even upon the score of humanity; but enough is said until what is said be fairly answered. Until it is fairly answered, until some practicable means is pointed out of ridding ourselves of slavery, I enter my most solemn protest against all denunciation of our country on account of it. It is like denouncing a man because he carries an incurable disease; and, coming from British lips, it is like stabbing a man, and, while catching his blood to work into puddings, abusing him for bleeding, and crying out all the time, "Cure yourself! cure yourself! or keep out of decent company!" But if abuse, villification, sarcasm, and contempt, are to be the lot of slaveholders, let it be the lot of slaveholders alone, and of those alone who thrust themselves unbidden into the society of their

betters.

Whatever his lordship did not intend by the remark—and I am

ready to believe that he did not intend to wound—he certainly did intend to bring to the minister's notice that England made no distinctions between men on account of their color. And herein his lordship was lamentably unfortunate, for the whole scene showed that not only he, but all his applauders, make a marked distinction between colors. Would not his lordship have had more respect for the feelings of any white man than to have made him the object of special notice and such a notice !—to men gathered from all quarters of the world? Would his lordship's discourtesy to a white man have been applauded, as it was, by gentlemen of refinement and delicacy? True, it hit Dr. Delany's sensibilities exactly in the right place, for he returned thanks for it; but the chances were a thousand to one that it would have enkindled his indignation. "What!" he was likely to have said, "is it a boast of the nobility of England that I am admitted to a seat among white men?" His thanksgiving, too, was applauded—a thing not exactly in keeping with our ordinary dealings with white men. And when he proclaimed the indubitable fact "that he was a man," again he was applauded. If any other man had arisen in the assembly and said the selfsame thing he would have been laughed at, not applauded. Again: his lordship pointed him out as "a negro" that was the word—not as some of the gazettes have it, "a colored person," or "colored gentleman;" the Times has it right. Now, if he had felt a due regard for the doctor's rank, would he not have softened his designation, as the papers have kindly done for him? I am told that the doctor is a member of the Geographical Society and a delegate from Canada. If so, I demand, by all the canons of courtesy, why he was not called to the stand as one of the vice-presidents and placed right between Mr. Dallas and myself? Here would have been a scenic representation of thrilling moral effect—more eloquent of Old England's love of freedom and contempt of mastery than all lip-compliments of all her nobles put together. Or, if that seat was too low for the doctor, why was he not placed between Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen him there, verily my own heart would have swelled with a compliment to noble Old England which no lips could have fitly uttered. Where was the doctor at the prince's reception? I did not see him there. To what section does he belong? I do not find him allotted to either. To how many of the entertainments has he been invited? Now, in all this I detect a lurking feeling, ever and anon peeping out, which convinces me that the colored man is yet far, very far, below the white man in public estimation even in Europe; and, until this is conquered, let not the European assume to lecture the American upon his duty to the slave, or upon the equality of the races. Why, if the thing is fated to us, like death, can any man of common humanity and generosity take pleasure in throwing it in our teeth? Slavery is either a blessing or a curse. If a blessing, why disturb us in the enjoyment of it? You Englishmen ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is your benefaction. If a curse, you should not embitter it. We regard it a blessing; why disenchant us of the delusion? You say "it is a great sin." I doubt it, as I find it; and shall ever doubt while Paul's Epistle to Philemon is universally acknowledged an inspired epistle.\* But, suppose it a sin, has God commissioned you to reform it? and do you think you ever will reform it by eternally sprinkling vitriol upon the master? As for your contempt, we would rather not have it, to be sure; but, if you will be content with that, we will live in peace forever, for it is an article in equal store on both sides. If you cannot condescend to our company, we will not complain at giving a place to Dr. Delany, and we can beatify you with four millions precisely such. But, in your intercourse with us, do not, for your own sakes, forget all the rules of delicacy, benevolence, and humanity, for every adult of us can stand up and say, "I am a man!" Farewell to thee, London, for a short time; one more brief look at thy wonders, and then farewell forever! Another visit to Liverpool; I like her better than London because she likes my people better-"interest!" "cotton!" It may be so, but I am grateful for love of any kind in England. Never, in all my long, long life, did my heartstrings knit arounds fair one so quickly and so closely as they did round a lady in London, who approached me and said, "Mr. Longstreet, I must get acquaint ed with you. I love your country; I have several kinsmen there." That's natural; that's womanlike. It is for man to draw favors from a country and curse her. God bless her! And God bless the family in which she said it. As Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, slaveholders, are in Heaven, I hope to get there, too. May I meet them all there! But whither am I wandering! Liverpool—another look at Liverpool, another benefice to the English Cunard line, and then farewell to Europe forever and forever!

A. B. LONGSTREET.

P. S.—I forgot to mention many kind invitations that I have received from distinguished personages. I declined them all, not indifferently nor disrespectfully, but because they were obviously given to me as a member of the congress, which I was not when they reached me and never shall be.

This espistle has been an enigma to commentators for seventeen hundred years. That it is the fruit of divine inspiration has never been questioned by Christians; and it is but a letter from Paul to a brother, pleading for a runaway slave whom he sent home to his master. Read it, and see the Christians who joined in it. In Paul's day they did not steal negroes and murder their masters. There were no Browns and Hugos in those days. Philemon was beloved of Paul, was doubtless a preacher, and had church in his house. It not the enigma now solved? Can we not now see why the epistle was inspired? What would become of us if we were bound to emancipate under all circumstances or forfeit heaven? I have only hinted at the horrors of the thing.

No. 47.

Statement exhibiting the amount of treasury notes (issued under act of December 23, 1857,) outstanding on December 1, 1860, the amounts under the different per centums, and the amount past due or falling due at the close of each month and year, respectively, from 1859 to 1861, inclusive.

When due.	3 per cent.	4\$ per cent.	44 per cent	5 per cent.	5f per cent.	54 per cent.	6 per cent.	Am't due each month.	Total.
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January				1,690,700	829, 900	50,660	2, 978, 400 35, 000 2, 483, 500 1, 848, 500	3, 028, 400 35, 000 9, 483, 800 5, 878, 500	11 602 700
Total	923, 700	200	6,300	1,713,000	2, 594, 900	1,647,100	8,684,900	14,599,700	14, 599, 700

TREABURY DEPARTHENT, November 30, 1860.

## No. 48. Official.

## Proposals for loan of ten million dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 8, 1860.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 22d day of October next, for ten millions of dollars of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 22d of June last, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of treasury notes, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January next, and will bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer will be accepted below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. Nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany the proposals. In all cases the offers must be unconditional, without reference to other of-

fers, and must state the rate of premium offered.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1860," and be addressed "to the Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C."

The best bidders under the foregoing conditions, for the aggregate sum of ten millions of dollars, will be immediately informed by mail of the acceptance of their offers, and they must deposit the amount so accepted, with the premium thereon, with the Treasurer of the United States, or the assistant treasurer at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, or St. Louis, on or before the twenty-second day of November next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, their wishes will be duly considered on being stated to this department.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued in sums not less than one thousand dollars each to the successful bidders, or their assigns, for the principal so deposited, carrying interest at the rate of five percentum from the date of such deposit. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon from the 1st of January next, such certificates will be issued with such coupons attached in sums of one thousand dollars each; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on the last named stock, from the date of the deposit to the first day of January next, will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum, required upon all proposals under this notice, will be included in the deposits of principal and premium made by successful bidders, and will be immediately

directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

#### No. 48—Continued.

Loan of \$10,000,000, at 5 per cent., opened at the Treasury Department October 22, 1860.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium.
Riggs & Co	Washington	\$300,000	1
		2,800,000	100
Lockwood & Co	New York	200,000	100
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C. H. Merryman	dodo	20,000	33
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Julius Y. Dewey	Montpelier, Vermont	92.000	100 100 100 100 Par.
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A. Muirhead	New York	8,000	
Isaac Bell, jr	do	100,000	1
Dry Dock Savings Institution		25,000	
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H. J. Morgan & Co Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance	do	<b>9,000</b>	Par.
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Drexel & Co	Philadelphia	20,000	
B. F. Wheelwright	do	20,000	
D. A. Cushman & B F. Wheel-wright	do	100,000	
		100,000	100
		100,000	786
Provident Institution for Savings	Boston	500,000	_\$
Merchants' Bank	do	<b>438,000</b>	
	<b>\$</b>	50,000	
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No. 48—Continued.

Names of bidders.	Residence.	Amount bid.	Premium
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#### REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

## No. 48—Continued.

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<sup>•</sup> Accepted.

Statement of expenses incurred in making loan under act of June 22, 1860.

Paid American Bank Note Company for engraving plates, furnishing paper, and printing certificates of loan...... \$1,429 00 Since the foregoing amount was paid several hundred certificates have been ordered, a portion of which have been received, but none paid for, the bills not having been sent.

Paid sundry newspapers for publishing the official notice of September 8, 1860, inviting proposals for the loan...

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#### No. 49

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, November 24, 1860.

Sin: I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your note of this morning, that the cash receipts from sales of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are estimated by this department at \$2,500,000, and the receipts for the next succeeding fiscal year, at \$3,000,000.

Herewith I enclose a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the subject, embracing the same estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.



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